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NCB faces monopolies inquiry

The Monopolies Commission is to be asked to investigate the financial performance of the National Coal Board. The inquiry is likely to look at areas such as the unit cost of production and the NCB's close relations with the CEGB, including subsidies against cheap foreign coal.

☐ British Steel lost £250m in the first half of the financial year, after a £668m deficit for the whole of last year Page 15

Plea to minister on BL strike

Mr Stanley Orme, opposition spokesman on industry, called on Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, to persuade BL to withdraw its threat of closures so that unions and management could resume negotiations to avert the threatened strike Page 2

10,000 held in Sudan plot

More than 10,000 people have been detained in security sweeps in Sudan in recent weeks. A further thousand men were rounded up on Saturday for interrogation in an attempt to counter Libyan-inspired subversion. Many have confessed to being Libyan agents, the authorities claim Page 5

Argentine 'policy of extermination'

Señor Jacobo Timmerman, an exiled Argentine newspaper editor, claims that the silence of the Roman Catholic Church and the Jewish community has made it easier for the Argentine Government to practise a "policy of extermination". As a former political prisoner he intends to draw attention to the danger of remaining silent Page 5

'Sacrilege' may end gold hunt

The recovery of gold bullion from the cruiser sunk in the Barents Sea may be jeopardized by allegations that human remains were tossed casually back in the sea during salvage work. Divers were said to have played pranks on each other with human skulls Page 4

Croydon defeat faces Tories

The by-election at Croydon, North-West, on Thursday, seems certain to be the Government's stiffest electoral test so far. In a close finish between Labour and the Social Democratic and Liberal alliance, the Tories seem likely to be victims of Mrs Thatcher's economic policies Page 2

Scargill confident of NUM victory

Mr Arthur Scargill, left-wing leader of the Yorkshire miners, said that with one more candidate now standing he was convinced there would be a big vote in his favour in the election for a new president of the National Union of Mineworkers. Page 3

Malaysian rebuff to Britain

Malaysian officials dismiss as "too little, too late" approaches by British businessmen to improve relations. They claim that recent British actions have discriminated against Malaysia. The Cabinet has imposed restrictions on British tenders for government contracts Page 8

Hope fades for cricket tour

It now seems certain England's cricket tour of India will be cancelled because of Indian objections to the inclusion of Boycott and Cook, who have played in South Africa. The Indian Government says it make an announcement in two or three days Back page

Afghan regime 'may face coup'

Afghanistan's political, economic and administrative structure has collapsed, amid rumours that the Karmal regime might be replaced by another communist administration, according to a former Kabul official Page 8

General takes over in Poland after Kania quits



From Dessa Trevisan, Warsaw, Oct 18

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Poland's soldier Prime Minister, today became leader of the Communist Party after Mr Stanislaw Kania resigned under severe criticism from both wings of the Central Committee.

The resignation was acepted by a slim 54 per cent majority in the Central Committee. That illustrated the split in the party which the new leadership of General Jaruzelski is intended to remedy.

General Jaruzelski, who is also Minister of Defence, received 180 of the 184 votes cast in the leadership ballot, the official PAP news agency said.

Mr Kania assumed the party leadership little more than a year ago and initiated a line of renewal and reform. General Jaruzelski who became Prime Minister in February is closely associated with that policy. His election means continuity of this line even though it will also mean a tightening of party discipline and a more determined effort to confront the crisis.

The party is moving into attack with a harder line even though the leadership has reaffirmed agreement and negotiation with the Solidarity trade union movement. General Jaruzelski personifies a compromise choice.

Whether he will retain the premiership is as yet unclear. The rule in the past has been to keep the two functions separate. In the emergency he may retain both posts.

The Central Committee confirmed in a resolution that the Government should renegotiate agreements with Solidarity. It also appealed to Solidarity to abstain from strikes which it said were leading the country to ruin and disaster.

The committee instructed the Government and the communist deputies in the Sejm (Parliament), to secure parliamentary approval for a temporary suspension of the right to strike. That was justified by the crisis facing the country this winter.

There is also a warning that the authorities in case of "supreme necessity" will use "all means envisaged by the constitution" to defend socialism and a series of warnings that the party will act more resolutely against political adversaries.

Party members have been told that dual loyalties will not be tolerated after the exodus of 11 Central Committee members from Solidarity including a Politburo member who explained their decision as a protest against the union's growing involvement with political opposition.

The party faces a critical test of credibility with its own members and with the workers. During two days of often dramatic debate, rival factions united in criticizing Mr Kania's leadership but were as far apart as ever in offering alternative policies or in proposing how to deal with Solidarity.

The draft submitted by the party apparatus was rejected as soon as the conference began and a new commission was set up to deal with motions, among them one urging the party to decree martial law.

The conservatives were calling for the strikes to be outlawed for two to three years. A member from Bielsko Biela said that either an agreement with Solidarity should be more resolutely pursued or a state of emergency should be declared.

The Central Committee is to meet again in a few days, suggesting that the party is determined to take an initiative in the political crisis.

☐ Moscow: Tass reported Mr Kania's resignation and the appointment of General Jaruzelski without comment in two short dispatches from Warsaw (our Moscow Correspondent writes).

The Russians are glad to see the back of Mr Kania, whose policies they believe have failed. The Soviet press dropped hints today that it was expecting the change: for the first time since June Pravda referred to Mr Kania simply as "S. Kania" without stating that he was Secretary of the party—a grave breach of protocol used as a clear signal of Soviet disapproval. The Tass announcement of his resignation was also unusually swift.

Continued on back page, col 7



General Jaruzelski (left) being congratulated on his accession to the party leadership by Mr Stanislaw Kania.



President Reagan being welcomed on board the French destroyer de Grasse by President Mitterrand at Yorktown, Virginia. Presidents celebrate, page 6

Moshe Dayan buried on hillside above his boyhood village

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, Oct 18

Moshe Dayan, the Israeli folk hero, was buried with state and military honours today on a hilltop in the lush Jezreel valley overlooking the landscape of his youth.

The soldier and statesman, credited with spectacular battlefield victories and a key role in the successful peace talks with Egypt, was interred in the graveyard of Nahalal, the smallholders' village established by his father 60 years ago in what was then swampland. His former neighbours recalled [illegible] poignantly today that Dayan visited the graveyard a fortnight ago with his son, Ehud, and spent a long time quietly gazing at the sweeping view of the hills of Nazareth, Carmel and Menashe as well as the valley where as a teenager he had galloped on his horse and led friends on hikes.

In deference to his deathbed wish, no artillery salvos were fired over his grave to disturb the pastoral quiet and there were no funeral orations.

Missions of ministerial rank came to the quiet settlement in the name of President Reagan, President Mitterrand and Herr Schmidt while Mr Butrus Ghali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, represented the Egyptian Government.

The British Embassy, in the absence of the Ambassador, was represented by Mr Michael Pike, counsellor and consul general. Mr Greville Janner, MP, who had had an appointment to meet Mr Dayan the day he died attended the funeral as representative of the British Jewish community and the Board of Deputies. An embassy source here said the British Government had wanted to send a minister to the funeral but it was impossible to overcome practical difficulties.

The Israel Air Force flew Mr Dayan's coffin to Nahalal by helicopter from the Sheba medical centre outside Tel Aviv [illegible] on Friday evening. [illegible] generals served [illegible] and escort. After [illegible] the Chief Military [illegible] the Nahalal synagogue, the coffin was placed in [illegible] outside the village community centre where mourners streamed past for two hours.

The mourners reflected the [illegible] of Mr Dayan's career. They included colleagues in the governments of Mr Ben Gurion, Mr Eshkol, Mrs Meir and Mr Begin, diplomats who had dealt with him as foreign minister, politicians who served with him in the Knesset and former associates in the armed forces, some of whom wore their old uniforms [illegible] medals out of re[illegible]

[illegible] Dayan was credited by [illegible] understanding them [illegible] most Israelis. One [illegible] most daring moves of his [illegible] his decision immediately after the Six-Day War of [illegible] remove the barriers between Israel and the occupied territories and between the Hashemite Kingdom and Israel-occupied territory.

Mr Dayan's policy was to come down hard on Palestinian guerrillas and their accomplices but to make it possible for law-abiding Arabs to live under Israeli rule. Accordingly, Arab moderates this weekend said he will b emissed while pro-PLO Arabs denounced him as the architect of collective punishments, operations and demolitions.

The burial fulfilled a dream described by Mr Dayan in his last book Breakthrough. "In it", he wrote. "I am climbing a hillside just north of my childhood village of Nahalal, near Nazareth. The peak is covered with rich foliage, terebinth and oak, with cyclamen, anemone and star of Bethlehem sprouting between the rocks in winter. At the top is a cave with just space enough for me to lie down comfortably on a mattress of dust from the peeling walls and roof, and earth and leaves swept in by wind and rain...

"My feeling of peacefulness is prompted, not from the safety of my refuge, but from the achievement of my aim—to lie on a blanket of soft earth and rotting leaves. . . . To lie quietly, to rest, to forget all, to think of nothing."

Photograph, page 5

Socialists sweep to Greek victory

From Mario Modiano, Athens, Oct 18

The first socialist Government in Greece is expected to be sworn in on Tuesday after Mr Andreas Papandreou's victory in today's general election.

The victory of the opposition Pan Hellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) touched off popular celebrations throughout Greece as crowds massed in squares for jubilant demonstrations.

In Athens, supporters defied the traditional election-night ban on traffic to drive into the city centre waving the party's green flag with the spiked rising sun, horns blaring rhythmically adding to the pandemonium.

The latest results gave the Socialists 47.5 per cent of the votes against the ruling New Democracy's 36.7 per cent and 10.6 for the pro-Soviet Greek Communist Party. The small parties were practically wiped out.

Mr George Rallis, the Prime Minister, conceded defeat as soon as the first official results were announced by the computer. He came to the international press centre at the Grande Bretagne Hotel looking grave, and read a prepared statement.

He said: "The people have spoken, and their verdict will be respected by all. I do not believe it was the best choice. I hope the people will not come to regret it."

Mr Rallis added: "We hand over to the leader of Pasok a strong Greece. New Democracy, even from the opposition where the peoples' vote has placed it, will continue to discharge its duty towards the nation, and towards democracy."

Mr Rallis, who telephoned Mr Papandreou tonight to offer his congratulations, said his Cabinet would meet tomorrow for the last time. He would then call on President Karamanlis and hand in his resignation.

Mr Karamanlis, who also telephoned his congratulations to Mr Papandreou suggested to him that the new government should be sworn in by Tuesday. According to official but provisional estimations, Pasok will obtain 175 seats out of 300 in the new Parliament while New Democracy will be left with 111. The Communists are expected to have 14.

☐ Victory statement: In a first statement, Mr Papandreou promised to "construct a socialist Greece for the Greek people." Speaking at his home in Kastri, north of Athens, Mr Papandreou particularly thanked young people and women for his victory, but emphasized that "tonight we are celebrating the victory of the whole of the Greek people." He hoped he would be worthy of the confidence the electorate had shown in him.

Mr Papandreou is a curious mix of political radical and respected intellectual with close ties to the United States. He has caused alarm at home and abroad with some of his stated plans.

He has gained an immense following with fiery speeches advocating Greek withdrawal from both Nato and the EEC.

But Mr Papandreou appeals little to Greek centre-rightists, European socialists and United States conservatives, who dislike his belief that Greece is closer to Turkey, its traditional adversary, and to the Arab world than to the West.

Pasok has many contradictory qualities that reflect the personality of Mr Papandreou. It is socialist and leftist, yet manages to incorporate populist and strongly nationalist tendencies to the point of becoming chauvinistic.

It claims to represent the interests of the "non-privileged classes", which in conventional Marxist terms means the working class, yet it has specifically expanded the term to include farmers, the salaried and professional classes, scientists, young people and businessmen.—AFP.

Pressure of more cuts will test Cabinet unity

The cohesion of the Cabinet will be tested tomorrow when it meets for the first time for a month, under pressure from the Prime Minister and the Treasury to agree to public expenditure savings next year of several hundred million pounds.

At the last discussion of public expenditure in full Cabinet in July Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, met strong resistance to his request for savings in next year's programmes.

Since then, last month's Cabinet changes have put new men at the head of the largest spending departments. Both Mr Norman Fowler (Social Services) and Sir Keith Joseph (Education and Science) are strong supporters of the Treasury's strategy.

But the Treasury's difficulties have also increased during the summer. On present estimates, public spending is likely to exceed planned levels for 1982-83 by £700m.

The total has been swollen by demands from nationalized industries for higher external financing; by local government expenditure forecasts; and by increased estimates of the cost in social security benefits.

The unemployment figures for September, which are expected to exceed three million for the first time, will be before ministers to remind them of the expenditure burden, of the additional economic cost in lost tax revenue, and of the social cost which has made several senior members of the Government as well as a growing number of backbench Conservative MPs hostile to the Treasury's policy.

The troubles of British Leyland will also be uppermost in ministers' minds. The worst prospect, but one which the Cabinet now believes it must face, is that BL may go into liquidation.

But if BL management and workers come to terms on a pay settlement, Sir Michael Edwardes, the company's chairman, has told ministers that his investment programme will require several hundred million pounds more.

Anger among backbenchers is

Continued on back page, col 3

Irish police intercept kidnap cash

From Our Correspondent Dublin

Police in the Irish Republic prevented the payment of a £500,000 ransom which intermediaries intended handing over to gunmen who kidnapped Mr Ben Dunne junior, son of a millionaire chain stores owner, near the border in co Down on Friday.

The Gardai said they intercepted the car carrying the intermediaries as it drove towards the border near Dundalk, co Louth, on Saturday night. A spokesman said they were determined that such a large sum should not find its way into the hands of subversives or paramilitary groups. The cash was not seized and the car returned to Dublin.

Mrs Mary Dunne, the kidnapped man's wife, said yesterday that she and her family had made every effort to meet the kidnappers' terms; they had not contacted the police.

Meanwhile British troops have joined the search in South Armagh, a republican stronghold, where it is believed Mr Dunne may be held.

Although the IRA are the chief suspects, mainly because of their strength in the area in which the crime occurred, police do not know who is holding Mr Dunne.

The Primate of all Ireland, Cardinal Tomas O Fiaich, in a statement issued from Armagh yesterday, appealed for the release of Mr Dunne. The kidnapping was placing an intolerable strain on his wife and family, the primate said.

☐ Three men were taken to hospital in Belfast last night after shooting incidents (the Press Association reports).

Two men aged 21 were found with wounds to their right knees. A third man, aged 18, had a face wound. The incidents, all separate, bore the hallmarks of punishment shootings by sectarian groups.

Soviet hairdresser gets the pistons moving

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Oct 18

A Soviet piston factory has saved thousands of roubles and boosted production by cutting its employees' hair and painting their nails. This unusual procedure is being held up in the press as an efficient way of cutting the country's rapid and wasteful turnover of labour.

By all accounts the factory in Stavropol is a God-forsaken place—far from transport, tucked away behind old buildings, hot, noisy, dusty and smelly. But in the midst of this industrial hell a shock-brigade of perfectly manicured ladies, in clean overalls and with the latest hair styles, works with enthusiasm and good humour.

The secret lies in the hairdresser's near by. Seven years ago the factory decided something had to be done to make the lives of its harassed women workers more bearable, so it offered haircuts at half-price during working hours.

The effect was remarkable: previously the women were exhausted by housework, had no time to look after themselves, were moody and quarrelsome and soon left for other jobs. But after regular coiffeuring they began to take pride in their appearance, kept things tidy on the workbenches and created a better atmosphere.

Things did not stop there: the factory opened a bookstore and record shop and employed an energetic librarian who organized discussion groups, social evenings and meetings with famous people. Factory talk changed from simple exhortations to fulfil the plan to debates on taste and style.

The director's eye then fell upon a fashion magazine, where he saw some elegant patterns for working clothes. Seamstresses were brought in to run up individually made outfits, varied according to the season of the year and which were smart enough to wear on visits to friends. Next followed a shoe repair section, evening classes, physiotherapy units, a dentist, a cake shop, café, fruiterer's, fishmonger's ... and so on.

The labour turnover began to slow down. Staff loyalty to the piston-making process began to build up. Absenteeism dropped and now the number of working hours lost is 20 times less than in 1971.

Production shot up, quality improved and the pistons for agricultural machinery worked like a dream. The factory built comfortably furnished hostels for its young workers and even employed a person whose sole job was to scour the shops of Stavropol, using his wits and connexions to get for the workers goods that were in short supply.

The moral about this clearly unusual factory, which, according to a recent newspaper account, appears more Japanese than Soviet in its commitment to the welfare and personal lives of its employees, is that Soviet factory managers should be more imaginative in trying to raise the low morale generally found on the shop floor.

Labour turnover, with a growing labour shortage in European Russia, is playing havoc with Soviet productivity and is an important cause for the sharp slowdown in economic growth. Until recently little attention was paid to the art of harmonious industrial relations.

There has been a campaign in the press to publicize such examples as the Stavropol factory, where good management brings results and costs the State nothing. Using profits to improve conditions for women workers — over half the Soviet labour force — is especially praiseworthy, as Soviet women are beginning to complain that their lot is not only much harder than that of Soviet men, but leaves them little time to be good wives and mothers as well as workers.

Bomb attack prompts new look at military security

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

The Ministry of Defence is to examine details of the car bomb attack on Saturday which seriously injured Lieutenant-General Sir Steuart Pringle, Commandant General of the Royal Marines, to see if further security precautions can be taken to protect military personnel.

Advice on security is issued by the ministry but much of it concerns military installations and centres on constant vigilance against unusual vehicles or suspicious strangers. Senior officers are expected to be aware of their potential as targets.

Yesterday Sir Steuart's condition was described as satisfactory by King's College Hospital, where he was taken after a device exploded beneath his car as he drove away from his home in South Croxted Road, Dulwich. A leg was amputated but he was well enough yesterday to be visited by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, who said afterwards that Sir Steuart, aged 53, had shown great courage.

Mr Nott gave him a message from the Prime Minister; she expressed her distress at the attack and hoped he would soon be back on duty. A message from the Duke of Edinburgh, Captain General of the Royal Marines, expressing the concern and sympathy of the Queen and himself was sent to Lady Pringle.

The bomb was left under Sir Steuart's car, which was parked outside his home. The house does not have a garage and the road is usually busy, although mainly residential.

The device exploded after Sir Steuart had begun to drive away in the car with Bella, his pet Labrador dog. Scotland Yard believe the device may have been similar to that used to kill Mr Airey Neave, opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland, at the House of Commons in 1979.

Such devices are triggered by the removal of a point of pressure on the bomb or by being tilted by movement.

The device exploded almost exactly a week after the Provisional IRA announced its new mainland bombing campaign with a nail bomb hidden in a van outside Chelsea Barracks.

Over the years police and security experts have advised people considering themselves possible targets. It covers checking cars left unattended before getting in; the treatment of unexpected or unusual letters or parcels; watching for loiterers in the neighbourhood; checking unexpected appointments made by telephone; overhauling locks and household security; and varying routes to and from work.



Sir Steuart Pringle's dog, which escaped injury.

Monetarism set to plunge Tories to Croydon defeat

By John Witherow

It would take the combined rashness and courage of a Lord Cardigan to predict confidently the result of this Thursday's by-election at Croydon, North-West, in what seems certain to be the Government's toughest electoral test so far.

But if one thing has emerged from the conflicting opinion polls, bookmakers' odds and the views of the constituents, it is that a Conservative victory now seems unlikely, despite spirited noises emerging from their spacious headquarters off the A23 road.

If that is the case, it would be the first time this Government has lost a seat, in what is only the eighth by-election of Parliament.

The Tories, who have held the constituency since it was formed from Croydon North in 1955, seem set to become victims of disquiet over Mrs Thatcher's economic policies and the challenge of the newly formed and as yet untested Liberal-SDP Alliance.

But predictions of a collapse in the Conservative vote should be treated with scepticism. They have a hard core of loyal support in the bland south London suburb, and there have been signs of a rally after last week's Blackpool conference. Proof of that loyalty emerged earlier this year when they won an unexpected victory in the Greater London Council elections.

The consequences of that staunch support could be to turn the by-election into a close fight between all three parties, with perhaps a narrow margin of victory for either the Alliance or the Labour Party.

Mr William Pitt, the Liberal Alliance candidate, who as a Liberal polled only 11 per cent of the vote in 1979, seems to be taking most of his support from the Conservatives, with some Labour defectors. If the Tory vote were to crumble further, as Mr Roy Jenkins said last week, it would more or less ensure victory for the alliance.

A compact and rubicund local government officer, Mr Pitt, aged 44, is a doughty fighter who is making his fourth attempt at the seat. Some of the unkinder social democrats have intimated that if they win with Mr Pitt they could win anywhere. Mrs Shirley Williams, they say, would have walked it.

As Mr James Callaghan pointed out, Mr Stanley Boden, the Labour candidate, is also no "carpetbagger". The son of a Shropshire miner, Mr Boden, aged 46, has lived in the constituency for nearly twenty years and fought four general elections, steadily eroding the Conservative majority and turning the seat into a marginal.

While some of that has been achieved by his personal endeavour, there has also been a steady influx since the 1960s of Labour voters into the constituency from inner London. The boundary changes due in the next general election, which replace a Tory ward with a Labour one, will make it even more marginal.

Croydon North-West, with its tree-lined avenues, neat Edwardian houses and sprawling rows of shops, is about as close to suburbia as one could find. Although the Labour Party claims that unemployment has doubled in the past year in Croydon, the harsh winds of recession have left fewer casualties there than in other parts of the country.

Issues preoccupying people are not so much unemployment as supplementary rate demands and proposed education cuts.

Mr John Butterfill, aged 40, a prosperous and affable chartered surveyor, who succeeded the late Robert Taylor as Conservative candidate, and whose publicity says "this election is about courage and confidence", is finding little of either.

As he runs from door to door he has to cope with complaints about high interest rates, increases in mortgages unemployment, the collapse of small industries and the closure of schools.

Mr Boden too is not without his worries. He has wisely refused to invite Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the GLC, to support his campaign. Several constituents shake their heads in astonishment at his comments on the IRA. Mr Livingstone is also blamed for the supplementary rate demand to finance London Transport lower fares from which only a minority of the constituents benefit.

William Hill's odds for the by-election yesterday were 11-10 Liberal Alliance, 11-10 Labour, 5-1 Tories.

General election: Taylor, R. G. (C) 19,928; Boden, S. J. (Lab) 16,159; Pitt, W. H. (L) 4,239. majority 3,769.

Football fan is stabbed after match

A young West Ham supporter was stabbed in the stomach and another had his face slashed in Birmingham on Saturday night. The two men, who had been to the game at Aston Villa, were leaving a city centre public house when they were set on by about 20 youths.

Mr Paul Sturdy, of Fanshaw Crescent, Dagenham, Essex, was detained in hospital with a stomach wound and Mr Stephen Morgan, of James Sinclair Point, Hampton Park, London, needed 15 stitches in his face.

Earlier more than 50 arrests were made after violent clashes between rival groups of supporters, and one man was injured by a brick.

In Barnsley a special court sat on Saturday night after the second division match between Newcastle United and Barnsley.

Police made 42 arrests, and 37 supporters, mainly from Newcastle, appeared before the magistrates. Fines ranged from £50 to £350. Three supporters were remanded in custody until today on more serious offences. Charges included carrying offensive weapons, criminal damage and being drunk and disorderly.

Kinnock predicts Thatcher spending spree next year

Mr Neil Kinnock, opposition spokesman on education, warned the Labour Party on Saturday not to be blinded by the deep divisions which opened among Conservatives in Blackpool last week.

Labour supporters could fail to enjoy the gang warfare in the Tory party, he told a Labour rally in Cambridge. But he went on: "If we take the defeat of a divided Tory party for granted, or ignore the vote-splitting damage which can be inflicted by the Social Democrats, we shall not win and we shall not deserve to win the next election."

The Tory rebels' quarrel with Mrs Margaret Thatcher was more about tactics and timing than ideology, he argued. "It is more about the means of keeping office and the ends of using power.

"The Tory factions which oppose her believe that by her persistent monetarism and its accompanying mass unemployment, low investment and decayed services, Margaret Thatcher is generating such loathing as to put the Tory party out of office for many years."

He predicted that in a year's time Mrs Thatcher would be explaining that the sacrifices since 1979 had borne fruit and the economy could be safely boosted. "The spending spree can then go ahead and the efforts to rescue Toryism from electoral demolition can begin in earnest", he declared.

□ Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, told a meeting of the Croydon Race and Community Unit in London on Saturday: "Most members of minority groups no less than the indigenous population, are full citizens and therefore equal citizens", with the same rights and privileges as anyone else.

He added: "I come from a poor family and was often told that people like me would be frozen out by the snobbishness and class consciousness of our society. No doubt my good friend Cecil Parkinson, now chairman of the Conservative Party, was told the same thing.

"At first I, then he were sworn into office—among the highest offices in the land—I thought how untrue it is to say there are any such impenetrable barriers except those which we create against ourselves, but how easy it is to create those barriers and to use them to justify ourselves."

IN BRIEF

Child killed in game with guns

Stephen Apperley, aged 11, of Green Lane, Orleton, Hereford and Worcester, died yesterday after being accidentally shot in the head as children played with a loaded shotgun and an air rifles.

The shotgun struck a cupboard and went off as a boy aged 10 handed it to Stephen Apperley's sister.

Abduction charge

A man, aged 30, was remanded in custody by magistrates at Retford, Nottinghamshire, on Saturday, charged with the abduction of a housewife aged 23 and attempted rape. There was no application for bail. Legal aid was granted.

Moor girls rescued

Twelve girls from Stamford High School, Lincolnshire, were found safe in the Derbyshire Peak District early yesterday after being missing on the moors around Kinder Scout.

Show recording ban

A dispute involving musicians stopped the recording of a BBC Christmas special by Andy Williams, the singer, at Warwick University last night. But the singer and Lenny Henry, comedian, went ahead with the performance in order not to disappoint the audience of 1,500.

Couple dead in bed

Mr Anthony Kenyon, aged 26, a trainee hairdresser, was found dead in bed with a girl of 14 at his home in Leeds Road, Huddersfield, the police said yesterday. They are thought to have taken poison.

Orme tells Jenkin to act on BL dispute

Mr Stanley Orme, opposition spokesman on industry, called yesterday on Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, to intervene immediately in the BL dispute. BL workers have voted to strike from November 1 over a 3.8 per cent pay offer, despite threats of dismissals and plant closures.

Mr Orme wrote to Mr Jenkin urging him to act so that normal negotiations could be resumed without delay. "The threat contained in Sir Michael Edwardes's letter concerning closures and sackings should be withdrawn", he wrote.

"I am sure you realize we are not just talking about the survival of the only British independent motor firm, but also about the many hundreds of suppliers throughout the United Kingdom who are also dependent upon this company."

Mr Orme said that up to 750,000 jobs could be at stake. Recent union cooperation over increased productivity and an acceptance in the reduction of the workforce should not be thrown away. "Intervention must take place to get negotiations resumed in the interests of all concerned."

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, Conservative MP for the marginal Birmingham seat of Selly Oak, later attacked the "high noon" tactics of Sir Michael. He said: "You cannot negotiate something as grave as the future of BL and the British motor industry in this way."

Mr Beaumont-Dark, who has thousands of BL workers in his constituency, said on BBC radio: "This is not the way to deal with very worried people, to say 'If you do not do what I say we are going to destroy everything'.

"The workers want to feel they are helping to build a new BL and not just helping to be caretakers of it while it is destroyed." He said it was important to get over to workers what the productivity agreement meant and what their future was in BL.

IRA rackets said to net £500,000

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

The IRA's illegal moneymaking rackets such as drinking clubs, gambling and taxi services, are netting an annual income of between £500,000 and £750,000, according to *The Sunday Times* yesterday. It has long been known that such activities have formed an important part of the IRA's income.

Bank raids and donations from the United States have long been the organization's financial mainstay, although bank robberies have fallen off sharply this year because of the sudden upsurge in donations from the United States.

Banks in Northern Ireland have for some time kept to an absolute minimum the amount of cash held on the premises, which has caused a steady decline in the IRA's income from that source.

Not only the IRA operates drinking clubs. The "loyalist" Ulster Defence Association has about nine such premises, all in Belfast, yielding an insubstantial part of its income.

Most of the UDA's money comes from membership subscriptions and door-to-door collections. Its operating costs are a fraction of the IRA's. Much of its weaponry is home-made and it does not operate such an extensive or expensive publicity machine in Ireland and the United States.

Police yesterday were investigating a report from Mr Owen Carron, the Independent Republican MP for Fermanagh and South Tyrone, that two shots were fired at his house, in Florencecourt, early yesterday. He said the shots were fired from a car just after midnight.



Berkeley latest recruit to SDP ranks

Mr Humphry Berkeley, Conservative MP for Lancaster from 1959 to 1966 and Labour candidate for North Fylde in October, 1974, who has joined the Social Democrats. In a letter to Mr Michael Foot he says he once felt that the Social Democrats should have remained in the Labour Party, until last month's conference, and fought the extreme left (Ian Bradley writes). "I was clearly wrong", his letter adds, "since the battle for moderation has been lost". Mr Berkeley, aged 55, who left the Conservative Party in 1968 because of its opposition to the Race Relations Act, said yesterday that he regarded the SDP as being what the Labour Party was when he joined it in 1970.

Diary, page 10

Liverpool dockers end strike

From Our Correspondent
Liverpool

The unofficial strike by 3,500 Mersey dockers which closed the loss-making Port of Liverpool throughout last week was called off yesterday.

About 2,000 of the men attending a mass meeting in Liverpool's boxing stadium voted overwhelmingly to accept their shop stewards' recommendation to go back.

A spokesman for the Liverpool Port Employers' Association said: "We obviously welcome this decision for commonsense. The past week has been a serious setback to Liverpool. There must now be a determined effort by all employees in the port to reestablish the confidence lost by this damaging strike."

The strike started over a minor manning dispute when management of one of the smaller stevedoring firms, Liverpool Maritime Terminals, refused to increase a gang of six men to eight under the terms of the recent pay and productivity agreement.

The employers had insisted throughout five months of negotiation that reduced manning levels were essential to make the deal self-financing.

After the 30-minute meeting, Mr Denis Kelly, the chairman of the Mersey Dock shop stewards, said the original dispute had been settled and the men had agreed to the manning levels.

He added: "Talks will continue with the employers about any other changes in the rule book which might appear controversial".

The port modernization committee, made up of equal members of the employers and the transport workers' union, will meet again today.

Meanwhile the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company has deferred at the request of the dockers' leaders the final stages of the changes in working practices in the package deal. That will allow the two sides to work out the operation in detail to avoid any possibility of further confrontation leading to another strike.

Science report

New finds cast doubt on age of Universe

By the Staff of "Nature"

Cosmologists will be driven to exasperation by the latest estimate of the rate at which the Universe is expanding, just published by Dr Gerald De Baucouleurs and his colleagues at the McDonald Observatory of the University of Texas. For this latest estimate, which takes full account of the way our galaxy is being sucked towards the centre of the Virgo cluster of galaxies, implies a smaller and younger Universe than current models.

What De Baucoulers and his colleagues have done is to estimate what is called the Hubble constant, which indicates how the recession speed of distant galaxies increases with distance. The new estimate of the constant is within 10 per cent of 100 kilometres a second per megaparsec, implying that for each extra megaparsec (about three million light years) away from our galaxy the speed of recession of distant galaxies grows by 100 km a second.

In the past 30 years estimates of the Hubble constant have oscillated between 50 and 100 km a second per megaparsec.

Two independent lines of evidence were used to produce the latest estimate of the Hubble constant. First, careful measurements of the velocities of up to 500 galaxies nearby show that our galaxy does move under the influence of the galaxies situated within 100 million light years of us.

The result is a speed of 340 km a second. But this local movement of galaxies is travelling as a whole at 255 km a second towards a point offset by 25 degrees from the centre of the Virgo cluster.

The galaxy speed in that analysis comes from measurements of the extent to which the light is shifted towards the red end of the spectrum, as well as from information about the broadening of microwave emission due to hydrogen, which helps to estimate distance. But the result agrees with estimates of the motion of our galaxy coming from the apparently non-uniform character of the microwave radiation.

Cosmologists will be disconcerted on several grounds by the new estimate of Hubble's constant. First, a larger constant implies a smaller age of the Universe, more like 10,000 million years than twice as much. That is uncomfortably small, compared with estimates of the ages of some galaxies in excess of 15,000 million years. That conflict may, however, be resolved if the expansion of the Universe has been slowing.

A more serious difficulty is the recognition that galaxies occur in clusters sufficiently compact and massive to influence each other gravitationally. Observation of distant parts of the Universe show that those clusters often occur as chains of sheets. If the Virgo cluster has a shape like that, even the present estimate of Hubble's constant could be wrong.

Source: *Astrophysical Journal*, September 1, 1980, vol 248, pp 395 and 408.

Cost of living soars for council house tenants

Council house tenants have been worst affected by the economic squeeze in the past year, according to a cost-of-living survey published today. Higher rents and rates have pushed up their housing costs by 32 per cent and they would have needed a 19.5 per cent rise in income to maintain their life style.

Those faring best over the past year have been middle-class families with three-bedroom detached homes. They have seen their living costs rise only modestly and would have required a rise in income of 9.3 per cent to maintain their standard of living.

Those are some of the findings in the latest cost-of-living report from Reward Regional Surveys, which analyses costs of living for different family groups in various regions.

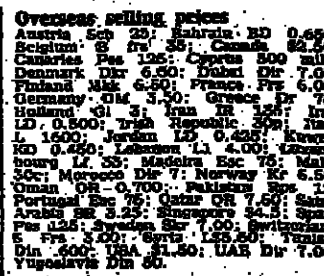
On average families needed a 13.9 per cent rise in earnings to cover living costs, but there were significant variations between family groups and regions. Of eight family groups analysed, the worst affected was the family in a council house with an income of about £6,500 a year. Its costs rose by 19.5 per cent.

Families with mortgages generally did better because until last week mortgage costs had been steady.

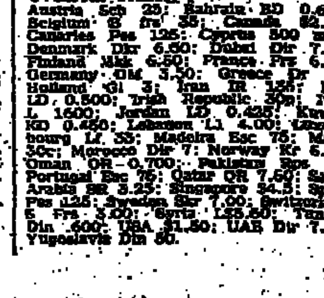
Top salaries, back page

MP CALLS FOR BINGO INQUIRY

Mr John Fraser, opposition consumer affairs spokesman, is to ask Mr John Biffen, the Trade Secretary, to set up an inquiry to consider whether the increasing use of bingo competitions by national newspapers necessitates a change in the law.



Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 125; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan JD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 60.



Scargill says new candidate will ensure his victory

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Mr Arthur Scargill, left-wing leader of the Yorkshire miners, confidently predicted last night that he will emerge an easy winner in the election for a new president of the National Union of Mineworkers. After the late entry of two more moderate candidates into the race over the last few days, his campaign managers now calculate that he will "walk it on the first ballot."

That assessment came after the weekend declaration by Mr Bernard Donohue, part-time president of the Lancashire miners, that he was standing for the top NUM job, in addition to the Nottinghamshire president, Mr Ray Chadburn, who has reluctantly given in to political pressure on him to take part in the contest. They join Mr Trevor Bell, right-wing leader of the union's white-collar section.

The electoral line-up with three weeks to go before nominations close shows Mr Scargill as the sole candidate of the left, facing three rival candidates from moderate coalfields and the traditionally right-wing colliery officials and staff area (COSA).

Other contenders may now feel free to come forward after the collapse of electoral discipline among the moderates, but a serious competitor from the left against Mr Scargill is not expected. The Yorkshire leader said last night: "With over half the coalfield nominations declared, and knowing the support for me at this stage, I am convinced there will be a massive vote in my favour in December".

The decision by Lancashire miners' leaders to nominate Mr Donohue, who is almost unknown outside his own area, is thought to have been a tactical move to draft a coalfield "favourite son" and so prevent miners in the North-west lining up behind the Scargill nomination list.

The Yorkshire area leader, who has been campaigning for 18 months, already has his own area, South Wales, Scotland, Derbyshire, Kent and the Scottish craftsmen. To those six may be added the crucial backing of the Durham coalfield, where he is marginally ahead in a branch poll.

This winter's election for a new man to take the place of the moderate president, Mr Joseph Gormley, is seen as the most important trade union ballot of the decade. Nominations close early next month and voting takes place in secret at the pithead on December 2/3, with the result being declared by the Electoral Reform Society about a week later.

Electioneering is building up to fever pitch. Mr Scargill has 37 public and miners' meetings arranged in the coalfields over the next six weeks, apart from television appearances and underground pit visits. The culminating rally will be in the City Hall, Sheffield, on November 28.

Mr Gormley, who was among those seeking a rival moderate candidate other than Mr Bell, yesterday told an NUM weekend school at Whitley Bay, Tyne and Wear, that the political scene was very fragile and argued against another Benn-Healey "fracas". He added: "We could not stand another one of those. We want a Labour movement which can put up alternative policies."

Unless Labour solved its problems there would be a political watershed over the next decade.

The miners are to resume negotiations on their 25 per cent pay claim today after being told that the industry can afford only basic rate increases of about 7 per cent.

Family seek review of inquest on Rastafarian

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Organizations campaigning for black prisoners' rights are focusing on the cases of a man and woman, both Rastafarians, who were given similar drugs after mental illness was diagnosed.

The family and friends of the man, Mr Richard (Cartoon) Campbell, are awaiting a ruling by the High Court on an application for judicial review of an inquest verdict in July, 1980, that he died of self-neglect at Ashford Remand Centre after refusing food and drink.

The inquest jury, in a rider, criticized a lack of expert medical care and accommmodation at the centre. Mr Campbell was diagnosed by a psychiatrist as suffering from schizophrenia.

The black woman, a former prisoner, is the subject of a campaign by the National Prisoners' Movement, which produced on her behalf a letter with a Holloway Prison heading saying that, while inside, she was diagnosed as hypermanic. The letter says she was calmed by the drug depixol, but found the side-effects intolerable. She also received the drug largactil.

The report of an unofficial public inquiry, led by Mr Tom Cox, Labour MP for Wandsworth, Tooting, into the death of Mr Campbell, says it heard evidence of the drugs that were prescribed for him in the month he was at Ashford.

The report says: "We do not know the timing or dosage of those drugs, but the inquest was told that Richard was prescribed three drugs, largactil, stematil and depixol."

Depixol was at the centre of a controversy after publication of an article in the *Prison Medical Journal* in 1978 about its use on psychopaths in Albany Prison.

The Prison Department press office said that depixol was a widely recognized drug prescribed by qualified medical practitioners for the treatment of psychiatric conditions, not only in prison establishments but also outside them.

Though comment on the case of Mr Campbell must await the High Court ruling, there is more general concern about the attitude of the prison authorities to Rastafarians, not least that the behaviour of Rastafarians might be misunderstood.

The concern centres on a circular to all prison departments, referred to but not quoted in a letter to *The Times* on October 9, which says: "This instruction gives guidance for dealing with inmates who claim to be Rastafarians and who may also claim to be members of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church. It has been decided that Rastafarianism does not qualify as a religious denomination."

he circular adds: "In support of a request to be allowed to wear hair long, an inmate may claim he belongs to the Ethiopian Orthodox Church. It has been confirmed with the resident priest of that church that long hair is not a requirement and governors may therefore require hair to be cut."

Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State at the Home Office claims that the circular indicates that the Home Office has taken "a sensitive and concerned approach". He said in Parliament on April 16: "Although prison rules require convicted prisoners to have their hair cut for neatness and hygiene, governors take a tolerant approach to long hair, including Rastafarian styles, as most visitors to our prisons will realize".

Rastafarians were involved in three of 26 racial incidents in prison listed by Mr D. W. Wickham, a tutor in the governor grade at the Prison Service Staff College, Wakefield, in a thesis he wrote at Cranfield Institute of Technology in 1978.

The incidents he says, were collated centrally in the Prison Department. The most serious included a melée at Wormwood Scrubs Prison involving 30 prisoners, some armed with makeshift weapons.

How much conflict in the prison system as a whole has racial origin is not easily estimated because prison staff find it difficult to define what is, or is not, racial.

Mr Colin Allen, governor of Maidstone Prison, where, in one wing black people are said to form up to 40 per cent of the population, said: "If society does not find any other way of dealing with young black people than by locking them up, the problems of young institutions today will be the problem of adult institutions tomorrow."

Beating the traffic jams

Mr James Swales, a North Yorkshire businessman, swooping over heavy road traffic on his way to work in a powered hang-glider. The £1,500 craft has a 250cc engine and weighs less than a small motorcycle, it cruises at 45 mph over a 140-mile range and covers 100 miles on a gallon of petrol. Mr Swales, who runs a plane hire and breakdown recovery service, bought the machine as a hobby, then begun to use it when traffic jams on the busy A1 near his home at Lilac Farm, Kirk Deighton, hampered his journeys

Joint union attack on 4% limit is nearer

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Correspondent

Pressure for a joint union pay offensive throughout the public sector will intensify next week with a call for a TUC one-day conference to discuss ways of exceeding the Government's 4 per cent limit on increases.

The National Union of Public employees and the Transport and General Workers' Union will urge the TUC General Council to convene an early conference to consider forms of mutual support between bargaining groups as disparate as hospital ancillary workers, busmen and miners.

The move, which was aired last week without conclusion at the TUC economic committee, follows directly Nupe's motion to last month's congress calling for cohesion on pay for public service and nationalized industry employees.

There may well be resistance in the general council to the proposal for a conference, not least because the TUC traditionally has been reluctant to involve itself too overtly on that scale in issues directly related to pay bargaining.

Pay negotiations for the one million local authority manual workers, the largest public service group, have begun. The unions, of which Nupe is the largest, are seeking increases of about 12 per cent.

The general council approved Nupe's congress motion with qualifications and in an atmosphere of some scepticism about the level of coordination that could be achieved this year and about whether the most powerful groups like power, gas and water workers, together with miners and railwaymen, could really lend practical support to public service employees.

Talks have been held in the TUC public services committee on a possible common strategy between the Civil Service, health service and local authority employees,

Somerset cheese to please a ploughman

By Hugh Clayton

Lymeswold is depicted by its creator as a lightly wooded region of rolling hills and ancient buildings. This most English-sounding spot, which appears on no map, is being used to spearhead the cheese trade's efforts to drag itself out of the mousetrap era.

Stilton is the only cheese brand which cannot carry the name unless it is produced near the place to which the name refers. The others can all be made anywhere, as Irish, Canadian, French and New Zealand exporters of Cheddar to this country have amply demonstrated.

Lymeswold has the distinction of being the first English cheese to carry an invented name. It is also the first soft blue English cheese. A third distinction, omitted in the eulogies issued by its creators at the Milk Marketing Board, is that at about £2 a pound it is also one of the most exnpensive of home-produced cheeses.

Lymeswold will be sold from today in the southern counties of England, where market research shows that the wealthiest families live. The picture on the label is suggestive of Somerset.

The name is meant to ease its passage into the North American market, where incomes and cheese consumption levels are much higher than in Britain. The board has discovered there an insatiable demand for anything remotely suggestive of rural England, whether or not it exists. "The Americans are crazy for that sort of thing", Mr Paul Pegden-Smith, sales and marketing director of the Dairy Crest division of the board, explained.

The board's latest offering is a streamlined version of the ploughman's lunch in which the pickled onion is chopped and stirred into the cheese before it solidifies. "I think we might end up with a mild slicing cheese for breakfast", Mr Pegden-Smith said. "It is one of our new product development projects."

Meat inspectors may hold ballot to step up dispute

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

Meat inspectors will today consider stepping up their work-to-rule in slaughterhouses throughout England and Wales. After four weeks in which the dispute has had little national effect on meat prices, the inspectors are considering regional strikes.

The National and Local Government Officers' association, which represents the 600 inspectors, said that it expected them to seek a ballot in two weeks.

A Nalgo spokesman said: "We are fairly convinced that if nothing changes they would rather step up the action to bring this to a head".

The employers have offered a rise in maximum pay from £6,333 to £7,137 a year. Nalgo has claimed a ceiling of £7,875.

Nalgo said that the greatest impact of the dispute had been felt in the West Midlands and south-west England where meat prices had risen by 8 or 10p a pound.

The employers said the effect on home meat supplies had been small. Shop prices of beef have risen by about 2p a pound or barely 1 per cent. Pork is up by about 2 per cent.

BOREDOM ON DOLE BRINGS BABY BOOM

Unemployed young couples are having babies because of boredom, Dr Robert Snowden, a population expert and research director at Exeter University, said yesterday.

"Jobless young couples are having children because they have not much else to do", he said. "Having babies gives them some purpose and some reason for existence. Unfortunately, if the unemployed are having more children it means they will be relying even more on state aid

For that reason the Government ought to give young people jobs even if it meant subsidizing industry," he said.

Plea to save dental therapists

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

The proposed closure of Britain's only school for dental therapists and the phasing out of the dental therapist grade was attacked yesterday by a leading dental expert.

Dr Aubrey Sheiham, senior lecturer in community dental health at the London Hospital Medical College, said it would result in a weakening of the community dental health service and consequently a reduction in preventive health work.

Dental therapists, who are allowed to carry out fillings, fluoride treatments and health education, are salaried members of the community dental health service who treat children.

Because they receive a salary, rather than a fee for each item, they are more inclined to do preventive work and less inclined to remove teeth or carry out unnecessary fillings than are general practitioner dentists.

The report of the Government-appointed Dental Strategy Review Body, published in September, recommended that dental therapists should be phased out and the School for Dental Therapists in New Cross, London, be closed.

Dr Sheiham said the decision to phase them out was political, brought about by demands from the dental profession. The grade was introduced about thirty years ago at a time when children were not being treated because dentists found them more difficult than adults and were paid less for them.

Arms found in Devon murder hunt

Detectives hunting the murderer of Mrs Julie Rowe, the millionaire's wife who was shot six times at her home in Budleigh Salterton, Devon, a month ago, have uncovered arms and ammunition in a series of raids on homes in the county.

They seized 20 illegally held firearms, including a sten gun, two hand grenades, revolvers and shotguns, with a large quantity of ammunition.

Police were searching for the .22 automatic pistol which the killer used on Mrs Rowe, aged 42, a mother of two. None of the weapons seized was connected with the murder, police said.

Detectives believe that Mrs Rowe, whose husband, Mr Gerald Rowe, aged 39, owns a chain of food stores, opened the door to her killer. He then chased her round the ground floor of the luxury home, shooting her six times.

EXPERTS REVIEW PROBLEM CITIES

More than 400 experts on European city developments are due in Glasgow tomorrow for the launching conference of Project Turin International, a long-term plan to identify and tackle difficulties facing six European cities: Turin in Italy, Cologne in West Germany, Dresden in East Germany, Cracow in Poland, Lille in France, and Glasgow.

The conference's main themes are how public authorities can work with private investment to regenerate the urban economy, and how people can help city governments to reexamine priorities.

Police players see red in pitch battle with busmen

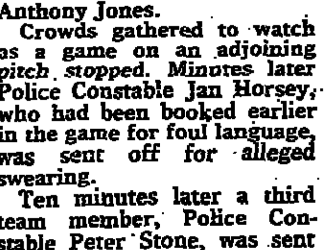
A police football team is being asked to help league officials with their inquiries after a battling 90 minutes against a team of busmen. The police had three players sent off, including their vice-captain. And the Cardiff team is being reported to district league officials, who are to hold a disciplinary hearing.

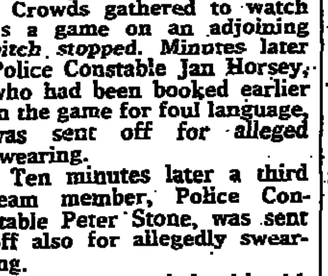
Tempers flared during the second half as the busmen netted their fifth goal to lead 5-2. Police Constable Cedric Morgan, the centre-half and vice-captain, who had been booked in the first half for a foul, was given his marching orders as he picked up the ball from the back of the net and hurled it at referee Mr Anthony Jones.

Crowds gathered to watch as a game on an adjoining pitch stopped. Minutes later Police Constable Jan Horsey, who had been booked earlier in the game for foul language, was sent off for alleged swearing.

Ten minutes later a third team member, Police Constable Peter Stone, was sent off also for allegedly swearing.

The game ended with the score at 6-2 to Cardiff City Transport. And the referee stayed in the dressing room until the police team left the park.





Record $860,000 for a royal bookcase

A Queen Anne black japanned bureau bookcase made early in the eighteenth century and once in the collection of Queen Mary, the Duke of Windsor and more recently Merle Oberon, the film actress, sold to a private American collector at Christie's in New York on Saturday for $860,000 (£462,366).

It is by far the most expensive piece of English furniture to be sold at auction, and was sent by the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York.

Christie's had published an estimate in the region of $250,000, but the company reported "a roomful of bids at the $500,000 mark and a battle royal in the closing stages". When last offered at auction in Los Angeles from the collection of Merle Oberon in 1973 the piece realized $95,000.

Prices for other lots in the sale of English and Continental furniture, clocks and objects of art totalled $2,472,072 (£1,329,071), with 11 per cent unsold.

The sale was notable for the predominance of private buyers. A New York collector paid $210,000 (£112,903) for a suite of George III giltwood seat furniture, probably designed by Robert Adam, circa 1773, and more than double the estimate of $70,000 to $100,000. The pair of sofas and six armchairs were probably made for the Duke of Bolton and resemble a slightly richer design, also of 1773.

Another collector paid $58,000 (£31,183) for a Regency rosewood and amboyna ormolu-mounted sofa table (estimate $40,000 to $60,000).

At Christies jewellery sale in New York on Friday, an unnamed London dealer was run to $880,000 (£468,000) for a sapphire and diamond bracelet by Cartier.

Hunt for gold may be halted by sacrilege claim

From Ronald Faux, Edinburgh

The recovery of £3.5m of gold bullion remaining in the wreck of HMS Edinbrugh 800ft down in the Barents Sea may be jeopardized by allegations that during recent diving operations human remains received unseemly treatment.

The business consortium responsible for lifting £43m of gold from the wreck, which is an official war grave, hope to mount a second diving expedition next year to retrieve 34 bars of gold left when bad weather made diving at such extreme depths impossible.

Sixty men died in the cruiser after she had been hit by German torpedoes in May 1942.

A report in *The Sunday Times* yesterday said that during the diving operation human remains were tossed back into the water in a casual way. In the wreck itself, the report said, chemical lights were placed inside skulls in the bomb room where the gold was stored, in order to startle the next diver down.

Mr James Ringrose, operations manager for Jessop Marine Recoveries, said yesterday on BBC radio that the company had been shocked and very, very surprised to learn about the allegations. The operation had been monitored by representatives of the British and Soviet governments. An immediate inquiry to establish the facts had been ordered.

The consortium was under strict contract not to disturb the war grave. "If these events have taken place, we would have to weigh very carefully what we would do in future", he said.

Mr Michael Stewart, project manager for the recovery operation, said yesterday that he doubted the reports. "As far as can be practically ascertained, there was no such incident", he said.

"We believe there were two occasions on which bone may have been returned to the sea without realizing what it was."

When more bone was found, a service for burial at sea was held.

At the press conference given by the divers in Aberdeen last Friday the first man to enter the wreck, a former Royal Navy diver, said he had observed a two-minute silence for the men who had died, and before the diving support ship, Stephaniturm, left the location a memorial service was held.

The *Sunday Times* report made clear that only one or two of the 12 divers on board had acted in a disrespectful way.

On board the Stephaniturm was Mr David Keogh, representing the Ministry of Defence and the War Graves Commission. The ministry said yesterday that until the report he was preparing had been studied they could not comment.

Scarman review of complaints procedure

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Reforms in the handling of complaints against the police to help to make them more publicly accountable are being considered by Lord Scarman as he completes his report on the Brixton riots.

The most radical option open to him is one favoured by Sir Cyril Philips, chairman of the Police Complaints Board. That is for the board to take over from the Director of Public Prosecutions the decision whether to prosecute police on less serious charges.

If it was thought that a prosecution in court might fail, evidence might still be strong enough for disciplinary procedures to be used. The board would be able to choose which course.

Sir Cyril had a meeting with Lord Scarman when the latter was in the later stages of drawing up his report.

The role of the Chief Inspector of Constabulary is also considered to be of key importance in making the police accountable.

Making the chief inspector responsible for keeping an eye on the Metropolitan Police would also give the Home Secretary, as its police authority, more power to keep it under scrutiny. Provincial police forces are overseen by local police authorities.

Sir Cyril favours greater liaison between the chief inspector, the Home Secretary, local police authorities and the complaints board, and between them and chief constables.



Mr and Mrs Whitelaw arriving to a guard of honour at Westminster Abbey (Photograph by Bill Warhurst)

Why the police depend on the Specials

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

One hundred and fifty years after the Special Constabulary was regularized by Act of Parliament, its members have turned from being an emergency arm ot the police service to a vital adjunct, whose absence might strain police manpower.

Yesterday Princess Margaret and Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, attended a thanksgiving service at Westminster Abbey to mark the anniversary of the Special Constables Act, 1831. At that time all that was envisaged was a special constabulary which could be sworn in by local magistrates to serve during an emergency.

The Victorian Specials saw service during the Chartist upheavals of the 1840s and the Fenian alarm of the 1860s. They were seen as the embodiment of the legal theory that every male subject of the Crown is a potential policeman and sometimes compared with the parish constables of previous centuries.

But the First World War marked the end of the idea of a temporary attachment, and the Special Constable could now serve for an indefinite period.

Sometimes the butt of music hall jokes, the Specials became a familiar sight on the streets. Since the Second World War they have been used more and more as an auxiliary, plugging gaps created by the police manpower shortages.

Today they are on patrol at weekends covering for regular officers by controlling crowds. They are among the officers at football matches and along the streets during ceremonial events.

One police force has used them on motorway patrols and they act as observers in police patrol cars in the cities.

In the Metropolitan Police report for 1980 Sir David McNee, the commissioner, noted that the 1,674 Specials serving in London had worked 77,286 hours of duty apart from their normal every-day jobs, and 44,971 hours of training.

Law 'should withhold names of accused'

From Ronald Ker... Bridlington

The newly elected president of the National Association of Probation Officers yesterday argued that every defendant in a British court should remain anonymous until he or she was convicted.

Professor Nigel Walker strongly criticized British law for generally making no distinction between the guilty and innocent in the identification of defendants.

Speaking at Bridlington, he went so far as to say he would support the argument for every first offender to enjoy the anonymity that applied to juvenile courts.

Professor Walker, until recently director of the Cambridge Institute of Criminology, said: "I am talking about the way defendants who are eventually acquitted can be, and often are, named by the news media when they are charged, committed for trial or tried.

"The naming is often accompanied by details of their private lives which are given in evidence or which are obtained by other inquiries." The British attitude seemed to be that this was what was risked if a criminal offence was committed.

He said: "You give a bored public the right to know about you. This in not the attitude of every civilized country. The Swedes, though no less civilized and no less bored by the Swedish way of life than we are by ours, do not consider that the names of offenders are proper material for the news."

Their news media voluntarily refrained from naming most people who were put on trial. The exceptions were unusual cases such as well known terrorists or bank robbers. He added: "Of course, this makes Swedish news more boring than ours".

Professor Walker said that like virtually all Western countries, Britain protected the names of juvenile offenders by law. Even there, of course, Britain was inconsistent. "If the trial is in the crown court there is no ban on identification unless the judge makes a special order; and judges sometimes forget or decide to make no order."

Professor Walker said the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act prohibited only the linking of a named person to his offence after a certain time had passed. "The time varies from six months to 10 years, according to the sentence, and there is no protection if the sentence is a prison term of 30 months or more.

"What I am criticizing is the fact that we make no distinction between the guilty and the innocent when it comes to identifying defendants.

□ It is a myth that courts have become more lenient towards juvenile offenders, and offence rates for boys have been falling since 1974 and those for girls seem to have levelled off (Our Home Affairs Correspondent writes).

those conclusions can be drawn from a report by the Department of Health and Social Security on offending by young people. They make sharp contrast with calls for tougher punishments, for the study shows that tougher punishments have become more frequent.

The number of juveniles sent to detention centres and borstals has risen fivefold since 1965, the report says.

Offending by Young People, a Survey of Recent Trends (DHSS £4.15).



Editor wants more black journalists

Newspaper editors were urged yesterday to apply the utmost sensitivity in their treatment of reports about racial difficulty. Mr Arnold Hadwin, president of the Guild of Newspaper Editors, warned his colleagues to be on their guard against both malice and ineptitude.

Speaking at the guild's annual meeting at Bath, he emphasized the need for greater efforts to employ coloured reporters so that the face of British journalism was not entirely white.

Mr Hadwin said: "We have been faced in recent months with grave responsibilities in reporting on the violence that has erupted in many city centres."

He called for greater understanding and tolerance from both journalists and police when dealing with ethnic minorities, adding: "This is an area in which we need the utmost sensitivity. Reporting and policing in a multiracial society require a high standard of professionalism, judgment and common sense, and in the case of the police scrupulous attention to discipline. Our choice of language, of head lines and of pictures is crucial."

Mr Hadwin, editor of the *Bradford Telegraph and Argus*, continued: "The sparsity of black policemen and black school teachers has given authority a white face in the eyes of many young blacks. I believe it is important that the face of journalism should not be white."

He added: "Many of us frequently write leaders about equality of job opportunity for ethnic groups. It should apply to journalism as to all other activities in our society."

Letters footnote unethical, Press Council rules

A newspaper which published letters from two trades union leaders denying a report of their conversation added an unethical footnote which, in effect, invited readers to disbelieve them, the Press Council has found.

To that extent the council upheld a complaint by the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs and Mr Clive Jenkins, its general secretary, against the *Daily Mail*. They complained that the newspaper published a report with a fabricated reference to an alleged conversation of Mr Clive Jenkins: that when he complained to the editor an edited version of his letter appeared which insulted his integrity by giving readers the impression that the letter printed was the content of his view; and that the paper unethically replied to the printed version.

The Press Council did not agree that Mr Jenkins's letter was improperly edited and it rejected that element of the complaint against the *Daily Mail*.

The Press Council's adjudication was: The original article, headed "Clue by Clue ... a great Labour whodunnit!" to which Mr Clive Jenkins took exception was, in the Press Council's view, ambiguous.

The footnote broadly quoting Miss Mandy Rice-Davies's well known answer "they would, wouldn't they", which the newspaper added to Mr Jenkins' and Mr Evans' letters, removed the ambiguity. It made clear that the newspaper itself intended the account as a factual one.

The newspaper did publish an account of an alleged conversation which is unsupported by evidence, and its reply in the footnote was unethical. To this extent the complaint against the *Daily Mail* is upheld.

The Press Council does not agree that Mr Jenkins's letter was improperly edited, and that complaint against the *Daily Mail* is rejected.

Dutch enter Stansted lists

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

Amsterdam is renewing its claim to be the "painless alternative" to London's third airport as the inquiry into Stansted gets under way.

Amsterdam's Schiphol, an international airport with substantial spare capacity, could provie much of the extra service London is going to need without the fierce opposition from local residents which each of the British sites has evoked, the Dutch city say's.

It has the support of some British provincial ariports who would benefit through feeder services to and from Schiphol, whereas a third London airport within Britain could take away some of their traffic.

British airlines fear they could lose international traffic via Amsterdam, though their feeder services would gain.

To press its case, Amsterdam is organizing a two-day conference at Schiphol next month at which Mr Norman Payne, chairman of the British Airports Authority, who is strongly pressing the case for Stansted, and Sir Colin Buchanan, who is strongly opposing it, will be among the speakers.

Asyut police deny torturing their prisoners

From Robert Fisk, Asyut, Oct 18

Lieutenant-Colonel Muhammad Sathi El-Mosalamy broke into a peal of hoarse laughter. "Torture?" he asked. "No. We never, never hurt our prisoners."

A chorus of high-pitched laughter arose from the clutch of plainclothes men who sat around the walls, sipping tea from glass cups. One of them overwhelmed at the absurdity of such a suggestion slapped his thigh in derision while a Special Branch man in a bright pink shirt giggled uncontrollably beneath a dusty grandfather clock that had long ago stopped

An old tin fan was noisily but vainly fighting the heat in the corner of the room. The officers in charge of the Asyut constabulary sweated profusely.

Outside in the mosquito-laden darkness of the police barracks security men carrying automatic rifles guarded a group of blindfolded men who sat on the floor of a grubby room — their hands tied to their ankles or behind their backs.

On a broken wooden bench by the barrack gates an old woman dressed in black wept and pleaded with a young security guard holding a Kalashnikov rifle. Her wails and sobbing went on and on like a ritual of mourning, rising and falling as more prisoners, their faces pinched with anxiety were escorted into the barracks. The security man ignored her.

To described the Asyut police as nervous would be something of an understatement. More than a week after Muslim gunmen attacked two of the city's police stations with machine-guns and rocket-propelled grenades, Colonel El-Moslamy's gendarmerie is still hunting the culprits. The gendarmes have been forced to concede that Asyut's allegedly peaceful and law-abiding population is not quite law-abiding enough to betray the whereabouts of the wanted men. Fifteen of those believed to have been involved in the attacks have however been arrested and subjected to

He claims they are members
the colonel's questioning.
of Takfir Wal Hegira, the Islamic "Atonement and Flight from Sin" movement which was responsible for President Sadat's assassination.

"These people," the colonel said, "are mad. They import ideas from Libya and Russia and they take Libyan money."

What Colonel El-Mosalamy is less happy to reveal is that Asyut has been a seat of anti-Sadat radicalism for years. If revolt was going to emerge in any Egyptian city, it was almost certain to occur here.

When the attacks came—just two days after President Sadat's assassination — they took the lives of dozens of policemen. Colonel El-Mosalamy says that about 40 died, including members of his police force, but another officer admitted that this was a "figure for foreigners". The true count was well over 100.

Colonel El-Mosalamy's men like to pretend that normality has returned to Asyut. In the bullet-scored Number 1 police district station, which had been one of the main targets of the rebels, a security man holding a whip with a metal studded handle cheerfully offered foreign correspondents tea, flicking at the teaboy with a whip when he was slow to carry out his orders. It was all done in an immensely friendly fashion. There was no trouble now, we were told. Everything was perfectly normal.

But in the streets Egyptian troops watched the roofs for snipers. When we tried to enter a hotel a young soldier walked up to us, waving a pistol and demanding to know our business. Whenever we approached a military building, the soldiers outside greeted us at rifle point.

Asyut is the sort of place where people naturally watch each other closely. Half the city's population are Copts but Islam dominates the surrounding villages.

Even Colonel El-Mosalamy admits that there is a gun in almost every house because family feuds down here are settled with a finality that makes the law courts seem redundant.

Perhaps it is this hard life that has bred a kind of indifference within the police force. Last week, a correspondent in Asyut saw a prisoner being led across the courtyard of the police barracks. When a door was opened in front of him, he almost fainted at what he saw on the other side.

What was behind the door, we asked the colonel—and what happened to a prisoner who had been cut about the face before being thrown into an army lorry a week ago? The colonel laughed again.

But what was behind the door? And what had happened to the man thrown into the lorry? Colonel El-Mosalamy was still laughing. He turned towards us and said: "It is a secret." And all the policemen giggled.

University fanatics are forced to hide

From Christopher Walker
Cairo, Oct 18

The Egyptian Government's struggle to quell the growing tide of support for Islamic militancy, among the nation's 500,000 students, began in earnest this weekend when all but three of the country's 17 universities opened for their new term after a summer break of nearly three months.

[The authorities said tonight that they had arrested 230 members of a Muslim fundamentalist organization plotting assassinations and attacks on vital installations. A large quantity of weapons and explosives were seized, Reuter reports.]

Egyptian ministers and foreign diplomats accept that the overcrowded campuses have become the most important battleground in the war against the fundamentalists.

Even before the Sadat assassination, a strict series of regulations had been ordered. These included a complete campus ban on the wearing of the *galabeya*, the flowing male robe, and the *niqab*, the enveloping veil favoured by girl students.

In addition many of the leading university activists were among the 1,600 arrested in last month's purge. More than 60 academic suspected of fundamentalist sympathies were dismissed.

All political activity on the campuses has been banned. Although there was a familiar beginning of term bustle in the ramshackle quadrangle at Ain Shams, Cairo's biggest university, much of the talk was about the draconian new disciplinary codes.

There was an almost complete absence of beards. It is feared the militants have simply been driven underground.

☐ Tel Aviv: Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, today contradicted a reported statement by President Reagan and reaffirmed categorically his deep concern about the proposed American-Saudi arms deal (Moshe Brilliant writes).

Mr Begin said: "In order to remove any doubts or misunderstandings, it is my duty to state that throughout my recent visit to the United States, I pointed out and explained the two-fold arms deal with Saudi Arabia poses a grave threat to the security of Israel.

"Since this is the meaning of the supply of offensive equipment for the F15 planes and the Awacs surveillance aircraft to Saudi Arabia. I was—and still am—deeply worried."

☐ Sinai protest: Twenty-three Israeli families moved into an hotel and vacant flats in the Sinai town of Yamit today to help to block Israel's scheduled withdrawal from the area (AP reports).



The family at Moshe Dayan's graveside yesterday: Mrs Rachel Dayan is flanked by her husband's stepdaughters, Murit and Orna. On the right is his daughter Yael.

Zia blasts judiciary in Pakistan

From Hasan Akhtar
Islamabad, Oct 18

President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan said yesterday his country's legal system was seething with corruption and involved delays and expense which denied justice to most people.

He pleaded strongly for the replacement of the present system, which he said was inherited from the colonial rulers of the sub-continent, with a system of Islamic justice. But he said this could not be done overnight, and would not work unless judges had the fear of God in them and were imbued with the spirit of Islamic justice.

President Zia was speaking at the opening of a series of courses for judges, police officers and lawyers—on the Islamic judicial system and the principles of Islamic *sharia* and *fiqh*. The first course is being attended by 30 people.

Justice Shaikh Aftab Husain, chairman of the Federal *sharia* court, who formally inaugurated the course in Islamic law and its principles, complained that in many cases where people were prosecuted under existing Islamic laws, the prosecution and the judges failed in their obligations.

Sometimes the requirements of Islamic law were not observed and sentences were unsuitable.

10,000 rounded up in Sudan

From Nick Worrall, El Geneina, Sudan, Oct 18

More than a dozen men are awaiting trial after security sweeps in Khartoum in which more than 10,000 people have been rounded up and questioned and arms seized in recent weeks. On Saturday another 1,000 men were taken for interrogation.

Those still held have confessed to being Libyan agents infiltrated into Sudan and awaiting orders to join an armed uprising, according to Major-General Omer Muhammad el Tayib, the head of Sudanese state security.

General Tayib linked the arrests to what he called a three-prong Libyan plan to overthrow the Nimeiry Government. The elements of the plan were assassination, political and economic subversion and actual military warfare using a spearhead of dissident Sudanese trained in Libya.

In the latest Libyan raid into Sudan, old Italian aircraft belonging to the Libyan Air Force launched a bomb attack at the weekend on the Sudanese western border village of Kolbus, 80 miles north of El Geneina in an attempt to dislodge the ragged guerrilla army of Mr Hissene Habre, the former Chad leader. But Mr Habre, who is supported by Sudan and Egypt in his campaign to overthrow the Libyan supported Government of President Goukouni Queddei, had slipped out of Kolbus, with several hundred of his men to harass Libyan military bases inside Chad.

Here at El Geneina (the garden), a verdant oasis nearly 300 desert miles from Khartum, news of the Libyan attack using aircraft dating from the Second World War was greeted with derision from officers and men of the Sudanese Army who are dug in along the 750-mile border with Libya and Chad, while leaders in Khartum and Tripoli trade military threats.

One officer said that Colonel Muammar Gadaffi of Libya was "scared to risk his Migs in case we shoot them down. So he uses these old planes, flying them high for safety, and drops bombs on targets the pilots cannot see. We have had very few casualties because most of the bombs do not go off."

The Libyan leader has become a greater threat to Sudanese security since last December when his military aid helped President Goukouni to power in Chad.

The present bombing attacks on Sudan are launched from a Libyan airbase at Abeshe, 100 miles inside Chad.

While the military here in El Geneina are confident, the impact of Libyan radio propaganda and the security sweeps in Khartum have unnerved village populations along the border, some of whom have also suffered bombing raids albeit inaccurate raids.

More than 22,000 refugees from Chad and from Sudanese villages have passed through El Geneina where the United Nations High Commission for Refugees has a vast tent camp. At the camp a three-woman British Red Cross medical team led by Dr Liz Archer of Sussex is working to remove bullets and shrapnel from refugees and cure the range of endemic diseases.

Few Sudanese believe President Nimery's assertion in Cairo last week that invasion by Libya is imminent. But the military here, equipped with dated arms given by the Soviet Union before the Russians were expelled in 1971, will be relieved when the $100m (£55m) in arms promised last week by Washington arrives. First shipments are due in early December.

Argentine conspiracy to 'exterminate Jews'

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, Oct 18

The silence of the Roman Catholic Church, politicians and the Jewish community in Argentina made it easier for the Goverument in Buenos Aires to practice "a policy of extermination", in the opinion of the exiled editor and publisher of an Argentine newspaper who is expected to arrive in London tomorrow after taking part in a council of Europe colloquy on human rights here.

Señor Jacobo Timmerman, publisher until his arrest in 1977 of *La Opinión* of Buenos Aires, and author of *Prisoner without a name, cell without a number*, told *The Times* in Madrid that his book, about the two and a half years he spent as a political prisoner is intended to call attention to the danger of remaining silent, rather than merely to denounce antisemitism and human rights violations in general.

The book, which appeared last May in the United States and last July in Britain (published by Weidenfeld and Nicholson), is now in its eighth hardcover printing and is expected to be distributed in at least 10 languages.

"What went on in Argentina is horrible," he said, "even if nothing else happens Entire families were slain. There was a policy of extermination.

"It was explained to me by a naval officer that they were going to kill all the guerrillas, their parents and their children. This is horrible enough, but the great drama of this age is silence.

"We kept quiet at first about Hitler's deeds. We kept quiet about Mussolini. We hushed up so many mistakes. We silenced what was going on in Cambodia. Silence had something to do with all of that.

"We have seen how people were killed in the secret prisons where I was. Then their bodies were thrown into the sea from helicopters. They just 'disappeared'.

"In Argentina, there were babies born in prisons who disappeared for ever. They were given to childless military couples. Some children were killed. The bodies of little ones were found. There were babies sold in other countries. Roberto Cox, editor of the *Buenos Aires Herald* [now in exile], and myself—our papers were the only dailies to mention the matter.

"My book says that in Hitler's early days (of power in 1933) when the first measures were taken against Jews in Germany the Jews kept quiet in the rest of the world, and my book says that the Jews of the world are also keeping quiet about the antisemitic measures, the aggressions which occur in Argentina today, and that the Argentine Jews, like the German Jews, remain silent.

"There is a repetition of silence, not a repetition of the holocaust. Nobody can forecast a holocaust.

"The status of Jews is deteriorating in Argentine society in an unofficial way. Jewish professionals are being excluded from jobs with the state-owned companies, and in Argentina 70 per cent of the economy is public owned. So that means a very dangerous situation. In the public hospitals you do not see Jewish doctors any more, nor Jews in the judiciary and not in the universities, and this does not follow any official announcement.

"It simply happens, as in the Soviet Union, without any official warning. In these circumstances, the Catholic Church is also silent in Argentina, and the political parties, not just the Jews. It's not only the Jews who are afraid. Everyone is afraid."

Pakistan to check on Libya training of 'subversives'

From Our Correspondent, Islamabad, Oct 18

The Libyan Government has agreed to the visit of a Pakistani Cabinet minister to Tripoli next month to inquire into reports that about 2,700 Pakistanis, almost all of them ex-servicemen, are being trained against their wishes for alleged subversive activities and possible deployment in countries outside Libya, according to reliable sources here.

Mr Ghulam Dastgir Khan, the Minister for Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis, is expected to lead a team to Tripoli during the first half of November.

Although Pakistan sought Libyan permission for the ministerial visit n June, Tripoli has only now signified its agreement, the sources said. During this period it is assumed that olonel Gaddafi's Government has brought back to Libya the Pakistanis who had been deployed abroad.

Officials here have made no statement as to the circumstances in which these 2,700 Pakistanis out of a target-figure of 5,000 had been recruited by a firm run by two former officers of the Pakistan Army.

Gaddafi mischief, page 10

Romania follows Poland with food rationing

Vienna, Oct 18.—Romania has become the second Eastern block country after Poland to ration food since the end of wartime rationing.

Yesterday Romania announced bread rationing, setting annual consumption limits on wheat and maize products and making it a criminal offence to feed grain to animals. The ration of bread and flour-based products works out at about 410 grams (1lb) per person a day, the average allocation of maize, a local staple, will be around 2.5 kilograms a month.

These measures, which follow floods and drought earlier this year, come amid reports of growing shopping queues, informal rationing in some parts of the country and occasional work stoppages in protest against food shortages.

There are no indications that popular unrest has reached explosive proportions under the strict regime of President Ceausescu, but he and other communist leaders will need no reminding of the unrest caused by food shortages in Poland.

Other East block countries also face the possibility of some shortages due to bad weather in the area, though they are not expected to be critical

The weather has played a part in Romania's poor agricultural results this year but the system has taken much of the blame. Mr Ceausescu admitted earlier this year that his Government had neglected the farm sector in its eagerness to industrialize Romania, which has the lowest living standard in the Soviet block, and has criticized inefficiency and wastage.

Romanian officials have pointed out to Western journalists some of the problems, such as expensive equipment left idle by fuel shortages and lack of spare parts, and a largely unqualified labour force in the state farms.

Last August, in a clear departure from Romania's highly collectivized farm system, the Government decided to allocate private land to individuals to encourage production, and halted profitable food exports to make up for domestic shortages.

This aggravated a foreign exchange problem which is making Western bankers reluctant to extend further credit to allow Romania to buy food abroad. Western diplomats estimate that this year's grain harvest will be around 19 million tonnes, compared with the planned 23.7 million tonnes and last year's 20.2 million tonnes.—Reuter.

☐ **Hoarding opposed**: Bakeries may sell only to local residents, according to the new decree, which encourages residents of mountainous and other non grain-producing regions to develop fruit, meat, milk, cheese and egg production.

Hardly a week earlier, the Romanian Government announced that anyone hoarding such staples as oil, sugar, rice, flour and coffee in amounts surpassing one month's normal consumption would be guilty of speculation, and liable to prison terms of six months to five years.—AFP.



Herr Schmidt saying farewell to the nurses who looked after him in the Koblenz Bundeswehr hospital.

Schmidt leaves hospital to work all hours

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Oct 18

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, was back in harness today only six days after apparently suffering serious heart trouble and five days after having a pacemaker implanted.

The Chancellor, who is 62, met leaders of the Social Democrat and Free Democrat coalition parties to discuss fresh problems that have risen over the controversial 1982 budget, only a month after it had been agreed on with great difficulty.

Officials expected him back as usual in his office tomorrow and doubted if he would be able to cut down his gruelling schedule, which normally averages 16 hours a day.

Before he left the Bundeswehr hospital in Koblenz last night, Herr Schmidt said: "At first I will do an hour less or something like that. But it is not necessary."

Asked if he would be able to restrict himself to only 12 hours of work a day, he said: "No, no one can get by with 12 hours a day."

The Chancellor's staff have repeatedly insisted that he is well, calm and rested after his operation and that the pacemaker would not reduce his work capacity in the slightest.

There is still no clear explanation why the Chancellor's aides have refused to comment on ever more insistent reports that he had been in a serious condition and had suffered numerous blackouts before the operation. There is rising suspicion, voiced particularly by the news magazine *Der Spiegel*, that they were trying to give West Germans the impression that they still had a strong man at the helm.

The only trouble, according to the magazine, was that "in their anxiety to cultivate the image of an active Schmidt, the Chancellor's aides were spreading doubt and mistrust. . . . Who is to believe that Becker (the Government's spokesman) is telling the truth when he announces shortly that the patient is fully recovered?"

The conservative newspaper *Die Welt*, in a leading article entitled "Pitiless", claimed that the Chancellor was being driven back to his office out of fear that Bonn politics would ignore him if he stayed away to convalesce.

Despite efforts by the Social Democrats to stifle the rumours, speculation is continuing about a suitable successor if the Chancellor should have to step down. The tabloid *Bild am Sonntag* predicted that he would resign at the end of 1982 —half-way through the current legislature—but concluded like all other commentators, that he has no obvious successor at present.

Presidents celebrate the coup de Grasse

From Nicholas Ashford
Yorktown, Virginia, Oct 18

To the sound of rolling drums and squealing fifes, President Reagan and President Mitterrand of France marked 200 years of American-French accord today with the first of a series of meetings held on board of French naval vessel, appropriately named the "de Grasse".

It was the success of the French fleet under Admiral Francois de Grasse in holding the British Navy at bay which led to the American-French victory over the British at Yorktown, the bicentenary of which is being celebrated with much pomp and ceremony here this weekend.

On his arrival at the Capital building in the old colonial town of Williamsburg last night, President Mitterrand emphasized the alliance which had brought the French into supporting the American revolutionaries two centuries ago.

His visit, he declared, marked "a milestone in the long friendly relationship between France and the United States, a relationship of true partners and reliable allies, a relationship that has continued since the earliest days of our republic."

Relations between the two countries have often been marked by disagreement and even war, despite these reassuring words. It was clear before the two presidents met that their discussions would deal mainly with the differences which have emerged on a range of policies.

Senior Administration officials have made it clear that President Reagan will express his disapproval of France's decision to resume arms supplies to Libya. The French have indicated that President Mitterrand intends to pursue objectives at this week's North-South summit in Cancun, Mexico, which are certain to meet United States resistance.

President Mitterrand is a strong advocate of global negotiations, the Americans are against them. The French favour increased financial assistance to the Third World, the Americans would prefer a greater role for the private sector.

American and French officials have gone out of their way to indicate that disagreements will not be allowed to mar the accord which they hope will result from President Mitterrand's first visit to the United States since his election.

President Mitterrand certainly seems delighted with the colourful reception.

From the redcoat fife and drum band which greeted his arrival last night through to tomorrow's ceremonies, when there will be a reenactment of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis's force to the joint American-French army led by George Washington, he will constantly be reminded of the key role France played in achieving American independence.

At tomorrow's ceremony Britain will be represented by Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, whose American-born mother is a direct descendent of a soldier who fought under Washington.

The only sour note was struck by the refusal of the British Embassy in Washington to allow the honorary Brtish Consul at Hampton Roads not to lead a prayer of reconciliation this morning.

Kania: the balancing act fails

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr Stanislaw Kania was a Politburo member in charge of public security for several years before his sudden appointment as Polish party leader in September last year. He had a reputation for toughness and pragmatism.

He was born in 1927 in the village of Wrocanka and started work at the age of 15. His political career coincided with the war and the resistance movement in Poland. He joined the peasant battalion and after the war became a member of the Polish Communist Party.

Mr Kania's talent, as his career demonstrated, was tactical, judging the opportunities as they arose and taking decisions in the direction people wanted to go—but within the system. His reputation was for loyalty, acting carefully and for his wholehearted commitment to the party.

In his first policy statement on taking over, he pledged himself to restore the broken link between the Communist Party and Polish society and to carry out the agreement which the authorities had reached with the workers in the Baltic ports, conceding the right to free trade unions. But this balancing act, as recent developments in Poland have shown, was subject to almost intolerable strains as each side sought to assert its claims.

Jaruzelski: patriot who defends Soviet alliance

By Richard Davey

General Wojciech Jaruzelski becomes the first defence minister in the history of communism to be chosen as party leader. It is not mere chance that this has happened in Poland, where the Army is regarded, together with the Church, as embodying the nation's patriotism.

In fact, it is generally assumed that in certain circumstances the Polish Army, or substantial parts of it, would fight an invading Soviet force. It seems unlikely that General Jaruzelski would lead such armed resistance, since he is a vigorous defender of the alliance with the Soviet Union, but he is known and widely respected as a patriot and as one who is deeply reluctant to use the Polish Army to put down internal disorder.

During the food riots of 1976 he is believed to have told a meeting of political leaders that they could not rely on the Army to get strikers out of factories. He took the same position during the strikes of August, 1980, which gave birth to Solidarity.

General Jaruzelski now aged 58, has made his entire career in the Army. He was born in 1923 in Kurow, near Lublin to a family of landed gentry. After the start of the war he was deported to the Soviet Union, where in 1943 he joined Polish units being trained there.

He went through officer training and later fought first as a platoon commander and then as a regimental reconnaissance commander in many battles, which eventually brought him to Warsaw

He joined the party in 1947 and moved rapidly through staff college until in 1960 he became chief of the Army's main political board. In 1962 he was made Vice-minister of Defence, in 1965 Chief of Staff, and in 1968 Minister of Defence. He was elected to the Central Committee in 1964 and to the Politburo in 1971. He became Prime Minister on February 11, 1981.

In political terms, he is regarded as a moderate who fully accepts that a new system of government is required but has criticized extremists in Solidarity, especially those who attack the Soviet Union.

In a speech to the Parliament on September 25 he said: "The party . . . does not intend to leave the road of socialist renewal. There can be no return to the evil pre-August methods. Their costs are too great for our generation to forget them."

He went on to outline his ideas for "the broadest possible social coalition platform", and echoed the slogan of reconciliation ("He who is not against us is with us") adopted by Mr Kadar, the Hungarian party leader, by saying that "Everyone who is not against socialism can create with us new forms of constructive cooperation".

CZAR TO BE CANONIZED IN AMERICA

New York, Oct 18.—Czar Nicholas II, his family and about 8,000 other victims of the Russian Revolution will be canonized here later this month as martyred saints of the Russian Orthodox Church, according to church officials in exile.

Nicholas, his wife Alexandra, their children and the family's physician, maid, cook and footman will be canonized along with thousands of other Christians believed to have been murdered by communists.

"Never in the history of the church have so many people been canonized, because at no time have there been so many Christian martyrs", according to Bishop Gregory, secretary to the synod of bishops of the Russian Orthodox Church outside Russia.

He said the list of martyrs was based partially on information smuggled out of the Soviet Union.—AP.

America seeks deep cuts in nuclear weaponry

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

The latest American ideas on arms control—aimed at reducing the number of nuclear weapons of the superpowers—will be outlined to Nato defence ministers in Scotland tomorrow.

The ideas relate to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (Salt), which have been stalled since Congress refused to ratify the Salt 2 Treaty signed by President Carter. The bilateral negotiations are due to resume early next year after pressure by the allies on the Reagan Administration. The Americans would like to see them begin under a different acronym—Start.

This stands for Strategic Arms Reduction talks, reflecting American ambitions to return to the sterner stance adopted by President Carter in 1977, when he tried to insist that the Russians should agree to reduce their strategic stockpile instead of simply limiting its growth.

His initiative was snubbed by President Brezhnev: Salt 2 was a compromise based on guidelines established between the Russians and President Ford at Vladivostock in 1974.

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the United States Defence Secretary, will disclose Salt-Start policy at the Nuclear Planning Group meeting tomorrow in Scotland.

His briefing to the allies on the strategic balance as perceived from Washington, will take place tomorrow morning and will be followed by a discusion of the theatre (medium-range) nuclear balance in Europe. The United States will also start talking to the Russians in Geneva on November 30 about limiting the number of theatre nuclear weapons, but wants to do so with the backing of a united alliance.

Mr Weinberger, while consulting the allies, as the United States has promised, will need to tread a delicate path by assuring them of American dedication to arms control, while at the same time emphasizing the need for toughness.

Britain and Italy have agreed to station nuclear cruise missiles on their soil and have named the bases. The West German Government, although anxious to follow suit, is embarrassed by strong political and popular opposition, while Holland and Belgium have not decided.

☐ **Antwerp**.—Belgian bishops criticized Nato's decision to deploy nuclear missiles in Western Europe and lauded Belgium for withholding approval for deploying them (AP reports).

IN BRIEF

Air supply to mine cut off

Yubari, Japan — Relatives of 60 men trapped underground and presumed dead in a Japanese coal mine disaster gave permission for the air supply to be cut off to prevent fire from spreading.

The decision was taken after poisonous gas, fire and dense smoke had prevented attempts to rescue the men buried 2,000ft underground after the mine, near Sapporo on Hokkaido island, filled with methane gas on Friday. Thirty-three bodies have been recovered.

Exile wins prize

Frankfurt.—Lev Kopelev, the exiled Soviet writer received a 25,000-mark (£6,105) peace prize awarded annually by the West German book trade. Kopelev, an authority on German literature, was stripped of Soviet citizenship in January.

Floods kill 1,358

Peking. — Chinese authorities have adjusted the casualty figures from the floods which swept the south-western province of Sichuan this summer to 1,358 dead and 14,509 injured. The cost of the damage has been put at 2,500 million yuan (about £762m).

Colombian quake

Cucuta, Colombia.—A strong earthquake shook this city and a large part of the Colombia-Venezuela border area, killing at least four people and injuring more than 60, police said. The tremor measured seven on the 12-point Mercalli scale.

Pretoria takes initiative to reassure Windhoek

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, Oct 18

Talks which appear to be a significant move in the renewed effort to achieve an internationally acceptable settlement in Namibia (South-West Africa) begin in Windhoek tomorrow.

Mr Pieter Botha, the South African Prime Minister, Mr R. F. Botha, the Foreign Minister, and General Magnus Malan, the Defence Minister have arrived in the city for what are officially described as discussions with the leaders of the internal "democratic parties" to bring them up to date on the present state of negotiations.

Normally, the Namibian leaders have to go to Cape Town or Pretoria to hear what is going on.

Dr Danie Hough, the Administrator General, Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Council of Ministers and leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and Mr Kosie Pretorius, leader of the National Party in Namibia, flew to Cape Town last month for a briefing before talks began in Zurich between a South African delegation and Dr Chester Crocker, the United States Assistant Secretary of State in charge of African affairs.

As a result of the Zurich talks, representatives of the Western contact group — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — are due in Cape Town on October 28.

Mr R. F. Botha has signalled conditional acceptance to the group of an American plan for settlement based on the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 (which stipulates a supervised ceasefire and elections), but with significant amendments.

It appears that the mission to Windhoek this weekend is partly designed to assure the internal political leaders that they are not being sold out. It is also designed to forestall attempts by South African right-wing extremists to rally resistance to a settlement.

Seventh game in world chess ends in draw

Merano, Oct 18.—Viktor Korchnoi, the challenger, offered a draw on move 31 of the seventh game of the world chess championship match yesterday. It was promptly accepted by Anatoly Karpov, the Soviet world champion.

Korchnoi, who played white, now trails Karpov 1—3. The first player to win six games takes the title. Draws do not count.

It was the third draw of the championship, which began on October 1. Korchnoi scored his first win last Friday.

After his first lost game, Karpov changed his dress from a drab grey suit with a red tie to a white-striped dark blue outfit and a tie with white and red stripes.

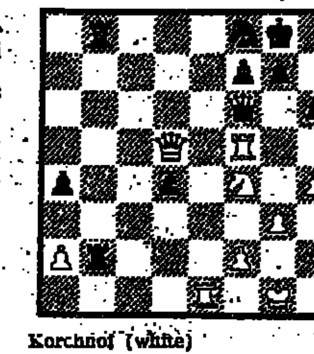
The eight game begins tomorrow.

Seventh game
White Korchnoi, Black Karpov

1	P—QB4	P—K3
2	Kt—QB3	P—Q4
3	P—Q4	B—K2
4	Kt—B3	Kt—KB3
5	B—Kt5	P—KR3
6	B—R4	O—O
7	R—B1	P—QKt3
8	PxP	KtxP
9	KtxKt	PxKt
10	BxB	QxB
11	P—KKt3	B—R3
12	P—K3	P—QB4
13	PxP	B—Kt2
14	B—Kt2	PxP
15	O—O	Kt—Q2
16	Q—Kt3	KR—Kt1
17	Q—R3	Q—K3
18	KR—Q1	P—QR4
19	Kt—K1	P—R5
20	Kt—Q3	P—Q5
21	BxB	RxB
22	PxP	PxP
23	R—K1	Q—Q4
24	R—B2	Kt—B1
25	Kt—B4	Q—QR4
26	QR—K2	Q—QKt4
27	Q—KB3	R(R1)—Kt1
28	P—R4	Q—KB4
29	R—K5	Q—B3
30	Q—Q5	RxP
31	R—B5	drawn

Position when draw agreed

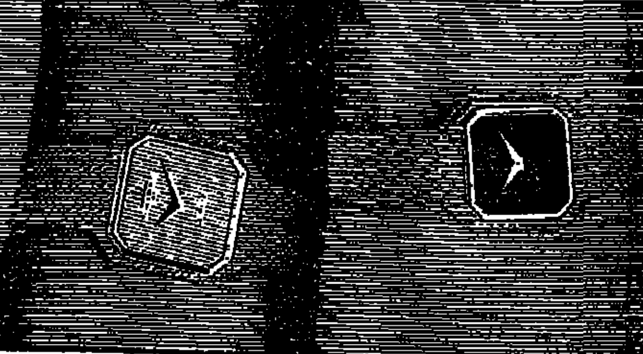
Karpov (black)



Korchnoi (white)







Top official claims Kabul regime has lost control

Peshawar, Oct 18. — A former senior bureaucrat in the Afghan Government who fled from Kabul said today that the country's political, economic and administrative structure had broken down.

Mr Muhammad Yusif Farand, who arrived in Pakistan four days ago, said that when he left Kabul a week ago there were strong rumours that President Karmal's regime might soon be replaced by another Communist administration.

Mr Farand, who was an adviser to the Finance Ministry, head of the board of control of the state-run Afghan Textile Corporation and a director of the national airline Ariana, said central control of the country had collapsed.

Ministries were able to operate with a quarter of the staff they employed before Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan nearly two years ago because the Government controlled so little of the country that there was less work to do.

Political activity was solely in the hands of Mr Karmal's Parcham faction of the Afghan Communist Party. The Government had given up collecting income tax and land tax and the only industrial concern given serious attention was natural gas exports to the Soviet Union.

Mr Farand said the textile trade, once the country's third-largest industry, was almost at a standstill because of the attacks by Afghan insurgents. Natural gas was the only export to thrive since Soviet troops arrived.

"There is the strongest security in the country along the 60 miles of pipeline carrying the gas into the Soviet Union."

The Parcham faction, which controlled nearly all senior official posts, had become isolated from other political groups, who blamed Parchamis for the deterioration in the Afghan economy.

The rival Khalo faction, which had ruled the country before the Karmal regime, was becoming increasingly bitter and there was no chance of a workable reconciliation between the factions. People in Kabul openly said that neither the Parchamis nor the Khalqis could effectively rule the country, Mr Farand said.

"There are strong rumours that the Russians are thinking of backing a new administration that would be led by another Communist party splinter group not connected to either the Khalqis or Parchamis."

Kabul was the only part of the country where central control existed. "There is no national economy, only a Kabul economy. In the rest of the country the economy staggers from valley to valley."

Since the Government announced wider conscription a month ago, there had been mass absenteeism from ministries and factories and many excellent officials had fled to Pakistan.

Mr Farand, who is believed to be the most senior of hundreds of bureaucrats to flee to Pakistan since the tougher conscription measures were announced, said President Brezhnev and other officials in Moscow did not realize how serious the situation was in Afghanistan.

"The Russian generals in Afghanistan and vested interests like the Parchamis paint the picture better than it is. The *mujahidin* insurgents have brought the Russians to a stalemate." — Reuter.

The favourite to succeed Kekkonen

Finland looks for continuity

From Our Own Correspondent

President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen has dominated Finnish politics for so long that a presidential election without him will be rather a bewildering experience for his country. For more than a quarter of a century Finns have turned to Europe's elder statesman to guide them on their finely balanced political course.

But President Kekkonen is now 81 and very ill. His sick leave has been extended until November 10, and an official announcement of his retirement is expected within days. From that moment the campaign to pick his successor, which in practice has been in full swing for more than a month, becomes official. Elections are expected towards the end of January.

Whoever wins can be sure of two things: his country expects him to continue what is officially known as the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen Line", meaning the policy of good relations with the Soviet Union; and he will not be President for more than 12 years.

Almost all Finns agree that 26 years is too long a time for any man to be ruler of a democracy, especially when, as in Finland, the office of President carries wide-ranging powers and gives its holder the power to dominate the country's political life. Political parties are almost unanimous in calling for a constitutional limit of two terms.

President Kekkonen was reelected for so long because it took him virtually a generation to convince all shades of political opinion that his policies towards the Soviet Union, deeply contraversial 25 years ago, were the right ones for his country.

Both the Russians and the Finns have now learned to live with each other — the process is not simply one-way, as American detractors of "Finlandization" maintain — and do not expect any problem in their mutually advantageous bilateral relations, whoever succeeds President Kekkonen. For this reason the Russians have remained studiously silent as the jockying for position among potential candidates goes on. They have given no hint of their preference, and are unlikely to do so as this would not only be seized on by the rest of the world as proof that Finlandization amounts to open Soviet interference, but also because it would probably cause a backlash in Finland itself. Finns are looking for a man who can get on with the Russians, but they are in no mood to elect "Moscow's man".

Such an epithet cannot be applied to either of the two leading candidates: Mr Mauno Koivisto, the Prime Minister and now acting President, who is almost certainly the candidate of the Social Democrats, and Mr Ahti Karjalainen, a former Prime Minister and long-serving Foreign Minister, who is expected to be the candidate of the Centre Party, from which President Kekkonen himself came.

The odds are that in the end Mr Koivisto will win. He is widely popular and presents an image of a man above politics, an energentic figure who refuses to be bogged down in party squabbles.

□Helsinki: An opinion poll published today in the *Helsingin Sanomat* gives Mr Koivisto 60 per cent of votes, while his opponents get 3 per cent each.

Impact of Pope from a distant country

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Oct 18

Three years ago the strange name of the newly elected Pope echoed for the first time across the packed square in front of St Peter's. The momentary silence was caused less by disbelief than by sheer unfamiliarity, to the extent that one jubilant little group was heard to shout: "A Negro!"

In fact, a coloured Pope would not have been unique whereas a Pole was. Karol Wojtyla required a matter of minutes to establish his touch with the crowds. His deliberate mistake in his Italian as he made his first speech from the balcony of St Peter's, accompanied by a request for correction, was followed by his description of himself as a man "from a distant country". Now, with the inevitability offered by hindsight, that is the title of the film of his life, which opened here this weekend.

Certainly the spectacle has been intense. The words "*Habemus Papam*" ("We have a Pope") which precede the announcement of a new pontiff's name can never have been more literally true. At the time of the election a high official at the Vatican, with almost fatal insight, compared Karol Wojtyla to T S Eliot's Becket, a man who more than filled even the biggest role and so met martyrdom.

With uncanny good fortune, which the Pope himself sees to be as miraculous as St. Peter's release from prison by and angel, he just escaped with his life when he was shot in the same square on May 13. Now he is back, after two operations and 93 days in hospital, with his official period of convalescence behind him.

Hopes are frequently expressed that he will be more relaxed now, after the sobering effect of the attempt on his life, and devote more time to putting the administrative machinery in order. And with this goes a feeling that he might, after so shattering an experience, be more inclined to greater flexibility in the modern application of some of the Church's teachings, especially in the fields of personal morality.

The most substantial change, and the field in which he may leave his deepest historical mark, is in what might broadly be called East-West relations. He has shifted the Vatican's idea of Europe to embrace the East as well as the West.



An Iraqi soldier standing guard over war prisoners captured near Shush, Iran.

Tehran blames Saudis for clash in Medina

By Our Foreign Staff

Tehran radio said yesterday that Saudi security forces had severely injured a number of Iranian pilgrims at the Muslim holy city of Medina on Friday.

In the latest of a series of such incidents, Tehran radio alleged that Saudi security guards had hit one Iranian pilgrim and then expelled other Iranians who were chanting "God is Great", from the shrine of the prophet Muhammad.

Several Iranians were detained, but no figures for arrests or casualties were given. Saudi Arabia said six Saudi soldiers and four Iranians had been injured in clashes in Medina earlier this month, and Tehran radio said some Iranians were arrested after further incidents last weekend.

The radio added that thousands of Iranians chanting anti-Israeli and anti-American slogans had demonstrated in Medina on Saturday to protest against the latest incident.

The Saudi authorities have complained that Iranian pilgrims have been engaging in political activity and distributing illegal propaganda.

In another incident, Ayatollah Khomeini yesterday said devils had told the London-based organization Amnesty Internationl to go to Iran to condemn the country and smother its revolution lest it spread abroad.

Amnesty said on October 12 that it had asked the Iranian Prime Minister to receive a delegation seeking to halt executions in Iran. The organization said more than 1,800 people had been executed there since June 20. The Iranian newspaper *Ettelaat* said yesterday there had been 27 new executions.

Ayatollah Khomeini also called on Egyptians and Iraqis to rise up against their governments. It was the people's duty to overthrow the corrupt regimes, he said.

In a separate broadcast, Tehran radio said 39 sailors were drowned in a heavy storm, which had destroyed about 35 boats on an island in the Gulf on Saturday evening.

Britons fail to heal rift with Malaysia

From M. G. G. Pillai, Kuala Lumpur, Oct 18

British businessmen in Malaysia have been to the British High Commission here, in an effort to heal the widening breach in Anglo-Malaysian relations. But Malaysian officials have dismissed their moves as a case of too little too late.

The Malaysian Cabinet decided earlier this month to make it difficult for British firms to do business with Malaysian Government departments, agencies and state administrations at a time when they could have expected to do well.

There have been no reasons mentioned publicly for the Government decision but Datuk Sri Mahathir Mohamed, the Prime Minister, hinted in his speech to the press club earlier this week: "If they (the British) can change the rules of the game after we have just mastered them, so can we change the rules of our game."

This is in reference to the London Stock Exchange decision to tighten the rules and inhibit "dawn raids", soon after the successful Malaysian bid for Guthrie Corporation last month. Although Mr John Nott, the British Defence Secretary, told the Malaysians that he had ordered a review of the rules 18 months earlier when he was President of the Board of Trade, the Malaysians believe the new regulations were directed at them.

Now, the Malaysians are tightening the Companies Act to force foreign owners of Malaysian plantations to transfer them to a local subsidiary that would have to be restructured to be in line with the New Economic Policy (NEP). Informed sources said the amendments would be carried through the current session of Parliament.

Most of the companies affected are British or Singapore-owned, with the Harrisons and Crosfield group the most prominent. Other firms include the French Socfin group.

According to the Malaysian argument, the worsening relations between Kuala Lumpur and London are evidence of a historical link that had been taken for granted in London. The Government here has looked askance at some recent British decisions — such as raising of education fees and failure to allow the Malaysian Airline System (MAS) "adequate" landing rights at Heathrow.

The Malaysians contrast this with the "more than welcome" assistance from such countries as Korea, Japan and the United States.

QUEEN GETS POLYNESIAN WELCOME

From Our Correspondent
Wellington, Oct 18

The Queen, who is suffering from a cold, relaxed today on board the royal yacht Britannia after it sailed the 150 miles from Auckland and anchored in the historic Bay of Islands.

She seems to have caught the cold during a meet-the-people walkabout in wintry conditions in Wellington. She appeared in rain and slush at a Polynesian welcome in Auckland yesterday.

It was cold and bleak, but neither the Queen nor her Polynesian entertainers allowed the conditions to spoil the day.

The Queen emphasized the contribution Polynesian values could make to society: "In a world so full of change I am delighted that your cultural heritage remains secure and rich.

The Times guide to the Booker McConnell Prize. By Hunter Davies.









Giving the poor old novel a bit of a boost

Will they sleep tonight, do you think, or will the excitement be too *much for them* ? Winning tomorrow's £10,000 Booker Prize might not sound much compared with a Littlewoods win, but as far as British fiction is concerned, there *is no greater achievement*.

Muriel Spark, one of seven on the shortlist, will probably be too occupied to give it a great deal of thought. She is busy looking after some building work on her flat in Rome. It is another time, another country, though she said on the phone that she was delighted to be on the short list. She is already established, so winning would make little difference to her life.

Doris Lessing is the only other well established writer on the list. It's hard to work out what on earth she does think about it all. She is sitting in her West Hampstead home not talking about the Booker Prize. Her publisher said there could be no interviews and she would consider personal questions about *the prize as being banal, irritating and a* trick. In the end, she gave a written answer (see below).

So let's move on quickly to the other five and they, in varying degrees, are in a state of *intense* excitement. They are all unknown to the general public, though one at least is already financially very successful, having made more money from his book than the two *grandes dames* will probably make from theirs.

Molly Keane, who is 76 and the oldest on the list, will be coming over for the prize-giving dinner from her cottage in County Waterford, stunned at the very idea of being on the Booker list. She published her first book in 1928, under *the name M. J. Farrell, and had some* success in the 1930s with other novels and plays. It is more than 20 years since she last published a book and her life has been taken up with the problems of widowhood and bringing up two daughters.

Ann Schlee, the fourth lady on the list, is if anything even more amazed, as this is her first novel — though she has written for children. She is aged 47 and lives in Wandsworth, teaching part time *at evening classes. Her novel, when it* was published in March, sold so badly that her publisher won't even tell her the sales figures. "Fairly miserable" is all they've said. The figure is probably about 1,000. All the same, as soon as her name appeared on the short list, Penguin bought the paperback rights — having previously turned it down.

Ian McEwan is probably the best known of the three men, despite his tender years, having at the age of 33 been an in-literary figure for the last five years with his taut and intense short stories. Financially, it won't now change his life, as his first novel did well in the US and enabled him to buy his own house in Clapham, but it would be invaluable prestige and introduce him *to a much wider public*.

Mr McEwan will probably go to sleep tonight wondering what part Professor Malcolm Bradbury, the chairman of the judges, will play in tomorrow's final meeting. *He studied under Bradbury* at Norwich, where he did research, and it is said that Bradbury personally dragged the McEwan book on to the list, making the list up to seven, when the norm is six. Will his friendship be a help or a hindrance?

D. M. Thomas will be in Toronto at a literary festival, a *previous* engagement he could not cancel, but *he will* be eagerly waiting the result. He has money on it for a start. He lives in Hereford and has been unemployed for the last three years. His novel got little attention when it came out in Britain in January, but has been an astounding success in America. Winning will make no difference to him financially. He has *already got half a million dollars for* the film rights and Barbra Streisand is eager to make it. His hardback sales were very respectable in Britain, about 5,000. But in the United States he has already sold a phenomenal *90,000*.

The seventh is a young Indian gentleman, aged 34, called Salman Rushdie who lives in Kentish Town, North London. He has everthing to gain by winning and the prize would certainly change his life. His only *problem is that he is the favourite*, which is always worrying. The press have tipped him heavily to win, from the *Sunday Times* to *Private Eye*, and the seven short listers themselves, from their answers, make him the favourite.

The whole nation will be told, as the announcement will be carried live in TV (on *Arena*, BBC 2) a sign that the *Booker prize has come of age. In its* early years it struggled for attention.

The first winner was P. H. Newby. A small prize for remembering the title. No? It was *Something to Answer For*, and it *sold 6,000 copies. The publisher*, Faber and Faber, had expected it to sell about 5,000. So, the Booker did make a difference, if only just.

Last year, 11 winners later, Faber won it once again with William Golding's *Rites of Passage*. You must remember that because the prize made a lot of column inches as the two male *heavyweights in the short list, the other* being Anthony Burgess, fought it out and both made the best seller lists. Burgess went in to a sulk when he didn't win, not turning up at the dinner.

The Golding went on to *sell* more hardbacks than any other Booker winner in the history of the prize — 55,000. That included 15,000 to the book clubs, but even so, it was about 25,000 more than they had expected to sell.

Both novels sold tremendously well, incredibly so for serious fiction, and each was helped by the Booker *publicity. None of the seven books on* this year's list has got anywhere near that figure so far — the best is 10,000. It is hard to see whoever wins getting near the Golding in terms of sales.

The whole point of the exercise is to give the poor old novel a bit of a boost, some passing attention from a mass-media world which in Britain at least so sadly ignores it. Tomorrow, one of the seven will be congratulated for winning, and so will the Booker people, quite rightly, for organizing the event. But let us hope that the real winner will be books.

The betting

For the third time in four years, Ladbrokes are taking bets on the Booker Prize short list. When betting opened two weeks ago, Muriel Spark was the favourite at 7-4 followed by D M Thomas at 3-1. Since then, the money *has* poured in, well trickled in, on Rushdie. Last week the odds were:

Rushdie 2-1	
Spark 3-1	McEwan 6-1
Thomas 4-1	Schlee 14-1
Keane 9-2	Lessing 14-1

Ron Pollards of Ladbrokes says it is all *really* a bit of fun, nothing to be compared *with horse racing. They do it* to help the Booker people and to have their own name seen in a different context, so it's worth their effort for *the publicity. The total taken* so far amounts to no more than £4,000. All the same, they stand to have to pay out £12,000 if the favourite, *Rushdie, romps home. Every* year so far the Ladbrokes favourite has won.

The form

The most frequently shortlisted author has been Iris Murdoch. She has appeared *four times, finally winning* in 1978. Thomas Keneally has been on three times, without winning. Bernice Rubens, V. S. Naipaul, David *Storey and Penelope* Fitzgerald each appeared twice and won once. Six others have appeared twice without so far winning — Muriel Spark, Doris Lessing, Beryl Bainbridge, Andre Brink, William *Trevor* and Kingsley *Amis*.

Authors who have never appeared on the shortlist in all the years of the Booker include John Fowles, John le Carre, Margaret Drabble, Edna O'Brien, Angus Wilson, Malcolm Bradbury.

The judges

The Judges this year are Malcolm Bradbury, Brian *Aldiss, Joan Bakewell*, Samuel Hynes, Hermione Lee.

They have read and considered 74 novels written by *British, Irish or Common*wealth authors and published this year. Each publishing *house is allowed to enter* four novels, though more can be "called in" by the judges. The total number of new novels published during *the period is around 4,000.*

The publishers

Since 1969, a total of 68 different books have appeared on the shortlists. By far the most successful publisher has been Jonathan Cape who have had novels on the lists 11 times. They are followed by Chatto with five appearances (Four of them thanks to Irish Murdoch). Michael Joseph also has five. Next comes MacMillan, Heinemann and Duckworth (four) and Deutsch, Bodley Head, Faber, Weidenfeld, Hutchinson, Collins and W. H. Allen, all with three.

This year, Cape have three on the shortlist — and also entered another three authors who in normal years might also ahve been on the shortlist, Nadime Gordimer, Martin Amis and Brian Moore.

As for winning the Booker, that has been much more equally shared. Cape, Faber and Weidenfeld have all won twice.

The seven finalists: on the competition, on the prize-money and on each other

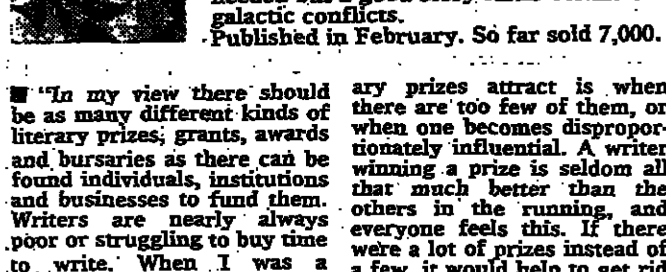


Muriel Spark
Born Edinburgh, lives Rome, has published 16 novels since 1957.
"Loitering with Intent" (Bodley Head), about a lady writer in London who is hired to help some eccentric people of minor eminence write their autobiogs. *Entertaining, full of witty Spark-isms.* Published in May. So far sold 10,000 out of first print of 15,000.

■ "I'm *delighted to be on the* short list. I'm always pleased to know that people like my books. I am all for literary prizes. They can be of great material help to a beginner and those not so well known and a great encouragement to the younger writer. I don't think enough attention is paid to literary prizes in Britain, unlike here in Italy. When the Italian poet Eugenio Montale died recently, the front pages *of four newspapers* were covered with the news. After the funeral there were more *photographs*, showing the large crowds.

"I haven't read any of the other books, though I have read Doris Lessing in the past and I have read *some of Molly* Keane's earlier novels, as M. J. Farrell. I once met her. I'm aware of the marvellous reviews that Salman Rushdie has had. As for the other three, I know nothing about them. I can't give a tip.

"If I were to win, I would want to do good with the money. I'm not sure what. Just do good."



Doris Lessing
Born Persia 1919, brought up Rhodesia, lives West Hamstead, London. First book *1950, has published more than 20 since*, **The Sirian Experiments** (Cape), third in a series of intellectual space fiction, experimental astringent, perseverence needed but a good story lurks behind the galactic conflicts.
Published in February. So far sold 7,000.

■ "*In my view there should* be as many different kinds of literary prizes, grants, awards and bursaries as there can be found individuals, institutions and businesses to fund them. Writers are nearly always poor or struggling to buy time to write. When I was a *beginner* I was helped by winning the Somerset Maugham Award. It made a great deal of difference to me.

"I think that the problems and, sometimes, unfortunate disagreements that some literary prizes attract is when there are too few of them, or when one becomes disproportionately influential. A writer winning a prize is seldom all that *much better than the* others in the running, and everyone feels this. If there were a lot of prizes instead of a few, it would help to get rid of what *is always a faint* flavour of silliness about the business.

"Of the shortlisted books I have read only *Midnight's Children*, which I like very much."



Ian McEwan
Born Aldershot, 1948, lives Clapham, London. First book of short stories 1975.

The Comfort of Strangers (Cape), his second novel, set in Venice where a young couple do young couple things till something nasty happens. Slim but intense, tautly written.
Just published (October 8); 8,000 printed.

■ "Being on the list means your book gets talked about and as mine was the only one on the list not yet published when the list appeared, that was very fortunate. It can only help my book. I'm very pleased.

"I would spend the price on groceries. I'd live on it, that's *all. Use it* to buy *time*. I wouldn't buy a yacht or even double glazing. Perhaps a slightly better wine.

"Four years ago it would have been incredible and changed my life completely. Now, I'm not as desperate. Anyway, £10,000 today would hardly buy a round of drinks.

"It will make no difference to my writing. Prizes are only an external momento. One's writing is a personal development. I would feel strange with myself if I were to be blown off course by winning or by losing a prize.

"I approve of literary prizes, if they can create readers. *Writers don't need* encouragement. Look at the number of new novels every year. It's colossal. But if the Booker generates interest and makes people go out and buy the books on the short list, then it's obviously of great value.

"I consider I'm in very good company. I've read the D. M. Thomas and found it intriguing, very extraordinary. I was in the middle *of reading* the Muriel Spark when the list came out, and I've enjoyed that. And I've read the Salman Rushdie.

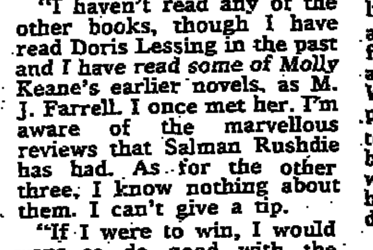
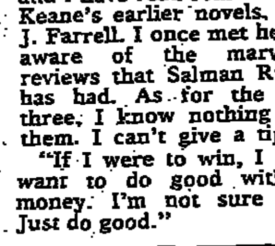
"I don't rate my chances very highly. *I don't think it's* the sort of book that wins the Booker. They tend to be large enterprises, books that go out and capture the world, that have social density, like *Heat and Dust* or *Staying On*. The judges do seem to like Indian books. So Salman Rushdie is my tip to win."

■ "*My first reaction was* one of relief. I would have been disappointed if it hadn't got on the short list. Before the book was published I would never have thought of such a thing. It was really a surprise that Cape took it, as it's such a long novel. I think they were taking a risk to accept it. I half expected it would be slammed, but the reviews were so gratifying and so many people told me it had a *chance to the Booker short* list, that I had allowed myself to think yes, it *might* be possible.

"I suppose it will make the *public take me fractionally* more serious, but it won't change the way I write. It's been a very good year for me. This is the last piece, getting on the short list, the final recognition. I'm all for literary prizes, for anything that makes books into news, however *small scale. I think* the Booker is very important. In the last couple of years it has acquired an excellent reputation. Winning might not be good for my soul but it would be good for my ego.

"For me, the £10,000 would be a year in the bank. It *would help me get on with my* next monster. I'm finishing a short novel but I have another long one I want to do. Winning the money would help me to do it. It would take the pressure off. More than that, it would take away the *fear*. I could relax and get on with the business of writing.

"I gave up my job four weeks ago, as a freelance advertising copywriter, to live *as a writer. That was just* before I heard the Booker news. Now it has confirmed my decision that I should take a chance. Ten grand should not matter to a writer but well, I have to say it, it would be terrific, but I would hate the judges to be sympathetic to me just because I need the money. That shouldn't matter, either way."

Salman Rushdie
Born Bombay 1947, educated Rugby and Cambridge, advertising copywriter. Lives Kentish Town, London,
First novel, *Grimus*, 1975.
Midnight's Children (Cape). A rich, complicated, often comic, family saga of a boy born on the exact hour of India's birth as an independent country,
Published February, sold 3,000.



D. M. Thomas
Born Redruth, Cornwall, 1935. Lives *Hereford. College lecturer till 1978*
The White Hotel (Gollancz), a literary fantasy of a woman's inner and outer journey through horrors of pre-war Europe;
Published January, sold 5,000, now reprinting. (Sold 90,000 in United States).

■ "*I'm very pleased*, particularly as it's the sort of book which is looked upon as an American or European novel, not in the normal English tradition. It's pleasing to feel it being accepted here. It will lessen the dichotomy I've felt between its enormous American *success* and its reception here. One English critic has called it the "Roger Casement of recent English fiction". It wasn't *badly* reviewed here. People were just confused. This should help its British sales.

"Two years ago it would have changed my life completely. Now with the American success I have had this year, I can view it all as fun. *It's amusing. You can't take it* too seriously. You shouldn't anyway take literary prizes too seriously, winning them or not. It would be wrong to be upset by not getting on any short list. This is fun for me, in the same way as drawing a ticket in an office sweepstake for the Grand National would be fun, then finding that your horse is actually going to run.

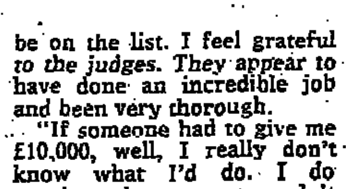
"I'm very disappointed — I shall be in Canada and will *miss the dinner. I didn't* realize there was such a dinner. I thought you were just told in the post if you had won. Now I realize I'm going to miss an exciting evening. I gather now it's like a mini-Oscar ceremony.

"I think if I win I shall plan a really exotic holiday, probably to South America.

"I haven't read any of the other novels, though I did start Salman Rushdie. I had seen his good reviews so I took it on holiday with me, but I never finished it. It's not really holiday reading. If he wins, I might then finish it. I'm not a great novel reader. I'm rather illiterate when it comes to fiction.

"I'm told that Rushdie must be the favourite. I might be second favourite, which is a nice position. I wouldn't like to be the frontrunner. Perhaps it will be like Ovett versus Coe and I'll overtake on the final straight.

"I intend to bet on the results at Ladbrokes. If I put £5 on three or four of them, then if I don't win, I shall at least get some money back . . . ."



Ann Schlee
Born Connecticut, USA, 1934. Educated at Somerville, Oxford. Married, four children, lives in Wandsworth, London, works as a teacher.
Rhine Journey (Macmillan), her first adult novel, set in 1850s about a family on a Rhine steamer.
Published March, approximately 1,000 sold.

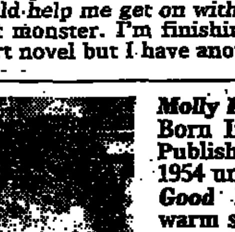
■ "I was very surprised. I just hadn't thought it was even possible. It was personally so encouraging that when I heard the news I wanted to *sit down immediately* and write something good. I do feel a bit more confident.

"I'm not completely in favour of literary prizes, though. It turns writing into a game, but it does a lot of good to the spirit, at least in my case. I suppose anything which brings *books* to a wider circle must be good. It has all been very pleasant. People have been ringing me up and *congratulating* me. That's nice as the sales of the book in Britain were so poor.

"I don't think of winning, not even in my wildest dreams. I'm just so pleased to be on the list. I feel grateful *to the judges. They appear to* have done an incredible job and been very thorough.

"If someone had to give me £10,000, well, I really don't know what I'd do. I do evening classes at an adult college, teaching creative writing. I wouldn't give that up because I enjoy it. *My* husband works and we're not hard up. I just can't think what I would do with £10,000. *It doesn't come into my mind.*

"I haven't read any of the other books on the list, but I might get them out of the library. I know of Muriel Spark and Doris Lessing, of course, but I haven't heard of the men. I don't even know who the judges are. I'm not in *a position to tip the winner.*"




Molly Keane
Born Ireland 1905, lives co. Waterford. Published eight novels between 1928 and 1954 under name M. J. Farrell.
Good Behaviour (Deutsch)*. A funny*, warm story, sensitively told, of decaying Anglo-Irish gentry in the prewar years, enjoyable and very easy to read.
Published September, sold 3,000, now reprinting.

■ "I was stunned completely. *At my age just to get on it is* marvellous. My dear, all those other prestigous writers. I just never dreamt . . ."

"How much is it, dear? No! They say it's bad luck to even think about winning but I suppose is somebody had to *give* me £10,000 I would buy some new iron windows. I live in this little cottage by the sea and the windows are fearfully rusted. Then I'd buy a lovely *china breakfast set*. I'd *give* the gels some money of course, definitely, my two lovely daughters.

"I wouldn't buy a new car. I have an eight-year-old Renault and it's a good little person. You see, they'll be telling me soon I'll be too old *to drive a car, so why buy a* new one?

"It won't make any difference *to my writing*. I would have carried on writing, for better or worse, whatever happened. It will be just as difficult to write as it ever was. Even when I was writing plays and one was a big success the next one was just as hard to write.

"I haven't read any of the others. I haven't the money or time to buy new books. They're so frightfully expensive. *I have met Muriel Spark* and I've read some of her previous ones. I should think the Indian will win. They're awfully fond of Anglo-Indian books in London, so I'm told. He sounds a jolly good bet. "I won't win, of course. I've never won anything in my life."

A plunge into my play about women alone

By Nell Dunn

About three years ago I was suffering from one of those particularly flat aimless times of life. I wanted a change after 15 years of writing books and, perhaps most drastic, my youngest child was about to leave home.

I left school at *14 and got* married young. I had had virtually no education and never had a permanent job. I thought of going into business and indeed I raised £8,000 by selling a painting by Atkinson Grimshaw that my father had given me for my *21st birthday. But still I* couldn't decide what I could do out there in the big wide world with so little experience.

If I write a play, I thought, it will be different; there will be rehearsals, a company, a joint project, lots of fun and gossip. So that's what I set about doing. For the first six months I just went to the theatre and read plays — everything I could lay hands on. It was marvellous — my sense of oppression left me, I was completely hooked on the theatre.

The next year was good too — *getting an idea and collect*ing matrial. The original idea, which seems quite pompous now, was to explore the diference between intellectual pleasure and physical or sensual pleasure and why intellectual pleasure is made to seem more respectable. So the central theme of the play was that a Turkish Bath was to be pulled down and a public library built in its place.

The other important event which was to have enormous influence on the play was that my friend Jane invited me to go with her to a women's sexuality group.

Together we *trooped off* every week that autumn into winter through the wet cold evenings, meeting for a drink in the pub first. It was an adventure for us both, and over the next year I discovered what close and open contact with a group of women could mean to me. This became absolutely central to the play.

The last six months was the hardest — the actual writing. The walls of my room were pinned with pieces of paper labelled "Violet" and then another bundle labelled "Josie". But how on earth to make these separate characters have anything to do with one another. Ah, I thought, this is what writing a play is all about — drama; and you, dear Nell, have no idea how to do it. Despair set in and I nearly abandoned it.

I gave a rough draft to my friend Jane to read (*she is* also one of the women in the play) and she encouraged me. There were so many issues that had come up in our women's group that we both felt strongly about — I pressed on and finally had a draft I wanted to show around.

Dan, whom I live with, and I went to *Duet for One*, Tom Kempinski's play. I loved it, and Roger Smith who directed it, I'd known years ago when *he did the screen play of Up the Junction* so I asked him if he'd read my play, *Steaming*. He did, and better still he liked it. After some months of showing it around, Philip Hedley of the Theatre Royal, Stratford, agreed to do it, but it need changes. For about *three months Roger Smith* worked with me on the script and I began to get an inkling of how you turn ordinary life into drama.



Georgina Hale in Steaming

We went into rehearsal on June 1 this year. It was every bit as exciting as I dreamt it might be, but far more exhausting more daunting, more difficult — all those people having to come together with all those different ideas and make something whole. To add to the problems I had written a play where the women have to get undressed, (because I love *naked bodies*), and also have to immerse themselves nightly in six feet of barely warm water.

My poor actors gritted their teeth in the draughty rehearsal room at Stratford and stripped off.

We were lucky to have such a marvellous company, Georgina Hale, Maria Charles, Brenda Blethyn, Jo Warne, Ann Lynn and Patti Lore with Stewart Harwood playing the man who is heard but not seen.

The extraordinary sensation of acute anxiety and wild excitement that overcame me *standing in the foyer* at the theatre on the opening night is, I am ashamed to say, one of the highspots of my entire life.

Steaming is now playing at The Comedy Theatre.

Women in politics

When marriage is one long debate

By Elaine Kellett-Bowman

Women in the House of Commons have a distinct advantage over the men in the facilities we enjoy.

"Old hands" had warned me before the election that immediately I was elected I must "grab" a pair and a desk. So at the crack of dawn the day after the election, my daughter and I set off for London, and I got a "pair" and a desk — the desk I still have, in a delightful room overlooking the terrace.

I am lucky, too, in that the circumstances of our marriage prevent much of the strain which many of my colleagues and their wives face. I was a widow and already in the House of *Commons when I married* a widower, Edward Bowman — himself a highly experienced politician, who had fought a Westminster seat, and been prominent in local government — so we knew *exactly* what we were letting ourselves in for.

Since then, our lives have dovetailed even more as we were both elected in 1979 to the European Parliament for neighbouring seats in the North West.

The children all grew up in politics, though we have been careful not to thrust our party views down their throats, which I have noticed in other political families often sends the chidren in a contrary direction.

We have very little time to entertain outside politics but since we both love our jobs, and like our colleagues, this *doesn't matter much.*

Although I came from a non-political family, I decided at the age of five, having met our local MP and being a fan of Anthony Eden, that when I grew up I would represent either the place where I was born, the Fylde Coast or our county town. That dream was nourished by going to one of the few girls schools which taught politics and economics seriously.



Elaine Kellett-Bowman

I suppose at that stage I *might have joined either* party, but we were taught by a very strong socialist, whose views seemed so biased that I spent a lot of time in the library learning to counter her arguments.

I then went to Oxford to read PPE where I met the Prime Minister, not as a politician but as a Methodist. I had no idea that she was interested in politics.

I went on to do a post graduate diploma in social studies, and worked in the Scotland Road area of Liverpool and the East End of London. It was this which finally confirmed me in my determination to enter Parliament.

My father used to say "if you do not like the way the game is played, get in and kick", so I decided that there was nothing for it but to get to *Westminster. In 1955 I* stood against Sydney Silverman in Nelson and Colne and won Lancaster in 1970.

If I had to advize anyone whether to go into politics, I should say: "Not unless you want to so passionately that nothing else would satisfy you. Having got there, you will never be bored".

The author is Conservative MP for Lancaster and MEP for Cumbria.

The new party battle Tony Benn must fight

by Christopher Price

Today Labour Party democracy returns to centre stage with preparations for the annual Shadow Cabinet election. Whether Brighton's healing air has wafted up to Westminster has yet to be seen.

The outcome will depend on the behaviour of everyone concerned — not just Tony Benn, but also Michael Foot, Denis Healey and the organizers of all those factions which have crystallized within the Parliamentary Labour Party in recent years — Solidarity, Manifesto, Labour First, Tribune (with its Bennite and Silkinite sub-groups), and for all I know a number of others which have not yet gone public.

The object of the exercise must be to unite under Mr Foot — a particularly important exercise when the Opposition sees Government policies crumbling and the possibility of Conservative parliamentary solidarity going down the drain.

Without anyone fully realizing it, democracy in the PLP has been slowly advancing over the last 12 months, thanks largely to the initiative of those new MPs, most of whom supported Mr Benn in the leadership election, who were shocked at the unbusinesslike way the PLP seemed to conduct itself.

If the formal resolution goes through, the new Shadow Cabinet will have 16, not 12 places, and will form the greater part of the real Cabinet if Labour wins the next general election. The argument about democracy in the party *has* rubbed off on the PLP.

Where, however, the PLP was just left-wing enough to elect Mr Foot as its leader, it tends to elect a right-wing Shadow Cabinet. This, I suspect, is partly because the sitting tenants from the previous government have a head start over everyone else. (Neil Kinnock is the only non-ex-minister to break in since 1979). It is also partly because of the "list" system, whereby the various groups within the PLP put up lists, and the biggest one usually wins.

Mr Benn, in fact, did not get elected to the Shadow Cabinet last year; he got in only when Bill Rodgers resigned before his defection. So the question this year is whether Mr Benn will stand and, if he does, whether he will be elected.

I believe he should stand — whether or not at the head of a Bennite "list". If he does, I suspect he *will* be elected. Unlike elections in the party at large, PLP ballots are secret, and this enables all sorts of manoeuvres to take place.

There are indications that last year Mr Benn received votes from MPs now in the Social Democratic Party who wanted to discredit the PLP as extreme left. There are also indications that this time he might lose votes from the far left who want to portray the PLP as elitist to the party at large.

The first precondition of uniting under Mr Foot is for the broad mass of MPs to respond to the overwhelming feeling of the party grassroots and elect Mr Benn to the Shadow Cabinet — whatever they might think of him or how they voted in the deputy leadership election. Keeping him out of the Shadow Cabinet would be seen by the party at large as a snub not just to Mr Benn but also to thousands of party workers up and down Britain.

But in this exercise, Mr Benn must cooperate too. He has been quoted as saying that if he is elected to the Shadow Cabinet he will expect to be able to speak freely about non-departmental issues. I suspect it is not just that he wants to act a guardian of conference policy. He also wants the right to make unorthodox suggestions — such as selling *The Times* to the BBC or the Irish problem to the United Nations.

I see no reason why he should not. The Shadow Cabinet is not the Cabinet — though all the unwritten Cabinet conventions seem to have been grafted on by Labour leaders from Clement Attlee onward. The whole point about unwritten rules is that you can defy them with impunity — so long as you do so in a moderate and comradely spirit.

It would be absurd for Mr Benn to expect a formal dispensation from Mr Foot to speak freely; he would not get it. But since Mr Foot buried the hatchet at Brighton, there is much to be said for Mr Benn softening his hard line, taking his democratic chance in the PLP election and, if he gets it, cooperating reasonably with his Shadow Cabinet comrades.

For he has now won most of his objectives. Shadow ministers do take far more notice of policy as decided at conference than ever they used to.

Though Mr Benn lost the deputy leadership election, the effect of the campaign over the past few years has been to shift the right of the Labour Party quite a long way to the left and the left a little to the right.

Individuals who, as Labour ministers only a few years ago, were carrying out policies founded on a nuclear Nato, a commitment to the EEC and a disavowal of import controls, have now come round. That is a considerable achievement. Simultaneously, the campaign has ended up in pushing younger left-wing MPs, such as Neil Kinnock, marginally to the responsible right.

Moreover the whole campaign for democracy has succeeded to the point that now even the SDP believe in reselection of MPs — the very issue which originally started alienating them from the Labour Party. Having shifted the whole suite of Labour policy furniture from the right-hand side of the room into the centre, there is now a case for a period of comradely cooperation with fellow Labour MPs.

But that could happen only if the party leadership recognizes that there has been a major shift in policy and that, as good democrats, they should now work for those policies, even if they prove contrary to those they were pursuing in office.

In a curious way, what emerges from the consultations and polls carried out for the deputy leadership election is that most Labour voters want Mr Healey to carry out Mr Benn's policies. The ballot by the Natsopa print union was particularly interesting — a substantial vote for unilateral disarmament on the one hand and for Mr Healey as deputy on the other.

Whether the PLP can coalesce over the coming months will depend on the extent to which former ministers can accept their new role within a wider Labour Party under a leader and deputy elected by the whole Labour movement.

Now that the SDP, who *do* believe in nuclear weapons, EEC membership and orthodox economics, have finally departed, a new unity within the PLP should be capable of achievement.

The author is Labour MP for Lewisham West.



Mr Benn: will he soften his hard line?

Should we give back these treasures?

The Elgin Marbles, the monuments of Egypt, the Koh-i-Noor diamond, the Benin Bronzes and many other unique and perfect expressions of past civilizations now lie in western museums. Are our museums therefore the preservers of the culture of mankind or the receivers of stolen property? An increasingly vocal lobby in those countries which have lost their art treasures are demanding their return, claiming they were looted by imperialists.

Although few British visitors to museums and historical sites overseas can have avoided being harangued about the theft of art treasures by their ancestors, there have been only two official requests to Britain for the return of such objects, by Sri Lanka and Nigeria.

In 1980 Sri Lanka lodged a list with Unesco of about 100 items which were taken between 1505 and 1948 and which are now in 21 museums in Europe and the United States. Of these, 35, ranging from elephant armour to gold leaf manuscripts, are in British collections. The Government has not yet replied to the request.

In 1977 the Nigerians asked to borrow the fifteenth century Benin ivory mask for an arts festival. The mask was the festival symbol, but the British Museum refused to lend it because it was too fragile to travel. The Nigerians were furious.

No one has yet asked for the Elgin Marbles, the Koh-i-Noor or the Benin Bronzes, but in many poor countries there is a simmering resentment that the final tally of political independence leaves some of their historic treasures in the museums of their former masters.

The battle lines are similar to those of the North-South dialogue. As with the arguments about aid and trade, the poor countries present broad moral demands: they say their cultural property is as important to their identity and nationhood as political independence. In particular they seek objects from their precolonial past, a past elevated in the independence struggle by nationalist leaders. The countries in possession parry with technical and legal points.

In some of these countries there are almost no artefacts left. According to a Unesco report, Samoa has lost "practically all objects of cultural or historical significance".

The argument becomes more heated when it comes to the history of how the objects were first taken. Those who demand their restitution say they were looted and stolen.

The Benin Bronzes for example were seized in 1897 by a British naval expedition punishing the King of Benin for not coming to a meeting the British had called. The Nigerians point out that at the time the King was conducting the tribe's most important rituals but the British claim that the rituals involved human sacrifice, taking the bronzes was their way of stamping out this practice.

The holders of the treasures tend not to disagree with the proposition that countries should enjoy their own ancestral heritage. They do object to the suggestion of mass transfer of their collections and they refuse to admit that they are in some way the possessors of stolen property.

Miss Jean Rankine of the British Museum says that nothing in the Museum was obtained illegally. In the case of the Benin Bronzes, she claims that the British were the legitimate authority in the land at the time and therefore anything they did was in accordance with their legitimacy.

The main objection put forward by the museums to returning parts of their collections is that it would be illegal. Many collections were donated to the museums on the understanding that they would not be broken up. The very laws which give good protection to heritage in the country and make it available to the public, make it impossible for the material to be restored to its country of origin.

It would take an Act of Parliament to alter the British Museum Trust and force it to part with any of its treasures. Unesco has passed a resolution recommending that countries whose laws hinder the return of cultural property should alter them, but there is no move in Britain to comply with this.

Museums in this country also argue that objects should not be returned to countries where there is insufficient protection for them. That is why the Museums Association is anxious to prevent the matter becoming political and allowing objects to be moved around for political reasons to places where they may be lost or damaged. Miss Rankine says that objects returned to Zaire from Belgium in 1970, an example of the restitution which Unesco recommends, have recently appeared on the international commercial art market.

Extending this argument some museum curators claim that history is the history of all mankind, and its artefacts should be displayed in a safe place available to as many students and visitors as possible.

Despite these objections the museums are very willing to consider loans, some very long term, of objects to countries deprived of their cultural heritage. Mr David Wilson, Director of the British Museum, has called a meeting of the major western European museums for later this year to discuss a common approach to the whole question.

Richard Dowden





Treasures in dispute: Ceylonese elephant armour at the Tower of London and a Benin ivory mask from Nigeria at the British Museum.

Colonel Gaddafi's bit of mischief in Sudan

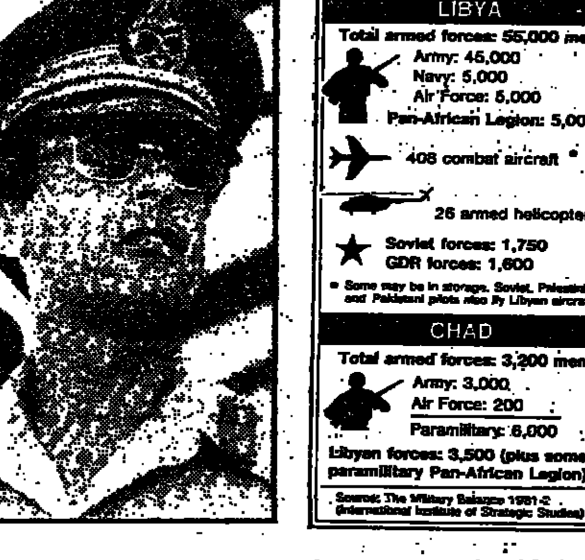
President Sadat was killed by Egyptians, with weapons belonging to his own government. It should not be necessary to recall this fact, but some of the reactions to his death give the impression that it may have been overlooked. The United States administration, in particular, has tried to cope with the crisis by announcing new arms deliveries to both Egypt and Sudan.

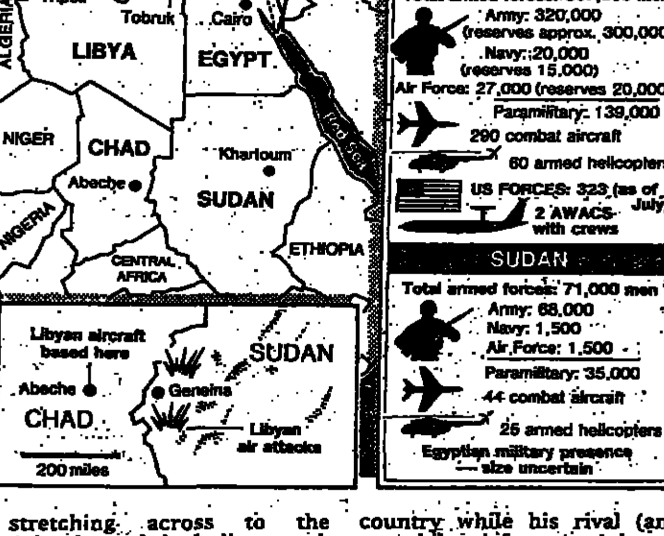
There is no mystery about the enemy against whom these arms are intended to be used. Whether or not Colonel Gaddafi had any hand in Sadat's death (there is no evidence that he had, but clearly he would have liked it), the murder is seen in Washington as fitting all too neatly into a pattern of Libyan subversion and expansion directed against allies of the West throughout northern and equatorial Africa.

Sudan is seen as the immediate target of Libyan aggression, but Egypt is the real prize that the Colonel is after. Both countries need to be in a position to defend themselves against his designs.

So far, it is hard to disagree with the American analysis. Colonel Gaddafi has never made any secret of his desire to unite Egypt with Libya. It is a desire that makes sense economically, since Libya has plenty of oil (and therefore money) but too few people while Egypt's problem is exactly the reverse. Sadat himself was tempted by the scheme in the early 1970s, in the days when Colonel Gaddafi was passionately anti-communist. But by 1973, when it became clear that the Colonel wanted to involve Egypt in his "people's revolution," Sadat's enthusiasm for union had vanished.







After that, Sadat repeatedly described the Colonel as a "madman". In the summer of 1977 there was actual fighting on the border. Sadat apparently hoped that a military defeat would bring about Gaddafi's fall from power, but if anything his domestic power base was strengthened by a reflex of national solidarity.

Gaddafi's friendship with President Nimeiry of Sudan also turned to bitter hostility as the former moved closer to alliance with the Soviet Union while the latter became strongly pro-western. From the mid-1970s onwards Gaddafi bought big quantities of Soviet arms, using dollars earned from the sale of oil at the vastly increased post-1973 prices.

Ironically, much the biggest customer for Libyan oil was and is the United States, so that these Soviet arms purchases were made with American money. Hence President Nimeiry's pointed suggestion last week that if Western countries really wanted to do something about the troublesome Colonel they should boycott Libyan oil.

Gaddafi has not made any secret of his support for "liberation movements" in an improbable variety of countries from Ireland to the Philippines. To many such movements he has provided weapons and training. African leaders especially have been alarmed by his formation of a 5,000 strong "Pan-African Legion", composed of political exiles from black African states.

He has been credited with schemes to extend the influence of Islam (of which he has his own, highly idosyncratic interpretation) in Africa by militaty force, and also to form a pan-Saharan state stretching across to the Atlantic and including territory from up to a dozen existing states. Some see him as the catspaw of Soviet designs in Africa, while others believe he is essentially uncontrollable by Moscow or anyone else.

So far, however, the only visible direct application of Colonel Gaddafi's military power has been in Chad, Libya's immediate neighbour to the south. His long support for guerrilla movements based in Chad's Muslim north, against a succession of French-backed regimes whose leaders came from the Christian and animist south, culminated last December in direct Libyan intervention to end the civil war between two of the victorious northern leaders.

With Libyan support President Goukouni Oueddei secured full control of the capital and most of the country while his rival (and erstwhile defence minister), Mr Hissene Habré, was driven into exile in Sudan.

At the same time Gaddafi injudiciously proclaimed a "merger" between Libya and Chad. But the application of this proposal, which was unanimously condemned both inside and outside Chad, has since been indefinitely postponed.

The recent military clashes between Libya and Sudan arise from the continued guerrilla warfare carried on by Mr Habré, with Sudanese support, against the Libyan-backed Government of Chad. Libyan aircraft, based in Chad, have been bombing Mr Habré's bases in Sudanese territory.

As always happens in such cases, Sudanese villagers have suffered as well as Chadian civilian refugees. Sudan's immediate need, therefore, is for effective anti-aircraft weapons, and this is an important part of the American aid package.

But an invasion of Sudanese territory by Libyan ground troops remains highly unlikely.

Internal mischief-making is indeed much more Gaddafi's line. Despite his large arsenal of Soviet weapons — especially aircraft, but including 12 SS-12 Scaleboard long-range ground-to-ground missiles — he does not constitute a major military power. In an all-out conventional war with the much stronger Egyptian armed forces he would stand little chance — provided there was a will to fight on the Egyptian side. Egypt's armed forces are, admittedly, in need of re-equipment.

But the problems of both Egypt and Sudan are much more internal than external and more economic than military. Sudan especially — often cited as the potential "bread-basket of the Arab world" but at present unable to feed itself would be a strong candidate for a massive western economic aid package. (The combination of economic and political imperatives make it comparable to Poland).

The emphasis on American military aid, and still more on American military "presence", as symbolized by the "Bright Star" manoeuvres planned for next month, may not be the best response to threats which are primarily political: its effect could be to identify the leaders of the countries concerned more closely with the United States, to isolate them further from their fellow Arabs, and so to increase their unpopularity among their own people.

Edward Mortimer

The recession takes a bite out of Frankfurt

The Franfurt Book Fair, by all accounts, is this year turning out to be a bit like a German joke: no laughing matter. Business has been brisk but scarcely extravagant. Charles Clark, of Hutchinson, has set something of a record for the advance world rights on Frederick Forsyth's new collection of short stories — "well over £300,000" — but those seven-figure paperback advances seem a thing of the past.

This colder climate seems to have particularly affected the social side of the fair. For instance, Bertelsmann, who feed if not 5,000 then at least 500 top publishers at the most famous of the Frankfurt parties, put a complete block on gatecrashers. There was even a security guard in the kitchens, a popular way in for the uninvited last year.

Not even *Readers' Digest* is immune. They usually give the smartest party, with the best food, but this year they asked no Americans at all because of the large numbers over-running the fair and the "need to draw the line somewhere".

The most exclusive party of the fair is the lunch held each year for about 60 people at the Deutsche Bank and hosted by German super-publisher Herr von Holtsprink. Lord Weidenfeld made a short, sharp, witty speech ("for once", a rival muttered) after the quail's eggs. But André Deutsch was not invited this year — for the first time — because he had published Tom Bower's *Blind Eye to Murder*, which says some rude things about Dr Hermann Josef Abs, a former president of Deutsche Bank.

In truth, I have left out one hot property: *The Rubic Magic Snake Book*. However, the thought of another craze to follow that cube is so appalling that I can't bring myself to add to the publicity.

Tanks aplenty

Elizabeth Taylor has confounded the cynics with but a modest demand for change to her dressing room at the Victoria Palace, where she will make her London stage debut next year in the revival of Lillian Hellman's *The Little Foxes*. Miss Taylor, who is supposed to sweep through dressing rooms like a tornado demanding wholesale refurbishment, has asked simply for an aquarium to relax in front of, before and after her three-hour performance on stage.

Already, impresario Louis Benjamin tells me, the theatre has been inundated with offers ranging from goldfish bowls to wall-sized aquaria teeming with exotic fish. Benjamin, who clinched the deal with American producer Zev Bufman to bring the Broadway play to London, said: "We are knee-deep in offers from fans and companies. We are awaiting instructions on precisely what fish Miss Taylor would like."





Liz Taylor: London at last

THE TIMES DIARY

Barrister Desmond de Silva probably knows more about treason than any other member of the English bar. So it is no surprise to find him flying to Gambia this week to take part in the trial of those alleged to have led the attempted coup while the President, Sir Dowda Jawara, was in London for the royal wedding. What is surprising is that De Silva will lead the prosecution of the rebels, who were quickly overpowered after the intervention of Senegalese troops. In effect, he will be acting as Attorney General.

In addition, so concerned is the Gambian government to have justice seen to be done, that judges from three Commonwealth countries — Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Jamaica — have been invited to preside. This is believed to be the first time any country has used foreigners in this way.

As well as being no stranger to treason trials, De Silva is an old Africa hand. When Dingle Foot was head of his chambers, he defended Kenyatta, Enaharo and Chief Awolowo, and De Silva himself led the defence in Sierra Leone's first treason trial in 1969 and did the same in Tanzania two years later.

Defending on these occasions can be unpleasant. In Sierra Leone he was thrown into jail on a trumped-up charge of smuggling brandy to one of his clients; and he was expelled from Tanzania half-way through. He thinks that, as prosecutor, he should have less trouble — "unless there's another coup while the trial is on".

At the double

Islington Council Revisited: Episode 33. (The story so far: Thanks to some Borgia-like machinations, mass defections by Labour councillors have given the SDP 23 seats, and the Tories have two. Which means that the ruling Labour group needs to lose only one of its remaining 26 seats to lose its overall majority. Now read on).

Mark Van de Weyer, one of the remaining Labour councillors, has decided he can no longer stay in the party. Believing that "some of the stuff going forward for the manifesto for the borough elections next May is horrific", he has not paid his subscription this year or attended party meetings for six months.

The obvious thing for him to do, you might think, would be to go over to the SDP. Not so simple. He is seriously thinking of joining the new party nationally but cannot bring himself to ally with the SDP on Islington Council — he has even less regard for them than for the Islington Labour Party.

His sympathies currently lie with the present leadership of the Labour group on the council, and he will go on voting with them as long as long as they maintain their present policies. But Weyer might soon find himself in the curious position of being a member of one party at national level but remaining a councillor for another.

Next week, episode 34: The Two Tories, a Drip and Dry weep.

Reside in peace

Anyone want to live in a cemetery? Richmond upon Thames council is inviting bids for a disused chapel in Richmond cemetery. The Victorian building, which needs renovation, is close to main services and could be converted into a house or, perhaps more conveniently, a studio. A natural for still lifes?

Starkly illegal

When the exclusive, all-male Bohemian Club, whose members include President Reagan, Vice-President Bush, Richard Nixon and many of America's top business men, argued against employing women they presented a rather novel point of view. They noted that many members of the secretive, 108-year-old club enjoy walking the spacious grounds outside San Francisco naked. To have women around would be embarrassing.

But the argument did not hold water with California's Fair Employment Commission which, in a 75-page ruling, has agreed that the club discriminates illegally against women who want to work for it. Ordering the club to start hiring women, it noted, apparently without a smile: "The fact that members may prefer to go unclothed is not a matter of constitutional import. The right of privacy does not allow club members to expose themselves at the expense of equal employment opportunity."

Dress sense?

I hear that the entrepreneurial skills of Philip Green, purveyor of cut-price high fashion in the Bond Street area, has led to an extraordinary buy-back mission from representatives of Giorgio Armani, the Italian fashion house.

Green, who manages to sell Yves St Laurent and Dior at discounts of up to 50 per cent, recently bought 3,000 Armani garments from an anonymous dealer at a knock-down price. This so incensed Brown's of South Molton Street, "exclusive" stockists of Armani, that the Italian company is now arranging to buy the clothes back from Green at retail prices.

The total price, says Green, owner of Bond Street Bandit and Forty One Conduit Street, as well as the Joan Collins Jeans Co, is in "six figures". It represents a colossal profit which he is not prepared to define.

Blind alley

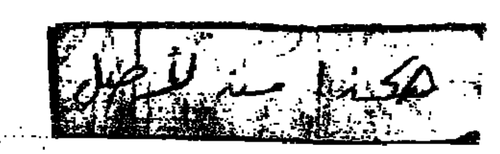
At the height of Moshe Dayan's popularity, immediately after the Six Day War, one of his supporters in his bid for power noted that the Hebrew word for blind men (*iwrim*) sounds like the collective noun for Hebrews. He suggested that political capital could be made from the epigram "In the land of the blind, the one-eyed man is king"

Sadly for Dayan, voters were not amused.

Quiz answers

1 Fourteen economist, the Clare Group, called on the Government to reflate the economy with a £5,000m package of expenditure.
2 Woolworth's announced its take-over of the Dodge City chain of do-it-yourself centres.
3 Tests showed that giant panda Ching-Ching is not pregnant after all.
4 Princess Anne was installed as Chancellor of London University.
5 Soil infected with anthrax spores allegedly from the island of Gruinard was found at Porton Down.
6 Mrs Nancy Reagan's purchase of more than $200,000 worth of china for the White House.
7 The report of the independent tribunal into the July riots in Manchester praised Chief Constable James Anderton.
8 The GLC leader, Mr Ken Livingstone, claimed that the motives of IRA terrorists were misunderstood.
9 The British women's judo team won eight medals at the British open championships.
10 Rupert D'Oyly Carte, son of the Gilbert and Sullivan producer.
11 According to the Study Commission on the Family, one in five children is likely to witness his parent's divorce.
12 Civil Service union leaders claim that smuggling is increasing because of cuts in customs staff.

Peter Watson





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EXIT MR KANIA

Poland now enters a new phase of profound uncertainty under the leadership of General Jaruzelski, who is, for the moment, in the remarkable position of being simultaneously First Secretary of the ruling party, Prime Minister and Defence Minister. *Triple* responsibility of this sort is quite new in the communist world, but then so is the situation in Poland, where a genuine workers' revolution has risen up against an ostensibly Marxist-Leninist régime which cannot, for geopolitical reasons, be removed. General Jaruzelski now has the unenviable task of trying to cope with this turbulent encounter between the irresistable force of popular discontent and the immovable object of party rule.

Will he do any better than Mr Kania? The sad fact is that Mr Kania failed, in spite of what looked like reasonably sincere attempts to come to terms with the pressure for renewal. At first his regime seemed to hope that it could gradually absorb Solidarity into the system by wooing its leaders with favours and allowing party members to join. Then after General Jaruzelski became Prime Minister in February, there was a period of relative peace during which there were hopes of a genuinely negotiated relationship with Solidarity. Meanwhile, however, instead of the party taking over Solidarity it began to seem as if Solidarity was *taking over the party*. Pressure for renewal began to press up through the party ranks. *This* worried the Soviet Union more than the existence of Solidarity, and in June it tried to oust both Mr Kania and General Jaruzelski by attacking them directly in a stiff letter to the Polish Central Committee.

At *that* time Mr Kania, supported by General Jaruzelski and the army, as well as the new district party leaders, was still strong enough to survive. By the time the special party congress came along in July he was slightly weaker and could not get himself the quick and dramatic reelection he had hoped for. He still managed to survive, but he had missed the chance to push through a clear and decisive programme *of renewal, which might have* regained public confidence and made possible a constructive *relationship with Solidarity*. The party emerged from the congress as divided as ever, *and with many* inexperienced newcomers promoted to the Central Committee. The *impression remained that the* party would move only when pushed by Solidarity, and would try *to regain* lost ground whenever it got the chance.

This left Solidarity carrying the full load of representing public discontent, a load it was still too inchoate to manage. Its own local organizations, *unrestrained* by the wider view of the national interest which some of the senior leaders have, were generating more and more radical demands, some of which were endorsed at Solidarity's recent congress. In the final phase of Mr Kania's leadership the party seemed to be increasingly desperate as it tried to negotiate with Solidarity at the same time as attacking it and declaring that party members should leave it, thereby making consensus even more difficult.

The choice of General Jaruzelski suggests that the party is not looking for a basic change of political line. It did not choose one of Mr Kania's many critics. Instead it chose a man who has been closely allied with Mr Kania, and who shared Moscow's disapproval in June. He is a known patriot who has been unwilling to use the army against Polish workers. He has also spoken out strongly for reforms based on dialogue and reconciliation. Yet he is known to have become increasingly desperate about the declining economic and political situation. In his first moves, therefore, he seems to be trying to combine the firm hand of authority with a promise of continuing dialogue. He may succeed if people come to believe that the attempt at dialogue is genuine, and if Solidarity responds. If not, the firm hand could provoke even worse trouble.

LISTEN TO THE JUDGES

It has long been a cynical but well-founded legal principle that if, by your negligence, you injure another, it is better for your victim to die than for him to live on with serious permanent disabilities. The damages you would have to pay would be far lower. The advances in medical techniques for saving, and sustaining, life have created a new and growing class of accident victims who, perhaps only twenty years ago, would have died, or lived only a short while, but whose bodies are now being kept alive, even though their minds have ceased to function properly. That has, in turn, created new legal problems. How are damages for such victims to be assessed? Lord Denning's call last week for legislative intervention to reform the law deserves urgent attention. He is not the first judge to have pleaded for guidance from Parliament. For what has become apparent is that the existing law on the assessment of damages is no longer appropriate for many kinds of cases particularly, though not exclusively, where very severe injuries are involved.

James Croke's case before the Court of Appeal last week raised three important issues. First, how much should be awarded to a plaintiff who is not aware of his condition, and in any event cannot use or enjoy the damages the court gives him for pain and suffering and "loss of amenities"? It has been argued for instance that, contrary to the existing practice, the fact that the victim is being spared the mental anguish of being conscious of his disabilities should be a factor in reducing the amount of damages to which he is entitled on the grounds that he feels no physical pain and no unhappiness with his state. However, this would obviously overlook the substantial sums that would have to be paid to others for his upkeep and to make his existence as comfortable as possible.

Secondly, how much should be awarded under the category of "*loss of earnings*"? *Lord* Denning found it absurd that the boy, irreversibly brain-*damaged at the age of two but* with a life expectancy of forty, should be entitled under the *law to a substantial sum to* compensate him for a fictional future income which he would *not earn because he would be* incapable of working. It would anyway be impossible, even *with actuarial assistance*, to put any realistic figure on such a notional loss. The *difficulties of the present* approach are lessened, though not entirely removed, where *the victim* had in fact been working. Recent cases have also raised the issue of the "*lost years*": where the injury has reduced the victim's life expectancy. Should he then be *compensated* for loss of earnings for the years which he would not live? Earlier this year the House of Lords actually decided, albeit reluctantly, that even where the *victim* had in fact died, his estate could still claim damages for loss of earnings in the period when he might otherwise have been alive.

Thirdly, the possibility of duplication or overlapping of damages, and therefore overcompensation, was raised. By awarding large sums for cost of care, loss of amenities, and loss of earnings, was not the court doubly-compensating the victim? The plaintiff would be getting, under the various heads of damages, everything that he would need for his upkeep for the rest of his life. The ordinary person would have to deduct from his earnings all the expenses of caring for himself. No such deduction is made in a damages claim. Perhaps damages should be assessed not merely by adding up the various heads of claim but by looking at the circumstances as a whole and, if necessary, awarding more or less than the sum of the parts.

Should an assessment of damages also be subjected to periodic review? "Knowledge of the future being denied to mankind, so much of the award as is to be attributed to future loss and suffering — in *many cases the major part* of the award — will almost surely be wrong. There is really only *one certainty: the future will* prove the award to be either too high or too low," Lord *Scarman admits. Allowing the* parties to the original litigation to come back for a re-*assessment, in the light of* supervening circumstances, is one way of reducing the *element of lottery that our law* on damages inescapably contains.

All these issues were canvassed thoroughly in the Pearson Report on Civil Liability, which the Government has, inexcusably and to its great discredit, ignored. Now the judges have thrown their weight behind comprehensive reform. It is surely time for the Government to take notice.

David Wood

Putting the by-election in perspective

If the Conservatives lose Croydon North-West in Thursday's by-election, as a governing party in the depth of mid-term unpopularity could and should, much political comment will become hysterical. The defeat will be presented as the first and conclusive sign that new electoral forces released by the Gang of Four will indeed break the mould of the two-party system of government, and that the Liberal-SDP Alliance may at the least hope to hold the balance of power after the next general election.

It may be worth *saying before* rather than after the Croydon poll that a Conservative defeat would be no more than part of the customary pattern, comparable with Labour losses of blue-chip *constituencies* at Workington, Ashfield, North Walsall and Stechford between 1974-79, as well as the loss of Liverpool Edge Hill to the Liberals. No commentator ought to make free with predictions about 1984 without paying some attention to the electoral past. Most post-war governments have taken hard knocks in mid-term. A balanced interpretation of the voting will prove wise, if not obligatory.

This column, which notoriously resists the fads, fashions and public relations excesses of politics, has not yet taken seriously *the claim* that the SDP-Liberal Alliance could well win the next general election outright and form a government. Yet, with a Government and Opposition running neck and neck in unpopularity, only a fool would dismiss from *serious calculation and possibility* that the Alliance may hold the balance of power. As half the Cabinet and half the 1922 Committee see it, at the next general election many electors may be in the mood for change and may find the promises of the established, alternative governing party no more attractive than the performance of the party *in office*.

Allow for the fact that Mrs Thatcher and the Home Secretary *would be silly* not to rush through constituency boundary changes that will give the Conservatives a *reasonable* chance of winning up to 15 extra seats at Labour's expense, while the increase in the number of Northern Ireland seats should mean a few more for the Conservatives.

Allow for the fact that at least 20 former Labour MPs will fight the next election in their present constituencies under SDP colours and so split the Labour vote. (Nowadays an MP has to lose his seat in an election, rather than retire, to be sure of the tempting redundancy payment.

Already SDP desertions have raised the Government's parliamentary majority over Labour to 90. Labour therefore may lose seats to its SDP defectors and so have to win up to 50 Conservative seats to be able to run a stable government capable of carrying out the extremist policies to which Bennite party conferences have committed it.

That would be a tall order. Then the Alliance enters. Anybody's guess is as valid as the next. Assume that David Steel and the Gang of Four command anything between 30 to 60 seats in the new House of Commons. The reasonable prospect at present must be that such a number would give them the balance of power. They *could decide whether to say they* would support a Conservative or a Labour administration.

At that point questions arise about the realignment-of-politics idea. To start with, Mr Steel and most Liberals would not be prepared to allow Mrs Thatcher to tell the Queen that she had been assured of Liberal support. They *detest her. But most members of* the SDP left the Labour Party because they had no stomach for *extremists* policies and could hardly agree with the Liberals that the Alliance should prop up Michael Foot as Prime Minister.

Nor is that all. In the midst of these difficulties of getting a Government on the road, the Alliance would demand that legislation should be rushed through Parliament to bring in proportional representation. Marked hints here and there suggest that such legislation should be quickly followed by a general election to give the minority parties at last their due — a due denied by the Liberals themselves when they were a governing party.

When you look at it, it is all seen to run the gamut from crude party expediency to jerrymandering and blackmail. If the Alliance does turn out to hold the balance of power after the general election, the two main parties would be wise to tell them to go ahead and form a government and *then bring it down within a month* or two.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Confused strategies in Northern Ireland

From Dr Brian Harrison

Sir, Immediately below my letter (October 14) on the futility of IRA campaigns of indiscriminate violence on the British mainland, you published a letter from Mr Ken Livingstone arguing for what he calls "a political solution" to the Ulster problem.

Although like many of his public statements his comment was perhaps politically imprudent, he is of course right, There is not the slightest point in concentrat*ing on repressing violence with*out simultaneously tackling its underlying cause, for as Mr Livingstone again rightly says, the IRA's agents differ from "criminals and lunatics" insofar as they are motivated (however mistakenly) by political ideals.

What, then, *is* the "political solution"? Before the launching of terrorist campaigns in the late 1960s it seemed likely to be a gradual and uncoerced coming *together of the two communities*, North and South, and of the two groupings within Ulster, Catholic and Protestant, assisted by the Anglo-Irish membership of the EEC. Terrorism, a disastrously counter-productive response to *the situation, has probably post*poned this outcome for at least a generation by polarising Ulster's groupings even more seriously than before.

The only "political solution" now possible therefore seems to *be to clarify the distorted political* outlook of the IRA (and therefore, on Mr Livingstone's argument, to root out terrorism) by making it as clear as day that the union with Ulster will continue for the moment as long as the majority in Ulster desire it. Direct rule seems, for the moment, the best way of doing this compatibly *with safeguarding the rights of* Ulster's Catholic minority, though one would hope to see this accompanied by efforts to tackle Ulster's high rate of unemployment and by trying to repair the damage the IRA has done by improving North-South contacts within the EEC through improved trade and cultural exchange, and through the type of far-sighted and imaginative constitutional reform within Eire which Dr FitzGerald has espoused.

Any concessionary response from Britain (which I suppose is the real meaning of Mr Livingstone's euphemistic "*political* solution") seems to me to suffer from three defects: it is undemocratic, it is likely actually to increase the levels of violence in Ulster, and it foments terrorism by increasing Protestant fears and by providing the IRA with hopes which in the present situation cannot possibly be realised. But *perhaps Mr Livingstone can now* make his own contribution towards the political reeducation of the IRA, and therefore to the elimination of terrorism, by explaining his own "political solution", and how it will be assisted by the British withdrawal from the EEC which he also advocates?

Yours *faithfully*,
BRIAN HARRISON,
Corpus Christi College,
Oxford.

From Mr P. W. Duncanson

Sir, Mr James Prior appears to have emerged from the Northern Irish "political whirlpool" some*what dazed and disorientated*. Your leading article (October 14) dealt with several important aspects of his speech to the Conservative Party conference. I would like to make a number of further points.

Firstly, *Mr* Prior spoke of "endless bickering and squabbling about day to day matters by both communities". This really is an amazing statement. Although, as he indicates in his speech, district councils have few direct executive responsibilities, councillors of both communities are active on the area boards responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Health Service, social services, schools, libraries, public health and building control. In addition, district councils have consultative responsibility for matters such as housing and roads. While there are of course a few issues which are guaranteed to provoke lively debates in council chambers I am assured by *a friend that even the notorious* Craigavon Borough Council has never attained the sustained *puerility of the House of Com*mons during question time. The fact is that local people of all political and religious persuasions work together to provide and administer public services with a level of effectiveness and efficiency to match any elsewhere in the United Kingdom.

Secondly, Mr Prior in reference to the local economy said "the relative success of the Republic (of Ireland) with less of an industrial base and much *worse* industrial relations argues that Northern Ireland should attract more new industries and secure more jobs". He might equally have said Scotland, Wales or Merseyside in place of Northern Ireland, *the comparison would* have been equally valid.

Terrorist activites do indeed tend to deter new inward investment, but the Irish Republic's success is based on several factors not the least of which is an *economic strategy geared to the* attraction of new industries. This involves an acceptance of a Public Sector Borrowing Requirement proportionately some three or four times greater than that of the United Kingdom. If Mr Prior chooses to draw a lesson from *this* then he will need to fight in cabinet for appropriate changes in *economic and industrial policy* not only for Northern Ireland but also for Brixton, Toxteth, Moss Side and other depressed areas of the United Kingdom. Economic policy is made for the whole country by the Chancellor of the *Exchequer and the cabinet. No* degree of local autonomy or devolution short of independence can alter this fact.

Thirdly, to a slight extent in his speech and more strongly in subsequent interviews, Mr Prior issued vague threats to the general population of Northern Ireland on behalf of the people of *Great Britain. Apart from the fact* that I suspect these threats to be idle since I can conceive of no sanctions which could be legally and morally available to the government, Mr Prior should not complain of confrontational politics in Northern Ireland if he himself is promoting confrontational politics between Great *Britain and Northern Ireland*.

On those occasions when it is appropriate to consider Northern Ireland as a distinct entity Mr Prior should perhaps bear in mind that he is Secretary of State to Her Majesty as Queen of Northern Ireland not as Queen of England, Scotland or Wales. Mr Roy Mason understood this when he consistently addressed Northern Irish audiences in terms of "we in Northern Ireland" rather than "you".

Finally, previous Secretaries of State have attempted to establish provincial administrations based *on power sharing or partnership*. So far each Secretary of State has approached local politicians with the question "why don't *you* share power" rather than "why don't *we* share power". Mr Prior would I believe find the latter approach most fruitful. It is possible to imagine structures in which local politicians and members of the *Secretary of State's ministerial* team could jointly administer the affairs of the Province under the discipline of what ever rules of power sharing might be adapted.

Yours sincerely,
P. W. DUNCANSON,
Lisburn,
County Antrim.
October 15.

Youth unemployment

From Lord Horder

Sir, In thinking of solutions to the youth unemployment problem it would be a pity to ignore the one urgent national task that has been *staring us in the face* for years: the rehabilitation of what can conveniently be called the Black Country, that widespread legacy of slag heaps, scrap dumps, choked canals, dead-end railways, roofless factories, poisoned soil, mining, urban and undustrial blight we have inherited from our more energetic Victorian ances*tors*.

Large-scale labour camps from which the young could set out daily to restore England's green and pleasant land in a big way should not be impossible to organize. Such camps should be run with central funds by local authorities who alone know what their local aims are, and who are *the appropriate owners* for the earth-shifting and other apparatus needed. The work itself, with its togetherness, *creative* purpose and visible results, to say nothing of the agreeable crazy-kitchen element inherent in all demolition, would make a direct appeal to all the sensible young. And the use of the new land for new factories, now absurdly being allowed to sprout all over the fields which should be growing our food, would make sense to everyone.

For various reasons I would try to devise a pay scheme by which school-leavers were the highest paid labourers of all, and wages went down after each successive year on the job. There would be room too for special university courses in land rehabilitation *engineering, which is likely to* throw up problems and require new techniques of its own.

Let us get on with it.

Yours faithfully,
HORDER,
c/o Gerald Duckworth and
Company Ltd,
The Old Piano Factory,
43 Gloucester Crescent, NW1.
October 15.

Boldness and generosity

From Mr M. L. Kremer

Sir, I must strongly disagree with your statement in your leading article (October 7), that Israel did not respond with boldness and *generosity to the initiative of the* late President Sadat. President Sadat was bold and daring on a personal level. He never made bold or generous concessions when the security of Egypt was at stake. Israel, by giving up the entire territory of Sinai and the oilfields made a very bold and generous step, the repercussions *of which for the security* of Israel, being as yet to be seen.

Is not the devaluation of the importance of the concession already obtained and the focusing on further demands part of the cynical bargainig process referred to in your article?

Sincerely yours,
M. L. KREMER,
Institute of Chemistry,
Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

Profit or conservation

From Mr George Curtis

Sir, Mr Charter's letter today (October 14) reveals a somewhat muddled idea as to what a farm is. A farm is an outdoor factory: the land its machine tools. Farms are our oldest industrial premises. However, unlike our other oldish industries for example, shipbuilding, steelmaking, textiles, cars, and so on, it has on the whole whenever given the chance adapted to changing circumstances by adopting new processes, and developing new technologies. *What Mr Charter would like us* to become is a proper "Conservation Industry." I would have thought that *we have enough of them* already without adding Britain's biggest industry to the list of white elephants and lame ducks.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE CURTIS,
Dalebrook House, Dedham,
Colchester, Essex.

Mr Heath and the party conference

From Mrs Peter Kirwan

Sir, On July 21, 1976, Mr Edward Heath and 265 Conservative MPs voted for an amendment to the Education Bill which would have authorized local authorities to devise and run experimental school voucher schemes. These would effectively allow parents to pay for the type of schooling they want for their children with money they have already paid out in rates and taxes.

Why then, now, does Mr Heath *believe that Conservative MPs* would revolt if Sir Keith Joseph should consider introducing the *voucher, and that such a scheme* would split the country and the party. It would be churlish to presume that he was reacting in a Pavlovian fashion to any suggestion put forward by Sir Keith.

One can understand vehement opposition from those who see total comprehensivization as a means towards imposing universal *uniformity in education*, but not from one who was fortunate that his parents had the right to send him to a good grammar school — a right now denied most "ordinary working class" parents. Should not all those who believe *in a free and plural society* welcome any attempt once again to allow parents that right to choose?

By allowing all parents an equal sum to spend as they wish, the voucher would do more to break down the present "Two Nations" in education than anything else. It would enable our immigrant *communities to set up their own* community and religious schools in the same way as the Church of England, Catholics and Jews do at present. It would remove from politicians and bureaucrats the right to dictate to parents. It *would, by giving every family* the freedom to vote with their purse, truly give power to the people.

Are not these, and many other advantages, worth examining? Naturally, there are snags to be overcome, details to be worked out. But Mr Heath's apparent refusal to countenance any ideas other than his own does him less *than justice; worse, by insinuat*ing that parents would be incapable of exercising judgment and choice, he exhibits a degree of arrogance and paternalism that fits ill in a modern society, or a party which recognizes that radical solutions are sometimes needed to overcome the nation's ills.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICIA M. KIRWAN,
104 Ledbury Road, W11.
October 15.

From Mr J. D. Green

Sir, As a lifelong and ardent Conservative, I have been very saddened by some of the backbit*ing which* we have seen at the Conservative Party conference this week. Whereas a few short years ago, we *were* all *cheering* Mr Edward Heath as a great leader, we have now not only switched our allegiance to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, but there are some within the party who are even booing our former leader. No doubt, if there were to be a change of leadership tomorrow, and someone presently in opposition to the current official economic policy were to take over the reins, we would immediately transfer our support and start cheering the newcomer whatever *the policy, and then in a couple of* years' time might be ready to condemn Margaret Thatcher in *much the same way as some* of our number are now decrying Edward Heath. I would say that this kind of loyalty is little short of hypocrisy.

I will not withdraw my own support for Margaret Thatcher or the economic policy she and her ministers have been pursuing since taking office. I personally *believe that the road we are* currently following to be right for our country. But I am certainly not going to condemn Edward Heath, or Sir Ian Gilmour, or anybody else in the Conservative Party who is able to come forward with an *alternative remedy just* because they are in disagreement with Margaret Thatcher, and I will be the first to acknowledge that, far from being an expert economist I, like the vast majority am really unqualified to reject either one view or another so far as the future prosperity of the country is concerned.

I would wish that *we give our* enthusiastic backing to Margaret Thatcher and her chosen team. But we must also have the courtesy to listen respectfully to other trains of thought, and recognise that they are also *honest endeavours to return our* country to full prosperity and make it truly "great" again.

Any healthy political party must be able to discuss intelligently all the available options, not only in economic thought, but also in all other matters of government, and this must be seen to be done within the party, so that the world *can see that the Conservatives*, unlike some of our political opponents, put country first — not political ideology. And I would entreat those who consider leaving the Conservative Party because they feel they can no longer *fully* agree with *all its doctrines* to think again — stay with us! Use your voice to let your colleagues *hear your feelings*, and let us keep together.

Perhaps at this time, the most important pledge that each of us should make is to keep unity in our ranks and to rid ourselves of those who are seen to advocate *split and dissension*. We have no use for them.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN GREEN,
60 Webster Gardens,
Ealing,
October 16.

Sponsored MPs

From Lord Underhill

Sir, I read with amazement the views on trade unions expressed by Mr William Rodgers, MP, at the SDP conference (report October 8). *His comments on* political affiliation of trade unions and payment of the political levy would appear to reflect a sudden conversion.

Until Mr Rodgers' defection from the Labour Party he accepted financial sponsorship from the General and Municipal Workers' Union for some years — this was *paid from the political fund* contributions of members of that union.

Four other MPs who have gone to the SDP also readily accepted sponsorship from a trade union right up to their departures from the *Labour Party* — John *Horam*, the Transport and General Workers Union; Tom Bradley, Transport Salaried Staffs' Association; John Cartwright, Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers; and Michael O'Halloran, the National Union of Railwaymen. Also, until her election defeat in 1979, Shirley Williams was sponsored by *Association of* Professional, Executive and Computer Staff.

In addition, four other members who have joined the SDP received financial sponsorship of the Cooperative Party, namely Dickson Mabon, Mike Thomas, Ian Wrigglesworth and John Roper.

Have all these persons had *sudden conversions or were they* really unwilling recipients of the financial sponsorship they received when Labour members of Parliament — if the latter, I cannot recall their objections.

Yours sincerely,
UNDERHILL,
94 Roughton Way,
Buckhurst Hill, Essex.
October 11.

Human rights in Chile

From the Chilean Ambassador

Sir, I refer to the letter signed by Mr Bindman and others, published in *The Times* (October 15) concerning the Chilean constitution.

In this respect I would like to point out the following:

1. Chilean matters, constitutional or others, are only for Chileans to decide.
2. The Chilean Constitution was approved by 67.54 per cent of the Chilean people, and foreign residents in Chile entitled to vote.
3. It is odd, to say the least, that because the Chilean Minister for Mining visits London, the constitution of Chile ought to be singled out. I have not seen similar reactions on *previous similar* occasions.

The time for this kind of *intellectual inperialism, however* benevolent or well meaning, is long past.

Yours sincerely,
MIGUEL SCHWEITZER,
Embassy of Chile,
12 Devonshire Street, W1.
October 15.

Farm tenancies

From Mr George H. T. Spring

Sir, As I have the privilege of teaching law to students not only here but also at Seale-Hayne Agricultural College, I was de*lighted to see your timely article* (October 5) concerning farm tenancies. Keen and well qualified agriculture students who do not happen to be born into the charmed circle of families already occupying farms, whether as owners or as tenants, are becoming increasingly concerned about their chances of practising their *craft and becoming their own* boss.

The activities of the Agricultural Law Association and the Comité Européen de Droit Rural have in recent years made many of those concerned with this *problem aware of the practice* in other EEC countries whereby security of tenure for farmers *may* be ended when they reach retirement age. This, coupled with some restriction not on ownership but on possession of agricultural land in respect of size of holdings, can provide a means by which younger farmers may obtain *access to farm tenancies*.

While the grass in Europe is not necessarily greener than our own, youngsters who want to farm may well feel that the farming ladder is more accessible to their counterparts across the Channel and the North Sea than it is to them.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE H. T. SPRING,
Plymouth Polytechnic,
Drake Circus,
Plymouth, Devon.
October 5.

With ingratitude

From Mr John C. Blackburn

Sir, Was I correct in understanding Sir Geoffrey Howe to refer to "positively Albanian" levels of taxation wished on the country by *the last socialist government in* his speech at the Conservative conference today? I understood there to be no taxation in Albania.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN C. BLACKBURN,
Walnut Marches,
Crawley Down Road,
Felbridge,
East Grinstead, *Sussex*.
October 14.

Bridling at Brideshead

From Mr C. W. Sellars

Sir, Two more errors in the excellent production of *Brideshead Revisited*. An infantry battalion at that time would be very unlikely to have had Jeeps as a form of transport and soldiers being moved by train would almost certainly have been in carriages with corridors and *separate compartments*.

Sincerely,
C. W. SELLARS,
Oxton Close,
Ouston Lane,
Tadcaster,
Yorkshire.
October 15.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

CLARENCE HOUSE
October 17: Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston has succeeded Ruth, Lady Fermoy as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 18: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon attended a Service of Thanksgiving to mark the 150th anniversary of the Special Constables' Act which was held in Westminster Abbey this morning.
Mrs Alastair Aird was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
October 18: The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, left Heathrow Airport, London today to visit Gabon, Cameroon and the Ivory Coast.
His Royal Highness, who travelled in a Royal Air Force VC10, was received upon arrival at the Airport by His Excellency Monsieur Paul Pondi (Ambassador of the United Republic of Cameroon), Monsieur Jean-Robert Odzaga (Chargé d'Affaires, of the Republic of Gabon), Monsieur N'Goran Kouamé (Chargé d'Affaires of the Ivory Coast) and Mr Michael Maine (Deputy Director, British Airports Authority).

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.
The Duchess of Kent, Controller Commandant of the Women's Royal Army Corps, today attended a Parade and Service of Dedication to mark the incorporation of the Women's Royal Army Corps College with the Royal Military Academy, at Sandhurst.
Mrs David Napier was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
October 18: Princess Alexandra this afternoon attended a Thanksgiving Service in St Mary's Church, Shaw, and a Reception given by Shaw House School on the occasion of the celebrations being held to mark the 400th Anniversary of Shaw House, Newbury, Berkshire.
Miss Mona Mitchell was in attendance.

A memorial service for Lady (Molly) Huggins will be held at St Michael's, Chester Square, SW1, tomorrow, October 20, 1981, at noon.

Lord Sieff of Brimpton will be the guest speaker at the Business Enterprise Award luncheon taking place on Tuesday, November 17, at the Savoy Hotel. Proceeds from the luncheon will go to the Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults (MENCAP). For details, please write to Mrs Caroline Sayer, 24 Eccleston Street, London, SW1, or telephone 01-250 4105.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. R. Sykes and Miss C. F. G. Miller
The engagement is announced between Philip, elder son of the late Sir Richard Sykes and of Lady Sykes, of The Red House, Wilsford-cum-Lake, Salisbury, Wiltshire, and Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Miller, of 52 Scarsdale Villas, London, W8.

Prebendary B. Morson and Miss D. Ward
The engagement is announced between Basil Morson, of St Chad's Cottage, Shrewsbury, and Dorothy Ward, of Church House, Hollinswood, Telford, and Tilley Manor, Wem. The marriage will take place at Wem on February 2.

Mr A. C. W. Repard and Mrs J. M. Campbell
The engagement is announced between Bill, elder son of Mr and Mrs Hugo Repard, of Westerton, near Chichester, West Sussex, and Morag, elder daughter of the late Mr Murray Bain and of Mrs Bain, of Sydney, Australia.

The Rev J. M. C. Yates and Mrs H. Taylor
The engagement is announced between John Yates, of Mells Rectory, Frome, son of the late Mr and Mrs Cyril Yates, of Edgbaston, Birmingham, and Hilary Taylor, of Bath, daughter of Mr and Mrs N. F. Kindon, of Ringwood, Hampshire.



Making waves

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Runcie, boarding the Walmer lifeboat yesterday for a trip to the Goodwin Sands. The visit had to be curtailed because of bad weather.

Marriages

Signor R. Lucarini and Miss C. S. Zielenkiewicz
A service of blessing was held on Saturday at the Church of All Saints, Isle Brewers, Somerset, after the marriage in Italy between Signor Roberto Lucarini, only son of Signor and Signora Alvaro Lucarini, of Prato-in-Toscana, Italy, and Miss Clementina Zielenkiewicz, only daughter of Mr and the Hon Mrs Casimir Zielenkiewicz, of Isle Brewers, Somerset. The Rev Roy Boots officiated, assisted by Father F. Nugent.
A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in Scotland.

Mr J. Douglas Duncan and Mrs M. Dixon-Spain
The marriage took place on Thursday, October 1, in Cape Town of Mr J. Douglas Duncan, of Vredenburg, Rose Bank, CP 7700, South Africa, and Mrs Marjorie Dixon-Spain, of Elton, Peterborough.

Mr M. A. Fisher and Miss S. E. J. Hopkinson
The marriage took place on Saturday, October 17, at St Mary's Monmouth, of Mr Mark Fisher, son of Mr and Mrs John Fisher, of North Garden, Treyford, Sussex, and Miss Selina Hopkinson, daughter of Brigadier and Mrs John Hopkinson, of Bigsweir House, St Briavels, Gloucestershire. Father J. Tranmar, SJ, officiated, assisted by Father L. Fanning and Father G. L. O'Brien.
The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by George Dallas, Vannessa Wheldon, Katie Watson and Lucy Hammerbeck. Mr Patrick Ovans was best man.
A reception was held at the home of the bride.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
CAPTAINS: W J Flindell to FONAC as CSO(Air), Jan 29: J C Dreyer to staff of CINCHAN CINCEASTLANT as Dy Ch of Allied Staffs and ACOS (Plans) in rank of cdre, March 23: A A Henscher to be Defence and Naval Attache The Hague, dtbr: P H Wright to duty with Port Admiral Devonport as Capt of the Port and Queen's Harbourmaster Plymouth, Jan 16.
COMMANDERS: C G Traill to MoD with CNSO, March 2: A J W Wilson for duty with SMOPS as Hd of Maritime Trade Faculty, Feb 22: N J J Cocks for duty with MoD (Central Staffs), Oct 19: G D S Bryant to MoD with DNMT(S), March 16: B D Salwey to Nato Defence Coll Rome, Feb 13: P T Libby to be RNLO Diego Garcia, March 23: M C Shirley to MoD with SAAS, Jan 11: S N G Sloot to Britannia as Secy to FORY and Supply Offr, Dec 1: M J H Kyle to staff of CINCNH(R) at SCC HW Wimbledon, Jan 26.
SURGEON-COMMANDERS: I L Jenkins to RNH Haslar, April 14: F H Rowland to Rooke for RNH Gibraltar, Jan 11.
SURGEON COMMANDER (D): T J C Hall to RNH Haslar as SDS, Jan 12.
CHAPLAINS: The Rev S J Golding to Dartmouth, Dec 7: the Rev W E Weldon to Invincible, Dec 7.

Retirements
CAPTAINS: I S MacGillivram, A M G Pearson, M F Parry, M L'E Tudor-Craig, P G Howard, all Jan 7.
COMMANDER: G C Burnan, Nov 28.

ROYAL MARINES
MAJORS: C J Hickinbotham to be Loc Lt-Col for British Military Advisory and Training Team Zimbabwe, as GSO1, March 31: J R Hensman to Comacchio Coy as OC, March 5: A M Keeling to be Loc Lt-Col for Defence Studies Wing National Defence College, Latimer, Feb 12: G J O'N Wolls-Cole to HQ 3 Cdo Bde RM as DAA QMG, March 26: R J Davies to 45 Cdo RM, Nov 29.

Retirement
COLONEL: D J Brewster, June 5.

The Army
COLONEL-COMMANDANT: Major-General Charles P Campbell to be Colonel Commandant Corps of Royal Engineers from Oct 18.
BRIGADIERS: R A Clay to HQ AFCENT as Spec Assist for Comd and Con, Oct 22: R J Crossley to RMCS Shrivenham as Dep Comdt, Oct 23.
COLONELS: [illegible] De Cordova to 24 [illegible] Lists HQ [illegible] GS, Oct 19: P Winchcombe [illegible] as Col EME 7 [illegible] DGEME [illegible]
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: M C Edmunds, RA, to HQ UKLF as GSO1, Oct 19: [illegible] Goldsmith, RAEC, to HEC(G[illegible]) Oct 19: C D Green, RAOC, [illegible] NORTHAG as GSO1, Oct 23: [illegible] Hervey, R Sigs to NDC [illegible] 23: P V Hervey, 15/19H, as GSO1, Oct 23: P Hiscock [illegible] to Misc Appts (O5) as GSO1, USA, Oct 19: M J S Reed, RA, to Ra Range Hebrides as GSO1, [illegible] Sanderson RE, to HQ 1 (BR) Corps as SO1 Engr, Oct 25: M I E [illegible] SG, to 2SG as CO, Oct 14.

Retirement
COLONEL: D B Carnie, Oct 22.

Royal Air Force
AIR COMMODORE: D M Reader to MoD (PE) as Director of Electronics Radar (Airborne), Oct 24.
GROUP CAPTAIN: W F Page to Stockholm as Defence and Air Attache, Oct 19.
WING COMMANDERS: H M Fitzgerald to RAF Upavon as SDO, Oct 21: D J Simmons to RAF Valley as SDO, Oct 21.

Lord Mayor of London

The following are some of the Lord Mayor of London's engagements for this week:
Friday: Receives the Mayors of Dallas and Fort Worth, from Texas, United States, Mansion House, 4.30.
Saturday: Receives presentation of fruit from Fruiterers' Company, Mansion House, 7.15.

Service dinners

Royal Fusiliers
The annual dinner of the Royal Fusiliers' Officers' Club was held at the Army and Navy Club on Friday. Brigadier B. C. Webster presided.

4th and 5th Battalions, Dorset Regiment (1939-1945)
Officers of the 4th and 5th Battalions, Dorset Regiment (1939-1945) held their annual dinner on Saturday at the Royal Dorset Yacht Club, Weymouth. Colonel Sir Joseph Weld presided.

Dinner

Old Foresters Club
The annual dinner of the Old Foresters Club took place at the school on October 16. Mr A. W. Woolley, a former master, was in the chair. Other speakers included Mr Robert Ottley, Andrew Denby (head monitor) and Mr Dennis Foxall (headmaster).

25 years ago

From The Times of Wednesday, Oct 17, 1956

Ending nuclear tests

From Our Own Correspondent. Washington, Oct 16.—Mr Adlai Stevenson promised last night that if he is elected President he will immediately open negotiations with Russia and Britain to reach an agreement for the suspension of tests of nuclear weapons. He devoted all of a nationally broadcast television speech to his arguments for an "American initiative" in breaking the "deadly deadlock" into which the cycle of bomb testing had lapsed, and challenged President Eisenhower's comment that he had said his "last word" on the subject—"this is one subject", Mr Stevenson said, "on which there cannot be, there must not be, any last word". It begins to appear as if Mr Stevenson's proposals may become a major issue in this campaign, and the President's attempt to brush them aside as a "theatrical gesture" may yet backfire.

Two sides to death in a nuclear war

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament's annual Trafalgar Square rally next Saturday has much to celebrate: the Labour Party, the TUC and the Liberal Party have all moved to the "unilateralist" side of the argument, and the issue itself has returned from its exile on the margins of political debate to very near the centre of the stage.

A substantial part of the rhetoric, in small groups or mass rallies, is conducted in ethical terms; and nuclear war can therefore be described as the chief ethical issue of the moment.

Albeit that CND is led by a monsignor in good standing in the Roman Catholic Church, on loan by courtesy of Cardinal Hume, there is a distinguishable contrast in style between the secular, CND/political way of discussing nuclear war, and the church/religious way.

The latter may turn out to be the middle-class Social Democratic Party way, given the recent consensus among observers that SDP people approach issues in a manner which is unfamiliar in British politics.

The essence of the secular argument, slightly caricatured, is: "We don't want to be wiped out by Russian missiles as a result of some miscalculated risk-taking by mad American generals"; while the whole tone of the second kind of argument is far more concerned with the morality of killing innocent Russians to deter, or to take revenge for, the kind of thing the first group are so alarmed about. From the latter perspective, the former no doubt looks selfish; while from the former, the latter seems abstract and sentimental.

The proposed introduction of cruise missiles in Britain, which is the big contribution military developments have made to the recent revival of the nuclear war issue, is capable of being used as fuel for either argument. On the self-protective side, it signifies the presence of a prime tactical target for Russian missiles in the early stages of whatever war it is designed to fight. On the Russian-protective side, it signifies a readiness to fire nuclear weapons at the Russians, an intention for which, so the argument goes, there could be no conceivable moral justification.

The existence of these two different apprehensions of the moral issues may explain why so much of the pro and anti-nuclear debate is a dialogue of the deaf.

For each of those two anti-nuclear positions, there is an available pro-nuclear reply: but often it is the inappropriate one which is chosen. To deny that cruise will make Berkshire a more likely target of the Russians is no answer to a man who is concerned about what cruise could do to the Ukrainians.

An emerging third position, which seems to commend itself as much to one camp as to the other, is to view all forms of nuclear protest as good in as much as they create such a clamour of public noise as to force governments into real disarmament. The World Disarmament Movement is associated with this approach, and resists the over-simplification of "multilateral" versus "unilateral".

One man whose influence is growing in this area is Dr Kenneth Greet, secretary of the Methodist Conference, who predicts that any disarmament will have to be a bit in part multilateral and in part unilateral. What matters, in that view, is to create such a degree of public bother that the non-disarmament option becomes closed, and the problem for governments is then how to make the best of the remaining possibilities. It may not matter much to President Reagan and Mr Brezhnev that there is a letter in the post to them from Dr Greet, but every extra sound adds a little to the din.

Dr Greet used his year as president of the Methodist Conference to move resolutions in favour of disarmament on every possible public occasion, and he announces in the latest edition of the *Methodist Recorder* that he is proposing to dedicate the remainder of career to the cause, in every way he can. He is requesting the British Council of Churches to set up a peace committee, whose existence could be hardly ignored by the Church of England. It is a little surprising that nothing of the sort already exists, and only two British churches, the Quakers and the Roman Catholics, have an official agency with the word "peace" in the title.

If the Social Democratic Party is, as Mr Norman St John-Stevas appeared to suggest in his speech to the Conservative conference, taking over the Conservatives' traditional role as the political ally of established Christianity, then the SDP's collective leadership would be advised to keep an eye on Dr Greet's activities.

Defence policy seems to be one of the new party's vulnerabilities, and CND sent Mgr Bruce Kent to Bradford to found an SDP CND group. It will be interesting to see whether the new group's main anxiety is the fate of Berkshire or the Ukraine.

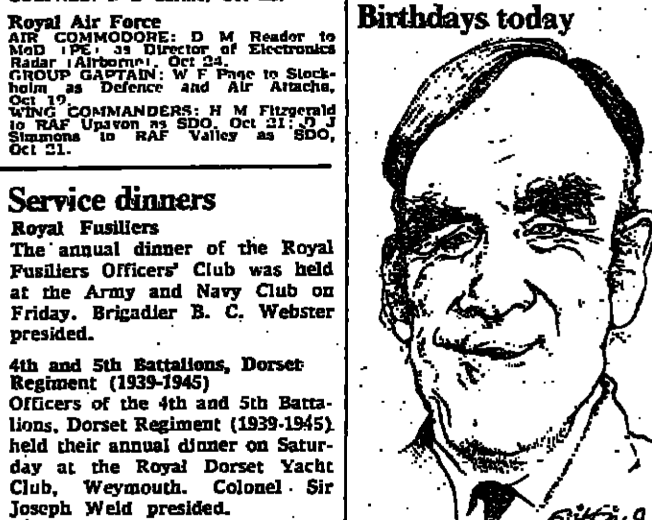
Latest wills

Mr David Spencer, of Billericay, Essex, financial director of the Coral betting shop group, who was killed in a motorway accident, left estate valued at £242,556 net. He died intestate.

Miss Constance Mary Baxter, of Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria, left estate valued at £182,779 net. After personal bequests she left four fifths of the residue to the Yehudi Menuhin School of Music, and the rest equally between five charities.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Chance, Mrs Pamela Violet, of Narberth, Dyfed £225,942
Midwood, Mr William Bruce, of Leeds £266,755
Southall, Mr Michael Gary, of Birmingham £402,078
Veevers, Miss Olive Mirron, of Barrowford, Lancashire £204,507

Birthdays today





Sir Patrick Wall, MP, who is 65.

Professor R. L. F. Boyd, 59; Sir Ronald German, 76; Mr Emil Gilels, 65; Sir James Grant, 78; Mr Bernard Hepton, 56; Mr John Le Carré, 50; Lord Leonard, 72; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Michael Pollock, 65; Air Chief Marshal Sir Neville Stack, 62; Sir Kenneth Stoby, 78.

Progress of legislation

Lords: Oct 6 and Oct 7: British Nationality Bill considered on report and adjourned. Oct 8: Education (Scotland) Bill passed the report stage. Oct 13: British Nationality Bill completed the report stage. Oct 14: Matrimonial Homes (Family Protection) (Scotland) Bill Commons amendments agreed to. Education (Scotland) Bill read the third time and passed. Oct 15: Wildlife and Countryside Bill; Commons amendments considered and adjourned.

Parliament this week

Commons: Today and tomorrow (2.30): Companies (No 2) Bill, remaining stages. Wednesday and Thursday (2.30): Lords amendments to various Bills. Friday (9.30): Debates on EEC documents on micro-electronic technology marketing; use of dangerous substances; and protection of workers from asbestos.
Lords: Today (2.30): Education Bill, third reading. Wildlife and Countryside Bill, Commons amendments. Tomorrow (2.30): British Nationality Bill, third reading. Wednesday (2.30): Debates on EEC committee reports on employee consultation and on cereal substitutes. Thursday (3): Laboratory Animals Protection Bill, third reading. Debate on EEC draft convention on bankruptcy. Debate on needs to curb distribution of literature in schools likely to be a threat to authority and to invite public disorder.
Select committees: Wednesday. EEC subcommittee D (Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs). Evidence from NFU and Food and Drink Industries Council on state aids to agriculture in the community. (10.30). Subcommittee F (Energy, Transport, Technology and Research). Evidence on combined transport from British Waterways Board (11) and Herr Volkmar Gabert, German rapporteur of European Parliament transport committee (11.30).
Science and Technology subcommittee I (Science and Government). Evidence from Department of Education and Science; Mr William Shelton, MP; and Sir James Hamilton (3).

Moreover...Miles Kington

Scientists have been powerless to explain why London has recently been invaded by entertainment guides. There are now no fewer than five fully mature ones roaming the streets and even *The Times* has been observed giving birth on Fridays to a little marsupial magazine. But why are they increasing? And is there possibly enough nourishment in the fierce London environment to sustain them all?

One man who thinks he knows the answer is Professor Tippex, who occupies the Bloomsbury Chair of Proliferation at the Institute of Advanced Leisure Studies and has taken time off from his biography of Michael Holroyd to study the problem.

"The common theory is that five entertainment guides could not possibly survive", the professor says. "And it is certainly curious that more and more information is being published about entertainment when we know for a fact that fewer people are going to the theatre, that cinema audiences have dropped by 10 per cent and that restaurants are finding things harder. So we have a picture of *more* wanting to know about entertainment and *fewer* actually going to be entertained.

"But this apparent paradox becomes clear immediately we realize that people are buying these magazines *instead* of going out. To read *Time Out* carefully takes about an hour and a half, or the time it takes to watch a film. *Time Out* is not only much cheaper than a cinema ticket, it also involves no travelling and is quite honestly more entertaining than most of the new films.

"So what we have here is a situation in which coverage of the events is actually replacing the events themselves. It's the classic book review situation. Most people, after reading a full review of a book, say to themselves: 'Well, it's hardly worth buying the book now.'

"Similarly, after a long browse through a London entertainment guide it's hard to work up enough enthusiasm to go out and take a chance on just one of those events."

But surely if people stop going to things, there won't be enough things left to cover?

"Of course. The entertainment guides will have to start inventing things. Quite honestly, half of them sound invented already. I suppose I ought to go out and check on them, but after a day spent researching *City Limits* and *Event*, I really can't face an evening out, so I just fall asleep in front of the television."

The last word, as usual, goes to Dr Pocket-Sinclair, the team statistician with the England football squad.

"The Tippex Effect is very common also in football. More is written about the game, more is shown on television and more is talked about it. Yet fewer and fewer people go to games."

Is there any reason for this?

"Certainly. The game has become excruciatingly boring."

Complete list of Government at start of session

THE CABINET

Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Minister for the Civil Service	Mrs Margaret Thatcher (56)
Home Secretary	Mr William Whitelaw (63)
Lord Chancellor	Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone (74)
Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs	Lord Carrington (62)
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Sir Geoffrey Howe (54)
Secretary of State for Education and Science	Sir Keith Joseph (63)
Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons	Mr Francis Pym (59)
Secretary of State for Northern Ireland	Mr James Prior (54)
Secretary of State for Defence	Mr John Nott (49)
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	Mr Peter Walker (49)
Secretary of State for the Environment	Mr Michael Heseltine (48)
Secretary of State for Scotland	Mr George Younger (50)
Secretary of State for Wales	Mr Nicholas Edwards (47)
Lord Privy Seal	Mr Humphrey Atkins (59)
Secretary of State for Industry	Mr Patrick Jenkin (55)
Secretary of State for Trade	Mr John Biffen (50)
Secretary of State for Transport	Mr David Howell (45)
Secretary of State for Social Services	Mr Norman Fowler (43)
Chief Secretary to the Treasury	Mr Leon Brittan (42)
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Leader of the House of Lords	Lady Young (54)
Secretary of State for Energy	Mr Nigel Lawson (49)
Secretary of State for Employment	Mr Norman Tebbit (50)
Paymaster General and Chairman of the Conservative Party (attending Cabinet meetings)	Mr Cecil Parkinson (50)

DEPARTMENTAL MINISTERS

Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	
Minister	Mr Peter Walker
Ministers of State	Lord Ferrers (52) Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith (49)
Parliamentary Secretary	Mrs Peggy Fenner (58)
Civil Service Department	
Minister	Mrs Margaret Thatcher
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (with day-to-day responsibility)	Lady Young
Minister of State	Mr Barney Hayhoe (56)
Defence	
Secretary of State	Mr John Nott
Minister of State for the Armed Forces	Mr Peter Blaker (59)
Minister of State for Defence Procurement	Lord Trenchard (57)
Under-Secretary of State for Defence Procurement	Mr Geoffrey Pattie (45)
Under-Secretary of State for the Armed Forces	Mr Jerry Wiggin (44)
Duchy of Lancaster	
Chancellor (and Leader of the House of Lords and Minister for the Civil Service)	Lady Young
Education and Science	
Secretary of State	Sir Keith Joseph
Minister of State (and Minister for the Arts)	Mr Paul Channon (46)
Under-Secretaries of State	Dr Rhodes Boyson (56) Mr William Shelton (51) Mr William Waldegrave (35)
Employment	
Secretary of State	Mr Norman Tebbit
Minister of State	Mr Michael Alison (55)
Under-Secretaries of State	Mr David Waddington (52) Mr Peter Morrison (37)
Energy	
Secretary of State	Mr Nigel Lawson
Minister of State	Mr Hamish Gray (54)
Under-Secretaries of State	Mr John Moore (43) Mr David Mellor (32)
Environment	
Secretary of State	Mr Michael Heseltine
Ministers of State	
Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services	Mr Tom King (48)
Minister for Housing and Construction	Mr John Stanley (39)
Under-Secretaries of State	Lord Bellwin (58) Mr Giles Shaw (49) Sir George Young (40) Mr Neil Macfarlane (Minister for Sport) (45)
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	
Secretary of State	Lord Carrington
Lord Privy Seal (chief spokesman in the House of Commons)	Mr Humphrey Atkins
Ministers of State	Mr Douglas Hurd (51) Mr Richard Luce (45) Mr Neil Marten (Minister for Overseas Development) (64)
Under-Secretary of State	Lord Trefgarne (40)
Health and Social Security	
Secretary of State for Social Services	Mr Norman Fowler
Ministers of State	
Minister for Health	Dr Gerard Vaughan (58)
Minister for Social Security	Mr Hugh Rossi (54)
Under-Secretaries of State	Mrs Lynda Chalker (39) Mr Geoffrey Finsberg (55) Lord Elton (51)
Home Office	
Secretary of State	Mr William Whitelaw
Ministers of State	Mr Timothy Raison (51) Mr Patrick Mayhew (52)
Under-Secretary of State	Lord Belstead (49)
Industry	
Secretary of State	Mr Patrick Jenkin
Ministers of State	Mr Kenneth Baker (Minister for Industry and Information Technology) (46) Mr Norman Lamont (39)
Under-Secretaries of State	Mr John MacGregor (44) Mr John Wakeham (49)
Law Officers' Departments	
Attorney General	Sir Michael Havers (58)
Solicitor General	Sir Ian Percival (60)
Lord Advocate	Lord Mackay of Clashfern (54)
Solicitor General for Scotland	Mr Nicholas Fairbairn (47)
Lord Chancellor's Office	
Lord Chancellor	Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone
Lord Privy Seal's Office	
Lord Privy Seal (and principal Foreign and Commonwealth Office spokesman in the House of Commons)	Mr Humphrey Atkins
Northern Ireland Office	
Secretary of State	Mr James Prior
Ministers of State	Mr Adam Butler (50) Lord Gowrie (41)
Under-Secretaries of State	Mr David Mitchell (53) Mr John Patten (36) Mr Nicholas Scott (48)
Paymaster General's Office	
Paymaster General (and Chairman of the Conservative Party)	Mr Cecil Parkinson
Privy Council Office	
Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons	Mr Francis Pym
Scottish Office	
Secretary of State	Mr George Younger
Minister of State	Lord Mansfield (51)
Under-Secretaries of State	Mr Alexander Fletcher (52) Mr Malcolm Rifkind (35) Mr Allan Stewart (39)
Trade	
Secretary of State	Mr John Biffen
Ministers of State	
Minister for Consumer Affairs	Mrs Sally Oppenheim (51)
Minister for Trade	Mr Peter Rees (54)
Under-Secretaries of State	Mr Reginald Eyre (57) Mr Iain Sproat (42)
Transport	
Secretary of State	Mr David Howell
Under-Secretary of State	Mr Kenneth Clarke (41)
Treasury	
Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Minister for the Civil Service	Mrs Margaret Thatcher
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Sir Geoffrey Howe
Chief Secretary to the Treasury	Mr Leon Brittan
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	Mr Nicholas Ridley (52)
Ministers of State	Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne (51) Lord Cockfield (65)
Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and Government Chief Whip in the Commons	Mr Michael Jopling (50)
Lords Commissioners (Government whips)	Mr Robert Boscawen (58) Mr John Cope (44) Mr Antony Newton (44) Mr Peter Brooke (47) Mr John Selwyn Gummer (41)
Assistant whips	Mr Alastair Goodlad (38) Mr Donald Thompson (49) Mr Nicholas Budgen (43) Mr David Hunt (51) Mr Ian Lang (41)
Welsh Office	
Secretary of State	Mr Nicholas Edwards
Under-Secretaries of State	Mr Michael Roberts (54) Mr Wyn Roberts (51)
Her Majesty's Household	
Treasurer (Government Deputy Chief Whip in the House of Commons)	Mr John Stradling Thomas (56)
Comptroller	Mr Anthony Berry (56)
Vice-Chamberlain	Mr Carol Mather (62)
Captain, Gentlemen-at-Arms (Government Chief Whip in the House of Lords)	Lord Denham (54)
Captain, Yeoman of the Guard (Government Deputy Chief Whip in the House of Lords)	Lord Sandys (50)
Lords in Waiting	Lord Long (52) Lord Lyell (42) Lord Cullen of Ashbourne (69) Lord Avon (51) Lord Skelmersdale (36)
Second Church Estates Commissioner (representing Church Commissioners)	Sir William van Straubenzee (57)

Memorial services

Professor Sir Humphrey Waldock
The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs was represented by Sir Derek Dobson at a memorial service for Sir Humphrey Waldock, QC, which was held in the University Church of St Mary the Virgin, Oxford, on Saturday. The Rev P R Cornwell officiated and the Rev Ian Thomson, Chaplain of All Souls College, was robed and in the sanctuary. Judge Toslim Elias, acting President of the International Court of Justice, paid a tribute and Judge André Gros read the lesson. An address was given by Professor R Y Jennings, QC, Professor of International Law at Cambridge University. Oxford University was represented by Lord Wilberforce, High Steward, and the Vice-Chancellor, the Principal of Hertford College, with the pro-Proctors. Among others present were:

Mr Humphrey Waldock (son), Mr and Mrs J H Stallworthy (son-in-law and daughter), Nicholas and Philippa Stallworthy (grandchildren), Mrs P Hamilton (sister), Mr and Mrs J Strafford.

Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Sherfield, Lord Beloff, Sir George Baker (also representing the Brasenose Society), the Hon Michael Beloff (representing Sir Humphrey Waldock's Chambers), Sir Isaiah Berlin, OM, Sir Edgar Williams, Sir Vincent Evans, QC (representing European Court of Human Rights) and Lady Evans, Sir Patrick Reilly, Sir Reginald Verdon-Smith, the Principal of Brasenose College, the Master of St Benet's Hall, the Warden of All Souls College (also representing the Treasurer of Gray's Inn), Judge Edwardo Arechega, Judge de Jimenez, Judge Manfred Lachs and Senor Torres Bernardez Santiago, registrar (International Court of Justice).

Mr John Freeland (representing the Diplomatic Service), Judge S B S Edwards (representing the International Law Association), Professor R H Graveson, QC (representing the British Institute of International and Comparative Law), Mr Nicholas Valtinos (representing the Institute of International Law) and Mrs Valtinos, Professor Rosalyn Higgins (representing London School of Economics, London University), Mr Adam Hodgkin (representing Oxford University Press), Mrs A H Von Engel and Miss J M Trafford (representing the United Nations Association), Professor Elihu Lauterpacht, QC, Professor Rodney Needham, Professor Ian Brownlie, QC, and Mrs Brownlie, Professor E B Ford, Professor and Mrs Norman Gibbs, Professor Robert Shackleton, Professor R Sorabji, Dr S C Woodhouse, Mr Hugh Francis, QC, Mr Rohan Butler, Mr and Mrs E H Burn, Mr Maurice O'Connell, Mr Geoffrey Shaw and Mr E J Brendan.

Professor W. K. Guthrie
A memorial service for Professor W. K. C. Guthrie was held at Great St Mary's, Cambridge, on Saturday. The Rev P. N. Brooks officiated. A reading was given by the Master of Downing College and Sir Desmond Lee gave an address. Among those present were:

Mrs W K C Guthrie (widow), Mr and Mrs R Guthrie (son and daughter-in-law), Mr W F Stubbs, QC, (son-in-law) and other members of the family.

Lord William Taylour, Bishop Leslie Brown, the Provost of King's College, the Master of Gonville and Caius College, the Master of Trinity College and Lady Hodgkin, the Master of Selwyn College and Mrs Chadwick, the President of St John's College (representing the Master), Dr R W K Hinton (representing the Master and Fellows of Peterhouse); Miss A Duke (representing the Mistress and Fellows of Girton College), Dame Rosemary Murray, Lady Butterfield, Lady Morgan, Lady Hodge, Lady Brogan, Sir Andrew Huxley, Dr C R Calladine (representing headmaster and governors of the Richard Hale School), Mr P Shellard (president, Downing College Association), Mr P G Burbidge (representing Cambridge University Press), Professor and Mrs P N S Mansergh, Professor and Mrs E J Kenney, Professor J J Nicholls, Professor J Crook, Professor K D White, the University Orator and Mrs Stubbings, Professor and Mrs W A Mair, Professor M Bradbrooke, the Rev Professor G C Stead, Professor and Mrs F H Sandbach, Professor C Parry and Professor F W Walbank.

OBITUARY

DR THOMAS ROBERTSON

Geology maps

Dr Thomas Robertson, FRSE, who was Assistant Director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain from 1949 to 1955, died in Oxford on October 6, at the age of 89.

Robertson was born on July 31, 1892 and served in the First World War, when he was wounded. He joined the Geological Survey as a temporary geologist in 1917; resigned in the following year to go as geologist to Togoland for the Colonial Office, and returned to rejoin the Geological Survey in 1920.

His early mapping, in which he showed both flair and an ability to commit considerable geological complexity to paper, was in the Welsh Marches, South Wales coalfield and central England, until he was transferred to Scotland in 1931. There he worked in the Central and Midlothian coalfields, in Skye, and in Shetland where, on the western mainland, he was still remembered as "the staney man" nearly 40 years later.

He was the part-author of 11 Geological Survey Memoirs, and was much concerned with economic minerals including coal, limestones, ironstones, and barytes, and with hydroelectric schemes.

Following the publication of a number of his Geological Survey maps and their accompanying memoirs he was promoted in 1938 to District Geologist in charge of the Cumberland to Cheshire unit based in Manchester. He moved in 1941 to Scotland, and then in 1945 took charge of the north-eastern area of England in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he carried out a much-needed reorganization. He was elected FRSE in 1944.

Robertson continued to be much involved with economic geology until he was appointed Assistant Director in the London headquarters office in 1949. His varied geological background of research into igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks, and especially of the application of geological science to British occurrences of the raw materials for the coal, iron, limestone and base metal industries was a firm basis from which to organize and encourage his staff, and to ensure the accuracy of the published maps.

Because of deteriorating health he retired in 1955 to move to the west coast of Wester Ross, where for almost the rest of his life he continued his interests in local geology and natural history.

His wife, Linda, died in 1976; he is survived by two daughters.

MR R. S. JOHNSON

Mr Richard Stringer Johnson, CBE, TD, a former chairman of the North Thames Gas Board, who, as already briefly announced in *The Times*, died on October 8, was educated at the Stationers' Company School, London, and at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. He was admitted as a solicitor in 1930, and served in private practice until 1935 when he joined the Gas Light and Coke Company as assistant solicitor, subsequently becoming its solicitor.

Like many with a legal training, he was a meticulous man with a passion for the precise use of written language. He had great personal integrity and worked to the highest standards, encouraging and leading others to do the same. For all his attention to detail, he had a broad vision, sensitivity and keen sense of humour.

Having been commissioned in the Territorial Army in 1938, he served between 1939 and 1945 with the Royal Artillery, spending four years in the Middle East, Sicily and Italy, and reaching the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was mentioned in despatches and was made MBE (Military Division) in 1945 and CBE in the Civil Division in 1968.

After the war Johnson rejoined the Gas Light and Coke Company, later becoming controller of services and solicitor. On nationalization of the gas supply industry, in 1949, he became the first deputy chairman of the South Eastern Gas Board when the industry experienced much reconstruction and rationalization of supply.

From 1956 he became chairman of the East Midlands Gas Board, moving to Leicestershire where he lived until his death, although subsequently becoming chairman of the North Thames Gas Board from 1964 to his retirement in 1970. This was a period of intense activity and rapid change.

Regular supplies of Algerian methane were being received at the Canvey Island terminal, and in 1966, all 22,000 appliances belonging to customers on Canvey Island were converted to natural gas in a pilot scheme which preceded the conversion of Britain, beginning in earnest in the North Thames Board about two years later.

In retirement Dick Johnson contributed to local church and political activities in the village of Medbourne. He was a keen member of the Westerby Basset hounds and took up trout fishing. He leaves a wife, one son and daughter.

MR MOSHE DAYAN

An extended obituary of Mr Moshe Dayan, the former Minister for Defence and Minister for Foreign Affairs in Israel, who died on October 16, was published in all later editions of *The Times* on October 17.

Television

Daunting stakes

Compulsive gambling is an addiction which can damage your health and that of your family. That was the message driven home by *Everyman* on BBC 2 last night in "Rock Bottom", with the aid of ingeniously disguised members of Gamblers' Anonymous. Producer Tom Roberts did it most graphically to the point where I thought there might be a case for making the message compulsory on the windows of betting shops and inside bingo halls.

Rock Bottom for a gambler can be a long way down, beyond the ruin of himself and his family, even beyond prison. To reach it — and there is a compulsion to do so — he will cheat, steal, lie, sell anything he can get his hands on, repent frequently, and then do it all again. There are many false bottoms on the way to the rock. Forgive, explained the Rev. Gordon Moody, who founded GA along the lines of Alcoholics' Anonymous in 1964, becomes a dirty word in households where repentance is recognised as just a pause before the next bout.

Addicts, he said, came to these therapy groups with "the scent of hell" on them. Frequently they didn't stay because they couldn't face the underlying problems. For those who did there was no cure, just an arrest in the addiction which would last as long as their commitment to the group.

One of *Everyman's* gamblers charted his downwards progress from his first big bet, £5 on a horse that couldn't lose. The horse did what most horses do: it lost. He tried to recover his money and was trapped by his addiction. He stole from his company, juggling the computer, and in the four months before his arrest astonished himself by stealing £150,000.

Through members of Gam Anon, the parallel organization which exists to support the close family and friends of gamblers through group therapy, *Everyman* gave a moving view of the shame that comes from association with this problem.

Though 10 per cent of our prison population are inside because of crimes prompted by gambling, Britain, surprisingly, has more legalized forms of gambling than anywhere else. As opportunities increase so do the addicts.

Earlier in the evening on BBC 1 we saw Robert Banks Stewart's new series, *Bergerac*, which replaces his successful *Shoestring*. The latter always looked as though he might usefully apply some of his deductive ability to finding his laundry but the new man is of a different cut — sartorially at least.

Like Shoestring he has had his problems. Mr Stewart likes to hint at a past. Bergerac's includes a drink problem, a divorce, and nasty injuries that make the police think he can't stay in the force.

They're wrong, of course. Bergerac, played by John Nettles, is going to be around for ten programmes, mainly in Jersey where so many fat cats live, and where there's money there's crime. Beregerac is fast-moving and pretty good. Mr Stewart has a kind of oblique approach to the thriller which is refreshing.

Dennis Hackett

Theatre

All in a lather

In the Mood

Hampstead

Soap opera probably has more in common with ordinary life than any of the great dramas. The most enduring characteristic of the form is its refusal to bow down to great climaxes. Life was going on before the characters entered and when they have finished their moment on stage, life goes on with or without them. Tragedy is possible, but it is situation tragedy: the dour equivalent of situation comedy.

Michael Abbensetts should not take it amiss, then, when I describe *In the Mood* as soap opera.

It is no easy thing to invent representative characters. Special skills are needed to create people with enough cliche value to seem familiar, to speak for distinct recognizable strains of ideas and yet have the living force of individuals. The common television strategy of decorating soap opera characters with simple foibles and mannerisms, is the cheap way out, but Mr Abbensetts is beyond that and his people seem to have carved their individuality out of the experience of years. Watching them appear is like visiting entertaining people at home, while the gloss of pointed comedy adds to the pleasure.

There is a large measure of genial satire in each portrait, a self-critical dimension enhanced by the warm and intelligent performances of his five actors. Even the setting is gently ironical, being the home of a prosperous black businessman in *Clapham, impeccably* middle class but designed (by Sue Plummer) to evoke nostalgia for a more gregarious life, with a bar and bar stools and room for dancing. There is more than irony in one of the ornaments on the wall, a service pistol which symbolizes a military career in the second world war and which acquires the quiet potential of being a weapon in a new, racial struggle.

Mr Abbensetts puts his people through an entertainingly acrimonious dinner party and lets the conversation range widely over British culture, with comically cynical considerations of the tolerance for black contributions to English arts and society expressed through harsh jokes from Stefan Kalipha, which he balances with the more measured responses of Allister Bain and Mona Hammond. It all ends, in Robin Lefevre's fine production, with a rousing affirmation of the ideal of liberty as a last, unexpected legacy of the British empire. But, as in soap opera, the conversation is far from over.

Ned Chaillet

Dance

Rambert, Festival Ballet tours.

Two of our leading dance companies both on tour showed a total of five new productions on successive nights last week. Ballet Rambert's offering was a triple bill, one work apiece by their three house choreographers, and it was astonishing to see how entirely different the dancers looked from one ballet to another.

Their new director, Robert North, staged *Lonely Town, Lonely Street*, a sort of "West Side Revisited" to jazz songs *by Bill Withers against a fire* escape setting by Andrew Storer. Kathy Chard, in a red jump suit, gives a splendid performance as the sort of blonde I would be terrified to meet on a dark night.

The programme's centrepiece in *Night Music*, by Richard Alston: a pure dancing display to music by Mozart. No, not the piece you are thinking of; he has made a selection from the Divertimenti for basset horns and Notturni for voices with those same instruments. In this, the dancers look slender, light and elegant, moving with swift easy style.

Christopher Bruce's *Ghost Dances* also has a distinguished decor, by the choreographer: a stony landscape like the valley of the shadow of death, where even the rocks look like skulls or coffins. There, to haunting South American folk songs, come the newly dead, on their way to wherever they are going.

They have enough humanity still about them to try to cheer each other with dances and flirting, but the guardians of the place, angry near-naked ghosts, hurl down their hopes and marshall them on their way. Bruce's programme note suggests an *analogy with political* oppression; however you take it, the work has a tragic intensity.

That shows the dancers in tragic mood; Paul Melis and Jkky Maas stand out in a uniformly strong cast. The company looks to be in good heart and creative spirit under its new leadership.

You could say the same of Festival Ballet, which the previous night showed two premieres by André Prokovsky at the Theatre Royal, Norwich. Prokovsky was a pioneer in rehabilitating Verdi's ballet music with *Vespri*, staged in 1973 and deservedly popular ever since. Now, mainly to the ballet music from *I Lombardi*, he has made a similar display piece, but this time for a large company.

John Percival

Opera

The Paris Opéra is playing nightly for the next three weeks at the Palais des Sports while its own home is having substantial renovations. The choice of *Carmen* for this 5,000 seat arena might have been right, but that of the director and designer on the evidence of this production is all wrong.

Playing the away fixture



The Paris collection. Three Carmens, left to right, Joann Grillo, Viorica Cortez and Stefania Toczyska with their Joses, Jean Dupouy, Alain Vanzo, Guy Chauvet and Vladimir Atlantov.

Anyone outside Paris this month looking for a spare Carmen *is likely* to be disappointed. Down in the fifteenth arondissement at the Palais des Sports, where the Opéra is in temporary exile while alterations are made to the Palais Garnier, there is an assembly of them as Bizet's opera is being performed nightly from Tuesday through to the end of each week with a Saturday matinée thrown in for good measure.

When the Opéra first announced their *Carmen season* three *mezzos* were promised for the title role: Viorica Cortez, Alexandrina Miltcheva and Stefania Toczyska, east Europeans to a woman. They were joined later by Joann Grillo. And a fifth Carmen, Glenys Linos, heard as the Countess Geschwitz in the Covent Garden *Lulu*, is now on her way. Also in attendance are four Josés (Atlantov, Chauvet, Dupouy and Vanzo) and an equal number of Escamillos (Devlin, Ramey, Rouillon and Van Dam). That does not leave a great deal over for anyone else.

This *Carmen* has been conceived quite deliberately as a "popular" production, a distinctly tricky adjective in Paris at the moment. When the Chfelet reopened a year ago, with a production of Offenbach's *La Vie Parisienne* designed to appeal to a public well beyond the charmed circle of operagoers, the Opéra itself felt a certain amount of backlash. Offenbach's operetta proved a success and it is currently back where it started, at the Théâtre Musical de Paris, as the Chfelet is now called, until it is replaced in the middle of next month by Jerome Robbins's production of *West Side Story*. Meanwhile the Opéra is the other side of town at the Palais des Sports, and more popular than that it is difficult to get. Outside, with its low bulbous dome *behind a small tower with a* spire, seen at the right angle the Palais could be taken for a provincial Turkish mosque. Inside there is no such identity crisis. POTAGE . . . CREPES . . . SAUCISSE . . . HOT DOGS . . . the shouts and aromas from the kiosks proclaim the life blood of the sports arena.

Whether it is the right place for lyric theatre is another question. And the fact that the Opéra is moving off to the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées for *Der Rosenkavalier*, the next work in their short season *hors des murs*, suggests that they are not quite sure either. But then Marcel Maréchal, the producer of *Carmen*, and his designer, Alain Batifoulier, have managed to present no kind of case at all in favour of the Palais des Sports. The 5,000 seat arena *is* a difficult one, both in terms of acoustics and of acting area. And the stage, alas, is filled with costumes, one thousand of them if the publicity is to be believed, which look as if they have come as a job lot from a theatrical supplier down on his luck.

The sets are little better. Most of the action is encased within a stockade with a wooden roof; beyond this the sides of the theatre are filled with twin flights of steps leading up to cinemascope screens which light up from time to time, and with little regard to day or night. The mountains of Act III are represented by what seems to be a particularly heavy fall of rock through the stockade wall; indeed, the stockade's finest hour comes at the very end of the opera when it vanishes altogether to reveal an audience of Seville citizens, *afincionados* and others, mesmerized by Carmen's corpse.

A heavenly voice reads the letter Micaëla brings to Jose from his mother. And there are two other invented characters, that bane of contemporary French opera production: a ragamuffin, who may be the brother, bastard or even small friend of Carmen, and a blind beggar with a brown stick who makes his way to no obvious purpose round the streets of Seville. The latter, the cynics might say, could be a representation of M. Maréchal negotiating the intricacies of Bizet's opera. The more charitable could respond that Maréchal was set a quite impossible task in trying to make dramatic sense with a cast changing nightly.

Musically affairs were very much better at the performance I heard. Viorica Cortez, a mezzo given to bold display and equally bold singing, was happier at the Palais des Sports than she was in Jean Claude Auvray's admirably questioning production at Carpentras in midsummer. Alain Vanzo, helped like all his colleagues by a line of microphones, still has plenty of honey in his tenor, a glorious sound in the true French tradition. Samuel Ramey was the narcissistic and warm-voiced Escamillo and Andrée François's Micaela had poise and a good deal of allure.

Alain Lombard is a somewhat unyielding conductor, at his best when the score is at its most brilliant, as in the Act IV Prelude. He may not be very susceptible to the sentiment that is there in the music, but at least he sets out to give his audience, many of whom were quite obviously hearing their first *Carmen*, a musical show. And that is what Marcel Maréchal manifestly failed to deliver. Once the Palais des Sports had been selected then the Opéra should have demanded a spectacular in place of this visually disastrous *Carmen*, which is wide open to the criticism of fobbing off that "popular" audience with the second best.

The Opéra, though, may yet have the last word on the subject. Next month they are co-producers of *The Tragedy of Carmen*, "d'apres Merimee, Bizet, Meilhac et Halevy" at the Bouffes du Nord, which has been devised by Peter Brook for four singers, two actors and an orchestra of 14. The music remains Bizet's, although Marius Constant is understood to be removing some of the cobwebs. At least there will not be a thousand ugly costumes and at least the Opéra cannot be accused of showing Paris only one aspect of Bizet's masterpiece.

Carmen at the Palais des Sports runs until November 7.

John Higgins

Interview

A soul saved from the church

In a pop music market fuelled more obviously than ever by fad and fashion, the recent British success of Randy Crawford has been taken in critical circles as proof that some of the older values endure. This 29-year-old American, barely known a year ago, is now seen to be the latest in a long line of outstanding female soul singers including Dinah Washington, Nina Simone and Aretha Franklin. The species was thought to have been driven into extinction by the disco boom of the late '70s; the ascent of Miss Crawford is persuasive evidence to the contrary.

Her present nine-concert season at Drury Lane, ending on Friday, sets the seal on her new-found stature. Originally planned merely as a fleeting visit, it was extended again as the depth of the British public's interest, originally aroused by her number one hit in the pop chart with "One *Day I'll Fly Away,*" *became* apparent.



Picture: George Crape

Randy Crawford: singing and sinning.

Her slight build and disarming girlishness cover a shrewd perception revealed when she discusses the slow but steady upward curve described by her career since the day she left the choir of her local Baptist church in Cincinatti, Ohio (she was born further south, in Georgia, but her family moved when she was an infant), and struck out as a night club singer.

"When I was a child," she remembers, "I had no idea of what I was going to do with my life. The people within the church recognized something in my voice, and they gave me a foundation. I became used to standing up and singing to a large number of people. Then friends began to call my parents, telling them about jobs that would be open to me in night clubs, and that's how I became involved in secular music.

"At first, the idea of being out and singing till all hours on Saturday nights in smoky bars and then turning up the next morning to join the church choir seemed somehow wrong, sinful. So I discussed it with my parents, and with their agreement I gave up the church."

She remained in the clubs for several years, singing mostly with a jazz trio and learning the basics of her art, eventually graduating to the comparative *big time of the* Playboy circuit, a two-week engagement in St Tropez which somehow turned into three months, and an eventual change of address from Cincinatti to New York. In the early seventies she worked with George Benson, the jazz guitarist who later turned himself into a singing superstar, and she was taken up by the late alto saxaphonist Julian "Cannonball" Adderley, who gave her a prominent role in the recording of *Big Man*, his jazz cantata.

It was while performing at a Los Angeles concert arranged in tribute to Adderley that she began to make an impression on the wider world. The concert was recorded, and she was offered a contract of her own. Five albums have so far resulted, in as many years, but although the release of "One Day I'll Fly Away", Joe Sample's delicate ballad, gave her a foothold in Britain, and although she is well liked in countries as far apart as Japan and Holland, she has yet to receive real popular acclaim at home.

Unperturbed, but clearly determined to do something about it, she points to the example of her own great idol, Aretha Franklin. "She didn't have hit records overnight, I'll have a hit in America eventually, I'm certain. It's a matter of coming up with the right combination at the right time."

Ironically enough, she experienced her biggest hit to date when she lent her voice to the Crusaders' recording of "Street Life": a disco song, and one which she confesses to disliking on first acquaintance. "When they played it to me and asked me to sing it, I just didn't understand what *the song was about*. I *thought*, how am I going to put any emotion into it? So I sat down with the composers, we discussed what they had meant, and after a while I had it figured out."

The success of "Street Life" enabled her to tour the world in a cameo role with the Crusaders, culminating in a memorable appearance at the Albert Hall, where her brief but extremely vivacious performance in front of a full symphony orchestra excited so much favourable comment that her record company soon persuaded her back to undertake further promotional appearances. Glad-handing disc jockeys at local radio stations and meeting her new fans in discotheques paid off with a string of British hits (most recently her version of "Rainy Night in Georgia") and with the present concerts.

Reflecting on the gradual nature of her success, she is grateful that it did not arrive, as it might easily have done, ten years earlier. "It might have ruined me. As things turned out, I've really enjoyed every stage of my career. I've always made money and worked under pretty good circumstances, and I've learnt from all the experiences. At various points early on I was made some pretty big offers, but I chose to stay at home because I'm a country girl and my needs were not great. They still aren't."

With characteristic realism, she adds: "I know that my career will have a peak, a middle and an end. That happens to everyone. And I know that a career can mean different things to you at different times. Look at Aretha. Perhaps her records haven't been as outstanding in recent years as they were in the days when I used to stay up all night listening to them. So perhaps singing simply isn't as important to her now; perhaps she's more interested, say, in her family. That doesn't matter. If she never sings another note, she's already done enough."

Richard Williams

Concerts

Well placed faith

ECO/Leppard

Festival Hall

"Our talent is recognizing excellence". So boasts an advertisement by one of the English Chamber Orchestra's corporate members in Friday night's programme. And certainly enough faith in their claim and in the lineup of Bach, Vivaldi, the ECO and Raymond Leppard was placed to fill a substantial part of the Festival Hall for a concert which might well have been considered more appropriate for the greater intimacy of the Queen Elizabeth Hall next door.

In the second half of the programme, in which the orchestra was joined by the London Choral Society, Janet Price and Margaret Cable for Vivaldi's *Gloria*, that faith was generally well-placed. It was a medium to heavyweight performance, its *tempi* spacious, its soloists forcefully projected, its choral passages strong and lustrous through long phrases and powerfully built climaxes. It was prefaced refreshingly and as to the comtemporary manner born by a tripartite Latin *introduzione* for soprano and strings, a *typological Marian* meditation on earthly transience and heavenly bliss as stylish and joyful in performance as in character.

The ECO is not alone in revealing a cool wave of apathy which threatens to erode the sharper edges of orchestral excellence. Too often now one has to look to Eastern European groups, to less well-established, musicians, and to music which still feels the need to prove itself to hear music being made with that urgent need to live and to compel which was sadly missing last night.

Hilary Finch

Chiaroscuro

Wigmore Hall

For the opening of the Early Music Centre Festival on Saturday Nigel Rogers's ensemble, Chiaroscuro, chose "mannerist" madrigals — music, from around Monteverdi's time, that illustrates vividly and often extravagantly the sense of their impassioned, image-laden texts. Monteverdi's own place in this tradition was of course represented, most richly in *Hor che'l ciel*. Chiaroscuro lived up to their name in the *contrasts between the dark*, low-pitched introspection and the exuberant rhythmic outbursts.

The music by other men was hardly less absorbing. There were a couple of highly chromatic madrigals by Marenzio, but perhaps the most compelling were by Sigismondo D'India, especially his sequence from Guarini's *Il pastor fido* — music that moved between expressive recitative, chordal harmony and intense counterpoint, held a high dramatic intensity, and ended with an array of exquisitely agonized dissonances to reflect the pains of love and death.

Chiaroscuro, properly, put expressiveness first, mostly pursued by accuracy, with blend a bad third. The voices are unusually diversive, some sharply focussed, some more bland: a pair of duets, one for sopranos and one for tenors, showed how curiously Patrizia Kwella's and Mr Roger's voices fit alongside their partners'. Blend is an unsure virtue in madrigals, of course; perhaps Mr Rogers sought to avoid it, but this was near to incompatibility. Sometimes his own plangent tenor rang *through too sharply, as if* he were asserting his leadership by conspicuous example. But he is unrivalled as a stylist, in his command of this florid idiom and its passionate nature, and in the handling of Italian words; we had fine things too from Miss Kwella and David Thomas.

In Friday's Queen Elizabeth Hall concert the Academy of London presented two young soloists. Nigel Kennedy dispatched Mozart's G major violin concerto with the *aplomb of an old pro: indeed* it was an old-fashioned kind of performance, mechanically efficient, sublimely indifferent to Mozartian style—as the occasional portamento to "put the expression in" all too clearly showed. Mr Kennedy is well taught; now he needs to show why it was worth anyone's trouble, for Mozart's drew from him few hints of inate musicianship.

Stanley Sadie.

Philip Jones Brass Ensemble

Queen Elizabeth Hall

On their return from a tour of Japan the Philip Jones Brass Ensemble celebrated their 30th birthday on the South Bank on Saturday night. Their programme, travelling from the sixteenth to twentieth centuries, represented the breadth of brass chamber music repertoire they are justly renowned for in concerts and recordings and included one of the nine premieres they will give this season of new works written especially for them.

Derek Bourgeois's *Concerto Grosso* was disappointing; its pitting of small groups of players against the full ensemble rarely sparked off *musical interplay of any great* substance or originality, though it kept the players on their toes. Although in one continuous movement, its cliché-ridden, blue-tinted slow section, its tame "rumba" amounted to little more than the sum of a few dislocatedly ear-tickling parts.

The first, London performance of John McCabe's *Desert II Horizon* dominated the second half. In its tight, close trumpet writing hovering over trombone and tuba it started with a compelling evocation of tense heat and mirage-like movement in stillness that had potential for purely musical development as well as for illustration. But the work *remained an impression*, its invention sagging a little in the middle yet memorable for its artful recreation of passing and converging distances and shifting contours in its skilfully controlled rhythms and pulses. There was also some testing writing for piccolo trumpet, flugelhorn and tuba.

Hilary Finch

Söderström/Welsh National Orchestra

Swansea, Brangwyn Hall

Now we know that Cardiff New Theatre can accommodate an orchestra of the required dimensions, there is no excuse for the Welsh National to continue cold-shouldering *Der Rosenkavalier*, a notable absentee from 35 years of activity. And when the time comes, one hopes that advantage will be taken of the company's affectionate working relationship with Elizabeth Söderström to cast her as the Marschallin.

A foretaste was provided in the Swansea Festival concert at Brangwyn hall on Saturday when, with the company's orchestra, she sang the Marschallin's monologue rather clumsily cut from Act One, but offering an example of *the compassionate humanity* she brings to the role, something to which I recall warming when she sang it for the first time in Geneva in 1973.

On that occasion, there was a bitter-sweet poignancy about her assumption that stopped graciously short of self-pity, and it was this subtlety of expression, allied to a hauntingly beautiful projection of personality that made Swansea's brief extract so telling. These same qualities informed her performance of the closing episode of *Capriccio* with Richard Strauss's philosophizing an unanswered question invested with magical tone and an elusive sophistication.

The Welsh National Orchestra is clearly ready for *Der Rosenkavalier* but not quite, one feels, for Johann Strauss the younger, for although Mr Armstrong had points to make in the overtures to *Die Fledermaus* and *Der Zigeunerbaron* (which included happily idiomatic playing of the Zigeuner oboe solo) style was uncertain and both the *Blue Danube* and *Emperor* waltzes, which deserved to be respected as the masterpieces they are, were unnecessarily cut

Kenneth Loveland

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 12. Dealings End, Oct 23. § Contango Day, Oct 26. Settlement Day, Nov 2

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

Stock outstanding £	Stock			Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
600m	Exch	12¼%	1981	99¼	• ..	12.804	17.169
861m	Treas	8¼%	1980-82	98¼	-¼	8.663	15.834
400m	Treas	3%	1982	96½	..	3.108	13.446
600m	Treas	14%	1982	99½	-¼	14.071	15.246
800m	Treas	8¼%	1982	95	-¼	8.685	15.824

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
12.2m	AAH	85	s +1	6.7	7.9	7.7
4,109,000	AB Electronics	106	• ..	5.7	5.4	..
36.3m	AE PLC	37	-4	..e	..	..

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
10.5m	Energy Serv	28	-½	1.1	4.1	10.7
189.6m	Eng China Clay	117	-8	8.9b	7.6	6.0
478.8m	Ericsson	£18⅝	-⅛	82.4	4.4	28.9
6,808,000	Erith & Co	72	-2	5.7	7.9	6.9
14.8m	Esperanza	126	-2	9.6	7.6	10.8
168.2m	Euro Ferries	69½	-6	4.4b	6.5	5.4
81.0m	Eurotherm Int	271	-6	6.4	2.4	22.2
2,807,000	Eva Industries	30	..	1.0	3.3	..

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
30.2m	Meyer M. L.	50	-4	4.3	8.6	..
8,385,000	Midland Ind	65	..	3.7	5.7	..
5,086,000	Milletts Leis	98	..	9.9	10.1	9.6
34.1m	Mining Supplies	101	-9	2.9	2.8	11.4
27.9m	Mitchell Cotts Gp	47	-1	5.2	11.0	8.6
7,449,000	Mixconcrete	80	+6	5.8	7.2	..
6,922,000	Moben Grp	16	..	..s	..	7.7
750,000	Modern Eng	25	..	4.3	17.2	..

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
3,166,000	Wade Potteries	31	-4	2.9	9.2	3.5
3,168,000	Wadkin	66	-3	4.6b	7.0	4.8
14.2m	Wagon Ind	71	..	7.1	10.1	6.7
5,718,000	Walker J. Gold	64	..	5.7	8.9	8.0
7,023,000	Do NV	62	..	5.7	9.2	7.7
13.9m	Ward & Gold	92	-3	7.7	8.4	6.5
71.7m	Ward T. W.	123	-2	10.3b	8.4	6.6
15.6m	Ward White	49	• -1	6.0	12.2	4.8

SHIPPING

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
85.1m	Brit & Comm	283	-10	17.9	6.3	5.9
41.5m	Caledonia Inv	228	-12	19.3	8.1	15.9
33.7m	Fisher J.	148	-2	3.3	2.2	11.9
6,796,000	Jacobs J. I.	29½	-½	3.3	11.2	12.7
105.9m	Ocean Trans	94½	-9½	12.9	13.6	4.4

TEA

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
1,880,000	Assam Frontier	200	+17	14.3	7.1	..
10.7m	Camellia Inv	423	+3	7.1	1.7	..
13.2m	McLeod Russel	330	+10	11.8	3.6	..
1,007,000	Moran	288	+16	7.1	2.5	..
744,000	Surmah Valley	93	• ..	1.4	1.5	..
24.8m	Warren Plant	236	h -7	14.3	6.1	..

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
2,374,000	Calcutta Elec	33	..	9.1	27.6	..
1,036,000	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£29	..	500	17.2	..
20.6m	Gt Nthn Tele	£28	+2	150	5.4	10.5
210.2m	Imp Cont Gas	163	-15	11.4	7.0	10.2
987,000	Milford Docks	124	-5	0.7	0.6	..
3,017,000	Nesco Inv	145	..	10.0	6.9	..
—	Sunderlnd Wtr	£28½	..	500	17.5	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

An industry course for MPs, page 16

Business News

THE TIMES Monday October 19 1981

Is Mr Reagan asking too much? page 17

£80m rig order may go to Clydeside

By Business News Staff

Britain's shipbuilding industry can expect a substantial boost at the end of this month from an estimated £80m order for a *dynamically positioned,* semi-submersible drilling rig.

It will be the largest rig of its kind designed for European waters.

The British National Oil Corporation is considering ordering the rig in partnership with contractor Ben Odeco to meet *drilling requirements* for the second half of the 1980s. Talks have reached a crucial stage and while no decision has been taken to place an order, prospects seem high.

The rig would be built by British Shipbuilders' Clydeside yard Scott Lithgow, which needs work to complement existing orders.

BNOC has emphasized its intention to Buy British in discussions with Ben Odeco. Scott Lithgow, which has been talking with both companies, has had experience of building dynamically positioned vessels. In the early 1970s it built the two drill ships, Ben Ocean Lancer and Pacnorse I.

A rig order of this size would be a boost for the yard's 5,000 workforce. They are completing a semi-submersible emergency support vessel for British Petroleum due for delivery at the end of the year. Another heavy duty semi-sub drilling rig will be ready in the early part of 1983.

An order would also help counter the disappointment felt when Occidental Petroleum cancelled plans for a floating production facility, which would have been used on its North Claymore field in the North Sea. This order would almost certainly have been placed at Clydeside.

The new order would present a challenge to Scott Lithgow's workforce, being the largest rig *to be built in the United* Kingdom and possibly the most advanced.

BNOC wants the rig completed by the end of 1983 in time for the drilling season in 1984. A partnership with Ben Odeco would involve the latter placing the order and operating the rig on behalf of the corporation, which would probably then take it on a five-year charter at a cost of around $100,000 (£54,525) a day.

Ben Odeco, which is a 50-50 partnership between Britain's rig operator Ben Line and the American rig designer Odeco, has designed the rig—believed to be a modification of an existing vessel.

The company has ties with BNOC through Atlantic Drilling, a subsidiary of Ben Line. BNOC is using the semi-sub drilling rig Ben Vrackie on a three-well drilling programme in the North Sea and expects to take on the semi-sub Bendoran for further drilling soon.

£5m BRIDGE ORDER

Cleveland Bridge and Engineering, part of the Trafalgar House group, has won a £5m contract for the design, supply, fabrication and erection of an extension to the Sixth of October bridge in Cairo.

It is the first major export *order to be fabricated* at Cleveland's new £26m factory in Darlington, which is due to begin operations in January.

Coal industry to face monopolies inquiry

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Government is to refer the National Coal Board to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission for an investigation of the mining industry's financial performance, including wage costs and the prospects for loss-making pits.

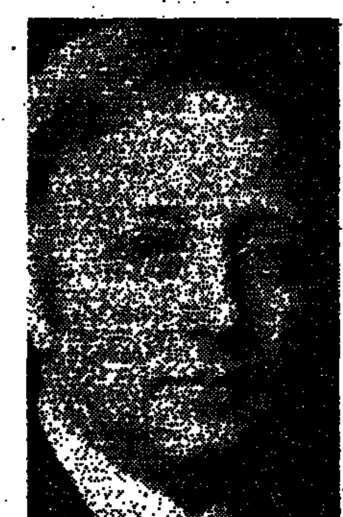
An announcement of the wide-ranging inquiry is expected from Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, towards the end of next month after problems in drafting the terms of reference have been resolved.

Trade department officials are said to be exercising extreme care in framing the inquiry for fear of sparking off a militant response from the National Union of Mineworkers which could undermine the whole project.

The Cabinet decision to ask for a Monopolies Commission investigation into coal mining could not have come at a more sensitive time for the industry. Union leaders reopen talks on their 25 per cent pay claim today, and the campaign to find a successor to Mr Joe Gormley, the moderate union president, *is getting under way in earnest.*

Mr Arthur Scargill, the left-wing contender and favourite to win the presidential election, said last night that a Monopolies reference would be a ministerial device to pave the way for "hiving off" of the profitable state opencast mining sector, to reintroduce cheap coal imports and to phase out operating subsidies altogether.

The miners suspected that the Cabinet was seeking to get through the Monopolies Commission the accelerated programme of pit closures sought by the Coal Board in February but withdrawn after widespread unofficial strikes.



Arthur Scargill: "One hell of an outcry."

"You can rest assured there will be one hell of an outcry if there is any further attempt to massacre this industry," Mr Scargill said.

Ministers at the Department of Trade have decided to go for a Monopolies Commission reference under the 1980 Competition Act, after similar investigations of the electricity supply, gas and water industries. There has been some hesitation, however, because the *Government is still* reluctant to precipitate a confrontation with the miners.

The inquiry is designed to look at the whole of the Coal Board's operations, taking in the hitherto "no go" area of unit cost of coal production in relation to the retail price. It would also go into the close relations with the Central Electricity Generating Board, which has guaranteed to take 75 million tonnes of coal a year from the coal board, and the subsidies being paid to persuade the generating authorities not to buy cheap foreign coal.

The Monopolies Commission would be asked to investigate further the cost-effectiveness of the Coal Board's huge £600m-a-year investment programme. The whole inquiry could therefore take between six months and a year before reporting with recommendations—when the miners, under a new leader*ship, will be drawing up their* next militant wage claim.

The miners believe that the reference could be used not only to scrutinize their working practices but also as a route to the closure of many loss-making, older collieries whose output could be made up at more efficient pits.

They are concerned that the Government could restrict new licences for profitable opencast mining to the private sector, which with a build-up in this method of extraction could produce a 25-million tonne capacity industry independent of the National Union of Mineworkers.

The Prime Minister herself is authoritatively said to be keen on the Monopolies Commission investigation, and the political pressure for such an inquiry is expected to override the Civil *Service problems of drawing* up acceptable terms of reference.

The final report, examining a whole range of performance indicators, including industrial relations, wage rates and commercial trading arrangements with other organizations, could put the Cabinet at a considerable propaganda advantage in its relations with the miners and the Coal Board.

Herbert scales up to double production

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Herbert & Sons, which introduced electronic weighing machines to the retail trade in *the early 1970s, plans to double* production to cope with expected orders for its new generation of electronic weighing equipment.

The 220-year-old family-owned Suffolk company claims to be wrestling a substantial market share from W. & T. Avery, now a subsidiary of the General Electric Company (GEC), and so far is confident of holding off the worst of a potentially big threat from Japan.

Instead of turning to cheap imports, Herbert decided to design and produce the new equipment, employing a microprocessor system, at Haverhill. It has been spending £300,000 a year on research and development in the past three years, compared with last year's turnover of £5m.

Herbert, which has tripled its workforce to nearly 200 in the past 10 years, has put its main sales thrust into the retail scales market although it is also penetrating the much larger industry weighing sector.

Birmingham-based Avery once held more than 60 per cent of *the retail scales* market but according to Mr Bob Shea, joint managing director of Herbert, this share has declined to around 40 per cent. Herbert, which three years ago had 20 per cent or less of the retail *scales market, in the last six* months achieved 45 per cent.

The biggest potential threat to Herbert could be from the Japanese, Mr Shea believes. He said: "Look at the way they have seized the cash register market. But we believe we are one step ahead of them in matching technology to market needs here."

Part of Herbert's expected growth could come from exports, Mr Shea says. But this means adapting to varying national needs on weighing machines, a factor for foreign competitors when exporting to Britain. Department of Trade approvals are necessary on machine specifications.

The Japanese, whose main United Kingdom presence is through Toshiba, are likely to mount a real challenge once their marketing and product mix is fully adjusted to the British market, Mr Shea believes. The Japanese have an estimated 1.5 per cent of the retail scales market.

The Herbert new-generation scale is competing in a market where the switch to digital read-outs has created big sales opportunities. The big multiple retailers have already changed about 70 per cent of their scales.

Trade seeks figures on wine imports

By Nicholas Cole

The Wine and Spirit Association is pressing for the earliest *possible restoration* of clearance figures for imported wines. No statistics for clearances out of bond have been issued this year, according to the association.

The situation, which arose out of the civil servants' dispute, is making it difficult for importers to form a detailed business view *on trade trends, stock* requirements and projected manning levels. Supply is unaffected, however, and there are no grounds for fearing a shortage in the busy pre-Christmas period.

Main users of the figures are the brewing groups, many of which have significant retailing arms and a dominant position in the wine and spirit trade.

A spokesman for the association says that companies are being largely thrust back on their own subjective assessment of what is likely to move. The figures for 1981 will probably be available in due course, but will not be directly helpful to the trade, he added.

The other main effect of the civil servants' strike receiving attention from the association is the statistical base being used by Customs and Excise as it prepares to advise the Treasury on likely dutiable revenue from imported wines and spirits in 1982-83.

£250m losses for British Steel

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

The British Steel Corporation had losses totalling £250m in the first half of the current financial year. This follows last year's record deficit of £668m.

BSC, now involved in another intensive rationalization with heavy job cutbacks over the past two years, will shortly submit a new corporate plan to Mr Patrick Jenkin, Industry Secretary.

Mr Ian MacGregor, BSC chairman, still hopes to reduce last year's heavy loss by keeping this year's overall deficit to under £400m, but ministers have been told that British Steel is looking for at least another £400m of government financing next year.

British Steel's claim for a substantial external financing limit —it received £1,100m last year —*reflects the flat demand for* steel, continuing heavy losses and the need to fund further job-shedding. Depending on the scale of further cutbacks, the financing limit may be even higher.

Mr MacGregor, who has 20 months of his three year contract to run, has told *ministers* that the highest priority is being given to improving performance through increased productivity and reduction of costs. Senior BSC executives believe that the new round of cuts and further rationalization—some of which could be achieved by splitting off more peripheral activities into private companies—must be completed by mid-1982 if British Steel's target of breaking even by the end of next year is to be realized.

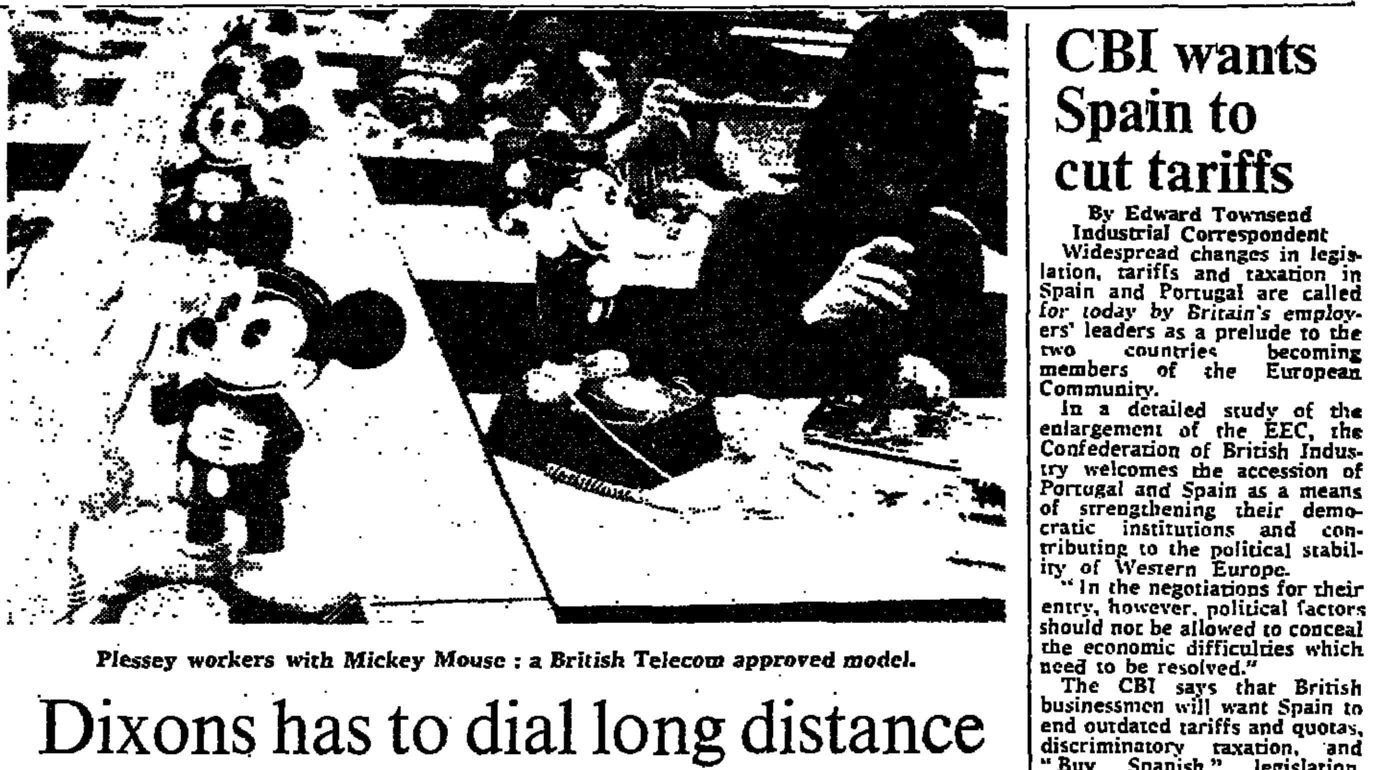
Thousands of jobs have al*ready disappeared. The present* BSC labour force of 109,000 could fall to between 80,000-90,000. BSC executives recognize that their attempts to swing the corporation round are now entering a critical phase. Key targets will be reduction of the time taken *to carry out maintenance tasks and improving* overall efficiency

Encouraging progress has already been made at some plants, especially at Port Talbot and Llanwern, South Wales. But even those are barely breaking even on the steel produced. The performance of other large integrated facilities, notably at Ravenscraig, Lanarkshire and the complex on Teesside, are losing between £15 and £30 a tonne.

The corporation remains committed to trying to secure a sufficiently large volume of *orders to maintain all its* integrated plants with a total capacity of 14.4 million tonnes. But last year's forecasts of future expectations are having to be revised.

Hoped-for improvement in demand is not expected to materialize until the second half of the year. That upturn allied to further productivity boosts and the success of British Steel together with other European producers in lifting their prices at the beginning of next year, are among the critical factors which *Ministers will have to bear in* mind when deciding the level of support which they—and more importantly the Treasury —can provide.

Apart from attacking costs in the production area, BSC is looking at the room for *making savings in the distribu*tion of the steel it produces.



Plessey workers with Mickey Mouse: a British Telecom approved model.

Dixons has to dial long distance

By Clive Cookson

British telephone manufacturers have been accused of ignoring the huge marketing opportunities presented by the ending of British Telecom's monopoly because they are afraid of offending the corporation by making equipment for private suppliers before official standards are published next year.

The accusation was made at the weekend by executives of Dixons Photographic, one of Britain's largest retailers of electronic equipment.

Mr Mark Souhami, Dixons managing director, said: "Our *policy is to buy British when*ever we can, so we approached all the big United Kingdom manufacturers to produce equipment to our specification—but to no avail."

The result is that on Friday Dixons will announce a new range of computerized memory telephones manufactured in Hongkong for sale in its 250 branches and in other chains including Greens and Rumbelows. They will be the first to be promoted by a big national retailer, and Advanced Consumer Electronics, Dixons' distribution subsidiary, hopes to sell tens of thousands of them within a few months.

Ironically, Dixons will be able to sell the new telephones legally, but their customers will not be able to use them legally in this country because they are not approved for use on the British Telecom network.

No equipment has yet been approved because the necessary bureaucratic machinery does not exist. The British Standards Institution and the British Electrotechnical Approvals Board, which will be doing the work between them, are unlikely to set the basic standards before the spring.

Although the British Telecommunications Act, which threw the system open to competition, took effect on October 1, its provisions are being phased in over three years. Retailers are finding, however, that the public expects instant liberalization and does not understand or sympathize with British Telecom's explanation.

Mr David Rurka, managing director of Advanced Consumer Electronics, said he tried particularly hard to get Plessey to make the sets in Britain but he could not persuade them to quote for the job. GEC Telecommunications was also approached unsuccessfully, he *said.*

Plessey acknowledge the company's unwillingness to become involved in the manufacture of a product whose use would technically be illegal. "What is of concern to Plessey is that we have a vast range of relationships with British Telecom and they have to be protected," the company said.

ICL telephones deal with Mitel

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

A telecommunications agreement between ICL, Britain's largest domestic computer manufacturer, and Mitel of Canada will be announced by ICL today.

The deal will include the manufacture, marketing and development of Mitel's large private automatic branch exchange (PABX) and will bring ICL into the telecommunications business as the central feature of the "electronic office".

The units will be manufactured at the new Mitel plant at Newport, Gwent, or at an ICL plant within the United Kingdom.

Meanwhile, Redifon which has been having exploratory talks about the possibility of exchanging electronics and telecommunications technology with the Japanese, is expected to sign a deal with Nippon Electronic Corporation for the supply and possible manufacture in the United Kingdom of radiopaging systems.

This British company has also recently announced collaboration agreements with Fujitsu of Japan on the manufacture of mainframe computers and microchip technology.

There have been widespread fears within the United Kingdom telecommunications industry that the breaking of British Telecom's monopoly to supply equipment too quickly would result in British manufacturers losing out to foreign suppliers, particularly the Japanese. The ICL deal is expected to go some way towards allaying those fears, as should the outcome of collaboration talks between Ferranti and GTE of the United States.

CBI wants Spain to cut tariffs

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

Widespread changes in legislation, tariffs and taxation in Spain and Portugal are called *for today by Britain's employ*ers' leaders as a prelude to the two countries becoming members of the European Community.

In a detailed study of the enlargement of the EEC, the Confederation of British Industry welcomes the accession of Portugal and Spain as a means of strengthening their democratic institutions and contributing to the political stability of Western Europe.

"In the negotiations for their entry, however, political factors should not be allowed to conceal the economic difficulties which need to be resolved."

The CBI says that British businessmen will want Spain to end outdated tariffs and quotas, discriminatory taxation, and "Buy Spanish" legislation. Portugal should reduce textile exports to Britain and spread them more evenly across the Community.

The employers' organization places particular emphasis on the need for a renegotiation of the 1970 commercial agreement between the EEC and Spain if Spain's entry is delayed. Both countries could become EEC members in 1984 but, says the CBI, if Spain's accession is delayed, the 1970 agreement cannot be extended indefinitely.

"Unilateral action by Spain to reduce current tariffs and quotas needs to be taken prior to accession to correct the most serious elements of the current *imbalance in trading arrange*ments enshrined in the agreement."

The study, undertaken by a working party led by Mr Christopher Johnson, economic adviser to Lloyds Bank, says that some Spanish tariffs, such as those on cars, are excep*tionally high and should* be lowered so that within five years of entry the country is fully integrated with the rest of the EEC.

The introduction of value added tax in Spain is called for, and the replacement of Spain's current import licensing system with EEC customs regulations and procedures. Spain must also accept that the United Kingdom textile and clothing industries might need a longer transition period to adapt to the new pattern of competition created by EEC enlargement.

Total Spanish exports to Britain last year were worth £795m and largely comprised machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods *and* agricultural produce. British exports to Spain were worth £702m.

Enlargement of the European Community to include Spain and Portugal. CBI Publication Sales, Centre Point, 103, New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DU. £2.

Stock Markets
FT Index 463.4
FT Gilts 61.12
Total bargains 15,342
All share index 282.12

Sterling
$1.8340
Index 87.4
New York: $1.8360

Dollar
Index 108.4
DM 2.2380

Gold
$445.00
New York: $440.20

Money
3 mth sterling 16⅛-16
3 mth Euro $ 16$\frac{7}{16}$-16$\frac{5}{16}$
6 mth Euro $ 16$\frac{11}{16}$-16$\frac{9}{16}$
(Friday's close)

Insurance venture

The Arab insurance venture, ARIG, was officially launched at the weekend by Shaikh Khalifa bin Salman al Khalifa, Prime Minister of Bahrain. Mr Fawzi Mushad al-Saleh, chairman of ARIG, said the new body intended to provide a *means for Arabs* and the developing world to establish independent insurance expertise.

A 10,000 sq metre site has been set aside for an Arab Insurance Institute in Bahrain.

ARIG has an authorized and subscribed capital of $3,000m (£1,640m) of which $150m is paid up. Since starting operations in July business has grown, enabling ARIG to double its target for gross premium income to October 1982 to $100m.

Economy 'is growing'

Britain's economy has been growing strongly during 1981, a group of economists says in a report published today.

But another set of City analysts claims that the postponement of the pick-up in world economic activity will hinder the United Kingdom in pulling out of recession:

Hoare Govett, the stockbrokers, asserts that the turning point in the economy was in February, the result of companies running down their stocks more slowly and an easier official money policy. The recent rise in interest rates to bolster sterling could cause the economy's growth to falter in the next few months but renewed decline is unlikely.

Analysts at *Phillips* and Drew, the stockbrokers, say in their World Investment Review that the United Kingdom's efforts to pull out of recession will be hindered by the delay in the pick-up of world economic capacity.

Russia rejects Japan deals

The Soviet Union has rejected Japanese bids for $1,740m (£950m) of gas pipeline compressor stations in what is regarded as retaliation against Japanese economic sanctions over the Afghan invasion.

Sources say a consortium of West German and French firms and a group of Italian companies was awarded the deals to build 22 stations on a pipeline linking the Urengoy natural gas field in western Siberia to the Czechoslovak border area.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Trade unions to rally in anti-import protest

Thousands of trade unionists will converge on London on Wednesday to take part in a mass rally and lobby of Parliament to protest against "the ever-increasing levels of import penetration".

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, will address the *rally at Central Hall, Westminster.*

At the rally, to be chaired by Mr Stanley Orme (right), the Labour spokesman on industry, general secretaries and senior officials of unions involved in the import controls campaign will outline the "devastating effect imports are having on every sector of industry".

In the afternoon MPs will speak at more meetings in the grand committee room, according to the Transport and General Workers' Union.



A petition will be handed in at Downing Street and Mr Patrick Jenkin and Mr John Biffen, the Secretaries of State for Industry and Trade, have been invited to state the Government's case.

THIS WEEK

Today: Figures on industrial and commercial companies/capital account and net borrowing requirement for second quarter. Provisional statistics for retail sales during September.

Tomorrow: New orders during August in the construction industry with provisional figures on unemployment for the present month, and unfilled vacancies. The United Kingdom trade figures for September. These figures will include the export figures for March and April. Karl Otto Poehl, President of the Deutsche Bundesbank, is speaker at the Conference Board's annual International Financial and Economic Outlook Conference at the London Hilton Hotel.

Wednesday: Mr John Wakeham, MP, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, will announce a decision on the future of the Department of Industry's Manufacturing Advisory Service. Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, is scheduled to make a major policy speech to the three-day annual conference of the Institute of Personnel Management in Harrogate.

Thursday: Figures for second quarter institutional investment and third quarter *consumers' spending (preliminary estimate).* The Department of Industry launches the national testing laboratory accreditation scheme which is intended to improve the quality and standards of British goods.

Friday: Figures for sales and orders in the engineering industries during July will be released by the Department of Industry; also figures for new vehicle registrations.

Industry's graveyard

London is an "industrial graveyard", according to a report today by the London Voluntary Service Council.

The job crisis is blamed on the too-rapid flight of industry into the regions, declining jobs in service industries and the "microchip revolution".

The central area has been losing more than 30,000 jobs a year recently, and the rest of inner London over 17,000.

Government hastened the decline by using London as an industrial blood transfusion bank for depressed regions, and local government is blamed for neglecting London's industrial needs.

New jobs hope

A £320,000 plan to build 15 units as a breeding ground for small companies is to be recommended for approval at a special meeting on Thursday of Cambridge Council. The new units are expected to become available next June and provide more job opportunities

MPs who are seeing industry from the inside

Through a trust formed in 1977 members of Parliament are receiving practical experience of how business operates

During 1976 several large public companies got in touch with the 126 members of Parliament with whom they had any connexion to ask how many of them had any practical experience of industry. The answer — only 20 — confirmed the suspicions they had harboured since the introduction of selective employment tax some years previously: that, whatever their other virtues, most MPs know very little about the way business operates.

So they decided to do what they could to remedy it. The result was the formation, in 1977, of the Industry and Parliamentary Trust. Its 10,000 members (including BOC International, Marks and Spencer, Metal Box, Plessey and United Biscuits) have since been joined by another 15 larger organizations (including Boots, BP, British Rail and the National Coal Board) and two small ones (R. C. Kelly of Gateshead and Control and Readout of Worthing).

Another small organization — Dudsland Farm — has recently applied for membership; and, while the trustees were initially somewhat disconcerted, they now seem to have accepted managing director Mr John Challoner's assertion that this is an enterprise like any other, in an industry that is considerably more successful than most.

The Trust's object is "to make a positive contribution towards improving mutual understanding between industry and members of both Houses of Parliament and all parties." In practice this involves on the one hand, the organization of seminars on relevant topics. One is coming up in early December on understanding the European Community, with a galaxy of star speakers from the European Commission and the European Parliament.

On the other hand, it involves giving members of Parliament a chance to look at industry in action from the inside.

The MPs in question are a self-selecting body who apply for a fellowship with the trust, with a view to improving their understanding of how industry works. Acceptance of a fellowship involves a commitment to spend not fewer than 25 days, spread throughout the year, with a sponsor company studying the way in which it operates.

Given the pressure of parliamentary and constituency business, this is a formidable commitment, but the trust nevertheless has recently granted its hundredth fellowship (to National Union of Mineworkers-sponsored Mr Alec Woodall, MP for Hemsworth). The fellows — who include half a dozen peers and 17 members of the European Parliament — were until the recent spate of defections to the SDP pretty evenly split between Conservative and Labour, with a handful from the minority parties.

Both they and their sponsors must accept from the start that the scheme is not to be used to further particular causes, which means that the companies are debarred from lobbying and the MPs from campaigning. In the trust's first four years it has apparently only once been necessary to point out to an MP that he was embarrassing his hosts.

The companies pay £3,000 a year for the privilege of membership (a subsidized £100 for the smaller companies), which covers the costs of the trust's secretariat, MPs' expenses and, if necessary, loss of earnings (only three MPs have ever applied). However, the principal cost of membership, arises out of the obligation to act as host, generally to two MPs at a time for 25 days in the year and the arrangements that this entails.

Small companies obviously could not shoulder this burden and are therefore asked to provide only a four to five-day "post-graduate" course to fellows who have done their stint with big companies already.

During 1980 Standard Telephones and Cables, the United Kingdom subsidiary of ITT, acted as host to Mr Michael Neubert, Conservative MP for Romford, and Mr Ken Woolmer, Labour MP for Batley and Morley; and Dr Tom Pointon, who was responsible for setting up the programme arranged for them, subsequently did a cost benefit analysis.

He reckoned that, including the annual subscription, his own time and that of other senior executives and employees throughout the company, and the transport and refreshments provided for the two MPs (who were taken both to the Northern Ireland plant and to ITT's European headquarters in Brussels) the cost was between £15,000 and £20,000.

"The consensus of opinion within the company", he says, "is that STC's investment is appropriate to the size and nature of its operations ... the IPT scheme represents one of many inputs to the company and from it to society at large".

As for the MPs, who received 10 days of fairly generalized presentations and lectures in the period from January to July, but subsequently got down to some of the realities of industrial operations with attendance at a joint production committee and at operations review meeting, as well as a variety of site visits during the summer recess, they thought the exercise well worth while.

"The most valuable experience", Mr Neubert says, "was to attend and observe routine meetings at different levels, not organized for our benefit, and to face real problems. It was on these occasions that I was able to get under the skin of the company came closest to achievement".

Adrienne Gleeson






MPs who have recently taken part in Industry and Parliamentary Trust fellowship courses: left to right Mr Michael Neubert and Mr Kenneth Woolmer, whose hosts were Standard Telephones and Cables, and Mr Robert Banks and Mr Tom McNally, who were at Pilkington.

Where the big money was earned

The top people in the leisure industry, and its associated service industries, have had bigger pay rises than those in any other industrial sector, according to the latest survey of top management earnings in the United Kingdom conducted by the Charterhouse Group.*

Senior executives in the leisure field saw their pay go up by 18 per cent in the year to March, 1981, compared with only a 14 per cent increase over the previous 12-month period.

Last year's leader in the Charterhouse pay chart, construction, slipped to number three, with a median increase of 16 per cent. At the bottom end of the list is the consumer goods and manufacturing sector which, probably not surprisingly, increased the pay of its top managers only by 13 per cent.

But, as Charterhouse points out, the median increases hide a wide variation in salary rises. Some top men in the leisure group, for example, saw their pay packets swell by almost a third, while chairmen in consumer goods and manufacturing in some cases received increases of less than 4 per cent.

Clearly successful companies, even in these economically tough times, are prepared to pay their senior executives well. Although the number of chairmen, or highest paid directors, earning more than £75,000 a year increased by a third to 42, directors drawing salaries at that level more than doubled to 37.

But on an international comparison British high fliers tend to show up less well. Of the companies covered, only five pay their top men more than £200,000 a year. Apart from the cigar chomping Lord Grade of ACC, the handful includes Mr Gerald Ronson of the mainly privately owned Heron Corporation, Mr Tiny Rowland, of Lonrho, and Mr R. Giordano, of BOC.

Charterhouse says that these salary levels tend to reflect the international arena in which the men and their companies operate. Overall, including the new ICL chairman, 18 British companies pay more than £100,000 a year, while a further six pay in excess of £90,000 a year.

Surprisingly, only three companies in the financial sector managed to pay their senior executives more than £100,000 and two of those are more accurately described as trading groups — Lonrho and Gill & Duffus. The highest paid director of Alexander Howden earned almost £188,000 last year. Top of the stockbroking circles was Akroyd & Smithers, the jobbers, whose most highly paid director received just over £98,000 a year.

At a lower level there has been a sharp increase in the number of people earning more than £25,000 a year. Chairman or highest paid directors receiving more than £25,000 accounted for well over half of those surveyed, compared with only 46 per cent last time.

The great bulk of other directors were paid less than £25,000 a year. Less than one per cent are paid more than £75,000.

Baron Phillips

Top Management Remuneration — United Kingdom. Published by the Charterhouse Group, 25 Milk Street, London EC2.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

M & S set to shine in battered sector

This week

The retail sector has its chance this week to restore some of its shaken morale after the heavy beating taken by the sector in the stock market last week.

Three leading stores groups are reporting half-yearly figures: Marks & Spencer, British Home Stores and Mothercare. A six-monthly trading statement is also expected from Hawker Siddeley, another casualty of last week's market collapse where the price fell 38p to 262 p.

Despite the recent setback in the price of Marks & Spencer analysts are still excited about the group's prospects, and expect an increase of around £10m in pre-tax profits to £78m later today.

The group's decision to revert to its more traditional role of up market quality has obviously proved successful. At the annual meeting in July, shareholders were told that there had been an increase in volumes of both food and clothing. Sales of clothes had in fact increased from 33 per cent to 38 per cent of the total, while food volume sales had increased by up to 15 per cent.

Since that time clothing sales have continued to improve, while food has shown some signs of having peaked. However, to combat this the group is expected to introduce selective cost cutting exercises.

During the period the group has continued with its expansion policy while keeping costs at a minimum. As a result, the board should be in the position to declare an increase in the interim dividend of between 10 per cent and 12 per cent on last year's payment of 2.14p.

Prospects for the full year look just as exciting, with Christmas sales lifting profits to around the £200m mark compared with £181.2m last time.

The position is slightly different for British Home Stores, reporting on Wednesday. Here the first-half profits will be hard pressed to match the corresponding figure of £10.6m with most estimates pitched at around £8m.

The people aimed at by the group's sales drive are those most badly affected by the recession so sales will have been depressed.

Strong competition in the food sector has resulted in a loss of market share with food sales last year contributing 16.5 per cent of overall sales. Non-food products have also been feeling the squeeze and extra costs have put margins under pressure.

Nevertheless, the six-monthly payment should be held at 2.5p gross, with prospects for Christmas and the second half looking somewhat more cheerful. Analysts predict that second-half profits should at least match last year's performance, with volume showing a slight upturn.

But the final outcome will leave profits of only £35m compared with £39.7m for 1980.

Dull conditions in the Uk market are also likely to produce a shortfall in profits at Mothercare when it unveils its half-yearly results today.

Estimates are for a £1m shortfall over last year's figure of £8m although the dividend should be pegged at last years' level of 2.3p gross.

The group has already reported a downturn in sales during the first 12 weeks and little has happened to alter this position drastically.

Most of the shortfall will come from United Kingdom operations where the recession has forced families to economize. The group's United States operations should show sales up by as much as 25 per cent, but the full benefit has still to be realized and its profit contribution is unlikely to offset the United Kingdom's shortfall. Europe too, should make an increased contribution as the value of sterling will have helped profits.

The fall in sales has forced the group into some hefty markdowns, which coupled with higher costs, have seen margins eroded again.

The second half may show some improvement, but present estimates of £16m are still below the corresponding total of £17.9m.

Hawker Siddeley's increase in profits last year came as a pleasant surprise to most observers after a strong performance by its overseas subsidiaries.

However, as indicated by the chairman in his annual report, the group's half-yearly figures are unlikely to prove very exciting.

Analysts are therefore predicting a £2m shortfall in profits when these are released on Wednesday, with a maintained dividend of 4.2p gross.

Once again it will be left to the group's ovrseas side, now accounting for 60 per cent of turnover, ot make most of the running with conditions still depressed in its main United Kingdom market.

Mr Selim Zilkha, chairman of Mothercare, which reports first-half figures today.

The week's board meetings

TODAY: Interims — Bestwood, A F Bulgin, Marks and Spencer, Mothercare, New Throgmorton Trusts, and United Friendly Insurance. Finals — BPM Holdings, Bryant Holdings, M J Gleeson (Contractors), Prestwich Parker, and Wellco.

TOMORROW: Interims — Estate Duties Investment Trust, Walter Lawrence, F J C Lilley, and Reardon Smith Line. Finals — Ductile Steels, Medminster, Peachey Property, and Saga Holidays.

WEDNESDAY: Interims — British Home Stores, City of Oxford Investment Trust, Continental Union Trust, Francis Industries, Gill and Duffus, Hawker Siddeley, Jessel Toynbee, London Brick, Smith St, Aubyn, Tarmac, Telephone Rentals, and Uniflex. Finals — Eleco, Kalamazoo, and W.Tyzack Sons and Turner.

THURSDAY: Interims — East Rand Gold and Uranium, Norman Hay, Jeavons Engineering, Selincourt, and Sphere Investment Trust. Finals — Free State Geduld, Wm Low, McKechnie Brothers, President Brand Gold, President Steyn Gold, Pressac, Ramar Textiles, Spencer Gears, Transvaal Consolidated Land and Exploration, Walker and Homer, Welkom Gold Mining, and Western Holdings.

FRIDAY: Interims — Allebone and Sons, Allied Plant, Clayton Son and Co, Clive Discount, Hawtin, F Miller (Textiles), Time Products, and E Upton. Finals — Highland Electronics.

Weekly list of fixed-interest stock

	Latest price	Prev Price
Alb & Wilson 7¼ Deb '85-90	62	61
All Ply Hldgs 9½ Ln '92-97	61¼	60¾
All Brew 6¼ Deb '87-92	52	49¾
Do 7¼ Ln '93-98	50¾	49¾
AB Foods 5½ Ln '87-2002	18¼	17¾
Assoc Elec 6 '78-83	84¼	83¾
Do 6¾ Deb '86-91	56¾	56¾
BICC 7¾ Deb '90-95	57	55¼
BLMC 6 '98-2003	38	38
Do 7½ '87-92	56½	58
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	37¼	37
BOC Int 5½ Deb '81-86	84½	84½
Do 9 Tonnage 1986	85¼	83¾
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	52½	51½
Barclays Bank 8¼ '86-93	57¼	56¼
Barclays Int 7½ '86-91	56¼	56
Bass Ltd 5½ Ln '87-92	58½	58
Do 7¾ '92-97	52¼	50
Do 8¼ Deb '87-92	59¾	59¼
Beecham 6¼ Ln '78-93	84	83
Do 8½ Ln '84-93	56	58
Bibby 10¼ Deb '94-99	71½	71¾
Birmid Qual 7½ Ln '87-92	47¼	47½
Blue Circle 7 Deb '88-93	55¼	54¼
Do 9 Deb '92-97	61¼	61
Bonis 6 Ln '78-85	88	85
Do 7¾ '88-95	54¼	53
Bridon 8 Deb '88-93	59½	59¼
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	59	60
Bridon 8 Deb '88-95	59	60
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	83	81¾
Brooke Bond 5½ Ln 2003-08	33	33
Burmah Oil 8¼ Ln '91-96	56	57¼
Do 7¼ Ln '81-86	73	73¼
Burton Gp 9¼ Ln '98-2003	56	54¼
Cadbury Schweppes 8¼ Ln '94-2004	50	53
Coats Patons 4¼ Ln 2002-07	29¼	27¼
Do 7½ '90-95	51¼	50¼

	Latest price	Prev Price
Courage 6¾ Ln 2004-09	40¼	40¼
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	56½	56½
Courtaulds 6¼ Ln '94-96	41*	39*
Do 7 '82-87	67	66¼
Do 7¼ Deb '89-94	55¼	54¾
Debenhams 6¼ 2nd Deb	52¼	52¼
Do 6¼ Ln '86-91	50¼	50¼
Do 7¼ 2002-07	48¼	48
Distillers 7¼ '88-93	52¼	51
Dunlop 6¾ Deb '85-90	65	64
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	70	79¼
Fisons 6¼ '84-89	57¼	56¾
GEC 7¼ '87-92	54	52¼
Do 7¾ '88-93	55¼	53¼
Gen Acc 7¾ '92-97	51¼	51¼
Glaxo 7¾ '85-95	25¼	23
Glynwed 10¼ Ln '94-99	64	62
Grand Met 10 '91-96	65	65
GUS 5¼ Ln	52¼	51¼
Do 7¼ Ln '83-88	67¼	64¼
Do 8¼ Ln '93-98	54	54¼
Hawker Sid 7¼ Deb '87-92	62¾	61¾
Huntley & Palmer 7¼ Deb '90-95	58½	58¼
ICI 8¼ '94-2004	37	36¼
Do 7¼ Ln '86-91	59	58¼
Do 8 '88-93	58¼	58¼
Imperial Gp 10¼ Ln '90-95	67*	65¼
Do 7¼ 2004-09	45¼*	45*
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	60¼	59¼
Int Stores 7¾ Ln 2003-08	47*	46
Laporte 10¼ Deb '94-99	64	64¼
Land Securities 8¼ '92-97	55¼	54¼
Lewis's Inv Tst 6¼ 2nd '85-90	57	56¼
Lucas 7¾ '85-88	64	63¼
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	50	49¼
Metal Box 10¼ '92-97	65¼	64¼*
Midland Bank 10¾ Ln '93-98	73¾	72¼
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	62¾	63¼
Rank Hovis 8¾ Ln '91-93	58	57

	Latest price	Prev Price
Do 6¾ Ln 85-88	58¼*	56¼*
Reckitt & Col 6¾ Deb '85-90	57¼*	57*
Reed Int 7¼ Deb '90-95	61	61
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	41	41¼
Sainsbury (J) 7¼ Deb '87-92	64	64
Scot Newcastle 5¾ Deb	80¼*	80¼*
Do 7¼ Deb '89-94	50¼*	57¼*
Slough Est 7¼ Deb '85-90	65	65
Smith (W. H.) 5¼ Ln	31	31
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	87¼	86¼
Do 7¼ Deb '84-89	63	61
Tate and Lyle 7¼ Deb '89-94	53¼	55¼
Thomson Org 3 Deb '64-96	74	73¼
Do 7¼ '87-92	59	60¼
Tilling (T) 8¼ Ln '89-94	56¼*	55¼*
Tootal 4¾ Perp Deb	31	30¼
Do 7¼ '85-90	63¼	61¼
Truman Ltd 7¼ Deb '88-93	54¼	54¼*
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	58¼	58
UDS 7¼ Deb '85-90	60	59½
Do 10¼ Deb '89-94	70	68¼
Unigate 6¼ Ln '91-96	44¼	44
Do 7¾ Deb '86-91	65	62¾
Unilever 6¾ Deb '85-88	63¾	63¼
Watney 7¼ Ln '94-99	49¼	49¼
Do 8 Ln '90-95	54¼	53
Whitbread 7¼ Ln '95-99	47*	45¼*
Do 7¾ Ln '96-2000	52	51
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 10¼ '95-2000	170	170
AB Foods 7½ '94-2004	355	345
BLMC 7¼ '82-87	41¼*	41¼*
Beecham 5 '84-94	240	240
Bowater 7 '92-97	87	88
Guest Keen 6¾ 1985	72¼	72¼
Imperial Gp 8 '85-90	58	60
Ind & Con 4¼ '94-99	137	137
MEPC 6¼ '95-2000	73¼	71¼
Midland Bank 7¼ '83-93	66	66
Romney Tst 4¾ '73-98	114	135
Tate & Lyle 13 '94-99	81*	81*
Temple Bar 6 '87-91	85	85

* Ex dividend.

Debate this week on business names list

By Philip Robinson

A major House of Commons debate is expected this week on government proposals to retire the 65-year-old Registry of Business Names which was originally conceived to list proprietors of shops whose name did not appear on the fascia.

Behind the 1916 thinking was the idea that Germans could well infiltrate Britain by running corner shops under an English name. Their real identity would have shown up on the register.

The government argues that it is now inaccurate, expensive to maintain, and almost impossible to police. An estimated 40 per cent of the current register is out of date.

But consumer organizations and the opposition spokesman on trade, Mr Stanley Clinton Davis, has dubbed the proposals as a cheap charter and he will be underlining the point during the Companies (No 2) Bill at its report stage and third reading in the Commons today and tomorrow.

It is argued that the Government's alternative to the register will not work. It requires the real owner of the business to display his name and address within the shop and include it on letters, invoices and receipts. Mr Clinton Davis says that will not be sufficient to prevent a determined dubious trader and feels an increase in the registration fee and a higher charge for those who want to check the register would make it pay.

Despite invitations from the private sector to take over its running, the register will not be sold and is likely to be destroyed.

The proposal to abolish the register has stirred enormous public debate. But it is just one of a large number of proposals contained in the second extensive changes in company law in as many years.

The backbone of the No 2 Bill is relief given on financial disclosure for small and medium sized companies to harmonize them with Europe under the EEC's fourth directive.

But it has been used as a clearing house for changes which have been desired by the City and industry for some time.

The Bill allows a company, which term will also cover investment trusts, to buy its own shares. It is designed to help new companies issuing shares for start-up cash, knowing they could buy them back later.

Recession hedge in a bottle

The extended recession, as some brokers are now calling it, has made analysts rethink their ideas about the growth of corporate profits and become more selective in their choice of stocks. Capel-Cure Myers have cut their forecast of corporate pretax profits growth next year from 5 to 2.5 per cent.

They estimate that real spending power will fall by 4 per cent during the second half of 1981. Against — or perhaps because of — this gloomy outlook, Capel-Cure's analysts are advising their clients to buy whisky shares, Arthur Bell is recommended, and so is Belhaven Brewery.

Belhaven, which is expanding into leisure, is expected to go into casinos in London, and betting. Profits of £850,000 at March 1982 are forecast against £590,000 in 1980-81.

Back on the whisky trail, Scottish broker Parsons has cast its eye over MacDonald Martin Distilleries and Macallan Glenlivet, and come to the conclusion that both should be held, the latter for its longer term growth prospects.

In spite of a poor outlook for consumer spending,

Brokers' views

Strauss Turnbull are recommending Great Universal Stores for its defensive strength as well as growth potential. Profits of £181m pretax are forecast for the year to next March 31 against £179.5m.

Phillips & Drew expect a strong profits recovery from mail order group Grattan in the second half of 1981-82 after cost-cutting exercises, and rate the shares a hold. Pretax profits of £5.8m for 1981-82 are forecast, rising to £9m pretax for 1982-83.

They also think Carrington Viyella is a bold for its 40p-a-share asset value and ICI's presence. But the shares are not attractive on trading grounds, they say. Losses are forecast to fall to £3.5m for 1981 with a return to a modest £7m profit before tax in 1982. Another lossmaking textile business, Carpets International, is suggested as a "speculative longer term recovery buy" by Henry Cooke, Lumsden. Losses might fall to £3.9m for the full year against a £6.4m loss in 1980.

They are more positive about Silentnight Holdings, rated hold or buy after better-than-expected interim figures, on hopes of £5.2m pretax for the year to January.

Two surveys of the oil scene are out — Grieveson Grant's oil quarterly, and Strauss Turnbull's oil notes. Strauss go for the second liners like Sovereign, rated one of the better investments in North Sea exploration, and Ultramar, more cautiously regarded as a possible purchase.

In contrast, Grieveson Grant are looking for recovery in the big oil groups and recommend BP and Shell, as well as Sovereign. Longer term buys on their list include Tricentrol; Clyde Petroleum and Charterhouse Petroleum.

Simon & Coates have produced a study of Cable & Wireless prior to the Government's offer for sale of nearly half the shares. Though keen, they reserve judgement until the issue has been priced before making any recommendations.

Catherine Gunn

Business Appointments

New head for pension consultants

Sir Alan Campbell will succeed Sir Donald Sargent as chairman of the Society of Pension Consultants on the latter's retirement in December.

Mr Peter D. Allars and Mr George E. Scott have been elected as directors of Shepherd Construction.

Sir Gordon Booth, Mr Robert Haslam and Mr Robin Foster have become members of the British Overseas Trade Board.

Sir John Wills has become a member of Barclays Bank's Bristol local board. Mr Gerald Thorpe has been made assistant local director of Barclays Bank's London North Western district.

Mr Brian A. Brownhill is now a director of Wyndham Engineering Company. Mr H. Stanley Jones has resigned as chairman and director of the company.

Mr J. P. Diesel has been named a director and elected chairman of Albright & Wilson, Mr G .H. Meason, chairman, has resigned from the board.

Mr J. W. Kininmonth has become a director of P. W. Kininmonth (Holdings) and of Kininmonth Reinsurance Brokers, and Mr K. L. Leaney has been made a director of Kininmonth North America.

Mr Kenneth McAlpine of Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons, The Rt Hon Lord Renwick, director of Eurotech Developments, and Mr C. W. Tickner, chairman and managing director of Nickerson Investments, have become council members for Aims of Industry.

Inscrutable rise in the price of tin

Commodities

Something inscrutable has been going on in the tin market, and tin consumers are feeling uncomfortable about it. After almost four months of sustained buying — widely believed to be conducted by leading tin producing countries — prices are supported at levels which would probably not otherwise prevail. As the International Tin Council meeting over the weekend in Kuala Lumpur showed, the producers hope to use the evidence of firm prices to add gravitas to their case for an agreed increase, thereby completing a neat self-fulfilling prophecy. But the history of such manoeuvres — the Pan Cafe experiment comes to mind — suggests that tin price is becoming more rather than less precarious.

After the attempt by the producers to secure a 4.5 per cent increase failed at July's ITC meeting, the tin price mysteriously began its upward march. On July 17 the three-month London Metal Exchange price was £7,097 a tonne. By last Friday it had reached £8,353. There are differences of opinion about the supply and demand outcome this year, but even the optimists forecasting a rough equilibrium cannot explain so big a price rise.

Nor can that elusive argument beloved of markets - anticipation - be wheeled on. If anything, continuing poor trading conditions in the industrial world have prompted market sources to scale down their previous estimates that consumption of primary tin next year will be 185,000 tonnes, and that supply will be some 5,500 tonnes below demand. Another year of approximate equilibrium does not bode well for prices.

By and large the intelligent consumers do not dispute the need for a tin price rise to maintain production, investment and some peace in the ITC. Thus the 22 consuming signatories of the fifth international tin agreement, who flatly rejected July's proposed increase were willing to accept the principle of a small increment at the end of last week.

But the tin producers are still faced with a tricky problem. It is calculated that a cool £100m has been spent since July on supporting the market. This could be only the beginning. Depending on the exchange rate, the buffer stock manager should start selling tin at around £8,500 a tonne in London to defend the agreement ceiling of M35.47 a kilogramme. The heavy buyers of recent months will therefore be confronted with a choice between risking a collapse of the price or taking on the buffer stock's sales, adding to their existing stocks of 10,000 tonnes, a dominating amount, on the LME.

Following the logic of the argument, a party wishing to support the tin price in the face of prolonged weak demand should also be in the market for the United States General Services Administration's tin sales. If all 35,000 tonnes were bought from the GSA, the buyer would have built up a huge new stockpile of as much as 50,000 tonnes acquired for the modest outlay of £400m.

Over the next few months, however, tin prices as represented by what industry is willing to pay for its immediate needs will probably weaken rather than the reverse. At the same time, physical production will exceed demand, assuming no strange behaviour by the Russians.

In the longer term, tin is losing industrially to substitutes such as aluminium. When the collapse comes, the market will be not so much inscrutable as transparent.

Michael Prest
Commodities Correspondent

Johnstone's Paint for Unlisted Market

By Margareta Pagano

Johnstone's Paints, the family run paint business, is to go public later this week with a share placing on the Unlisted Securities Market.

Stockbrokers Capel-Cure Myers bought 1.57m of the 10p ordinary Johnstone shares from directors and the family representing 15 per cent of the equity. Capel will be placing the shares to clients and through the market at 63p.

More share prices

The following will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News.

Commercial & Industrial

Canadian Overseas Packaging Ind.

Oils

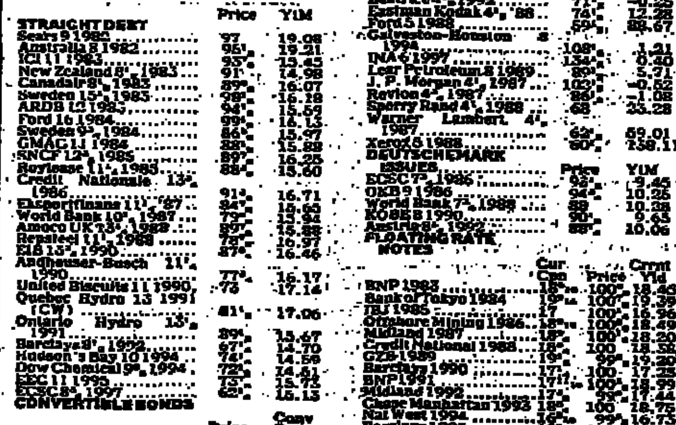
New Court Natural Resources

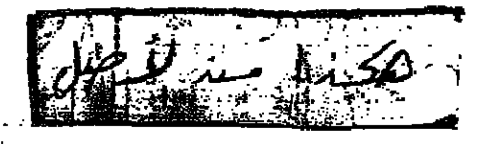
Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

	Price	YIM
STRAIGHT DEBT		
Sears 9 1982	97	19.08
Australia 8 1982	95¼	19.21
ICI 11 1983	93¼	15.45
New Zealand 8¼ 1983	91	14.98
Canadair 8¼ 1983	89¼	16.07
Sweden 15¼ 1983	98¼	16.18
ARDB 12 1983	94¼	15.59
Ford 16 1984	99¼	16.13
Sweden 9¼ 1984	86¼	15.97
GMAC 11 1984	88¼	15.88
SNCF 12¾ 1985	89¼	16.25
Royleasse 11¼ 1985	88¼	15.60
Credit Nationale 13¼ 1986	91¼	16.71
Eksportfinans 11¼ '87	84¼	15.65
World Bank 10¼ 1987	79¼	15.94
Amoco UK 13¾ 1988	89¼	15.88
Repsteel 11¼ 1988	78¼	16.97
EIB 15¼ 1990	87¼	16.46
Anheuser-Busch 11¼ 1990	77¼	16.17
United Biscuits 11 1990	73	17.14
Quebec Hydro 13 1991 (CW)	81¼	17.06
Ontario Hydro 13¼ 1991	89¼	15.67
Barclays 8¼ 1992	67¼	14.70
Hudson's Bay 10 1994	74¼	14.56
Dow Chemical 9¼ 1994	72¼	14.61
EEC 11 1995	73¼	15.73
ECSC 8¾ 1997	62¼	15.15
CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Price	Conv Prem
Alco Standard 9¼ 1994	94¼	0.33
Beatrice 4¼ 1992	71¼	−0.25
Eastman Kodak 4¼ '88	74¼	12.28
Ford 5 1988	59¼	88.67
Galveston-Houston 8 1994	108¼	1.21
INA 6 1997	134¼	0.40
Lear Petroleum 8 1989	80¼	5.71
J. P. Morgan 4¼ 1987	102¼	−0.52
Revlon 4¼ 1987	86¼	−1.08
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	68	35.28
Warner Lambert 4¼ 1987	62¼	69.01
Xerox 6 1988	60¼	158.11
DEUTSCHEMARK ISSUES	Price	YIM
ECSC 7¾ 1986	95¼	9.45
OKB 9 1986	94¼	10.25
World Bank 7¾ 1989	88	10.38
KOBE 8 1990	90¼	9.63
Austria 8¼ 1992	88¼	10.06

FLOATING RATE NOTES	Cur Cpn	Price	Crrnt Yld
BNP 1983	18¼	100¼	18.43
Bank of Tokyo 1984	19¼	100¼	19.39
IBJ 1985	17	100¼	16.96
Offshore Mining 1986	18¼	100¼	18.49
Midland 1987	18¼	100¼	18.20
Credit National 1988	18¼	100	18.58
GZB 1989	19¼	99¼	19.20
Barclays 1990	17¼	100	17.25
BNP 1991	17¼	100¼	18.99
Midland 1992	17¼	99¼	17.44
Chase Manhattan 1993	18¼	100	18.75
Nat West 1994	16¼	99¼	16.73
Barclays 1995	19¼	100	19.19

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited





BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Denationalization's stony path

In his Mansion House speech last Thursday, the Chancellor made much of the need to continue the disposal of public assets to the private sector so that they can flourish in the hothouse of market disciplines. We shall shortly see the second flowering (British Aerospace *being the first*) with the sale of 49 per cent of Cable & Wireless next week. The Government will find it easy enough to raise up to £200m from the partial denationalization. Buyers at perhaps 400p a share should be attracted to a company which derives almost all its earnings from overseas, is cutting the domestic workforce by 40 per cent over the next three years and is engaged in high technology businesses.

C. & W. is, in fact, the nearly ideal haven for fund managers. A United Kingdom-based company which carries out its activities without the hindrance of troublesome unions and derives a good proportion of profits from Hongkong and Bahrain, both outstanding examples of the free market ideal. Indeed, it is indicative of C. & W.'s blue chip status that the current stock market slide does not appear to be causing undue alarm at sponsoring merchant bank Kleinwort, Benson. The issue should still go well in less than perfect circumstances.

However, others on the denationalization list are unlikely to gladden Sir Geoffrey's heart. Details of the staff buy-out of National Freight Company, due today, should show why there will be no public flotation for at least five years. And British Transport Docks Board, bits of British Rail, and even BNOC in an era of falling oil prices, are unlikely to make investors rush for their cheque books.

Cable and Wireless and BAe are untypical of the public sector. Had they continued to be managed within the Whitehall sphere, loans raised from government would have been handsomely repaid from rising profits. Instead, the investor will gain from their success rather than the taxpayer after the initial funding. It is doubtful whether the same can be said of the other candidates which are likely to demonstrate that wholesale denationalization remains a nice theory.

Financial Sector

Outpacing manufacturing

A decade is a short time in finance. Ten years ago smart money followed money rather than things, or so the fashionable argument ran. Financial institutions ranging from banks, insurance companies to personal advisory services commanded a respect and a following in the stock market that was not accorded to manufacturing and commercial concerns. Then came the crash of the mid-seventies and the mythology that had grown up around the financial institutions took a knock from which it has not been easy to recover.

Now Quilter Goodison, the stockbrokers, have restated the case for financial institutions in a new paper that looks back a good 20 years and more at Britain's economic history. For many years now most industrial companies in the United Kingdom have experienced sluggish growth compared with their financial counterparts. Since 1963 industrial company profits adjusted by the retail price index have risen some 29 per cent before stock appreciation, and some 7 per cent after it. But the industrial and commercial company performance is heightened by the contrast with financial companies. Gross trading profits of financial concerns rose 215 per cent in real terms over the period 1963-79 and banking sector income rose over 400 per cent in real terms.

Quilters goes on to argue that what is required is a stimulus to the United Kingdom economy and a major reversal of gross domestic product shares from wages to profits and investment which would enhance the rate of return on capital, and the attractions of the stock market. The Government's monetary policies have impinged severely on industrial company profits through high interest rates and low activity.

The brokers are doubtful whether the Government will succeed in raising profitability generally, and rates of return for manufacturing industry. The reasons lie in English attitudes and the fact that secular trends are against this. The essence of their argument is that if *United Kingdom interest rates are going* to move upwards over the next 12 months, as seems likely whatever has happened in the past few days, then there will be a further transfer of funds from industrial companies to financial intermediaries. The review hammers home the real secular growth of financial companies, especially those with international links and aspirations, in the past 20 years and acts as yet another bell tolling for the debilitated state of British manufacturing industry.

Leasing

Moving towards the balance sheet

After no less than six years hard labour, the Accounting Standards Committee has given birth to its exposure draft on accounting for leasing. Such a length of time does not necessarily mean it has produced a mouse, but the issues the draft raises are really rather familiar by *now to* any business which has plunged into leasing.

The key element in the draft, ED 29 published last Friday, is the proposal that leased assets, especially those known to be in the category of finance leasing, should come on to the balance sheet. For long now leased assets, even if they were shown in the accounts, have been appearing in a note to the main body of the balance sheet.

The proposal that the lessee — the one which actually uses the leased asset — should show the asset on one side of the balance sheet and the obligation to pay future rentals on the other is far from new. Many large companies using leased assets already do so, bowing sensibly to the general movement towards greater disclosure.

Yet the lesson of Court Line lives on — when it crashed, the failure was made all the worse and all the more complicated by appearance of leased assets and liabilities which no one but the senior management knew about. The amount of time the authors of ED 29 have spent on the draft is not to be dismissed lightly. There are genuine and difficult problems to be discussed and overcome. The more public discussion on the issue there can be the better. But if the accountants get their way, users of accounts will be in a better position to understand the true financial position of companies.

Minorities

It can pay to say no

Conventional wisdom is not to be scorned simply because it is the opinion of most men. It says, for instance, that investors should never lock into minority holdings. The argument is that the controlling shareholder with most of the shares will run the company in his own interest, while minority holders with shares hard to deal in could wait years for an offer to bail them out at possibly a ridiculous price.

But never is a strong word. Sir Henry Warner and his followers at property company Law Land are refusing to give in to Churchbury, whose paper offer is now worth only 101p a share. Outstanding Law Land shares, still quoted, are just above this price. Churchbury says that Law Land dissidents will not get a bigger offer; Sir Henry says they will. The little band of 10 per cent or so behind Sir Henry look over Churchbury's shoulder; prevent Churchbury from removing Law Land assets; force Churchbury into producing separate sets of accounts; and if Law Land dissidents are to be believed, they are not at risk dividend wise, because Churchbury wants the income too.

The whole thing is a gamble, but gambles sometimes come off. Only last August Tricoville, in women's fashions, had an agreed bid of 92p a share for 60.39 per cent of the equity. All the same, the other shareholders eventually got 107p from the bidder, Taurus Vehicle Leasing.

Again, Mr Roy Strudwick, the builder, tried to buy out the public shareholding in Royco last year at 50p a share, but he was forced to go to 60p. A while back, Graff Diamonds had to give ground to go private (after going public) and the Guthrie case, the most famous of the recent shut-out deals, prompted a change in take-over rules.

Is Mr Reagan asking too much this time?

'It is no accident that the President's spending and tax estimates are more optimistic than those of his critics. They are based on an economic forecast which in Washington is now being called the 'rosy scenario''

Washington

President Reagan's budget plans are in danger of coming apart, pehaps as early as this week.

Congressional opposition to his proposed cuts in spending was conspicuous for its absence earlier this year. But *late last week leading Republicans* in both houses of Congress gave warning that the President's latest demands for more spending cuts this year may well be rejected.

They are discouraged and annoyed by the fact that as fast as they move to cut federal spending to comply with Mr Reagan's wishes, revisions to the President's forecasts seem to eat up the hard won gains.

The Administration's first estimates for spending in the *present* financial year, which began on October 1, showed it totalling $695,000m. By July this figure had risen to $705,000m and last month Mr Reagan gave warning that without further cuts it could top $725,000m.

The President is still promising to balance the budget by 1984, but most experts outside the government, and a growing number inside, do not believe that he can do it.

Indeed, some critics say that he could be out by as *much as $100,000m by 1984*, even if Congress accepts further cuts this year.

How can a mistake of that size be possible?

The first thing to remember is that the spending and revenue figures in America *are in any case very large* and, of course, grow larger with inflation. The deficit in the financial year just ended was close to $60,000m, according to preliminary figures.

Spending in the fiscal year 1982 is projected to be *between $710,000m and about* $735,000m. By 1984 inflation, along with some real increases in spending programmes which have been spared the axe, will have pushed spending — even on the official estimates — up to $771,000m and this huge total is itself only 19 per cent of the total gross national product projected by official forecasters for that year.

Small percentage changes in revenue and spending totals of this size can lead to huge changes in the difference between them — the deficit. Nevertheless, a gap as big as $80,000m to $100,000m demands some further explanation.

It is no accident that Mr Reagan's spending and tax estimates are more optimistic than those of his outside critics. They are based on an economic forecast which is now being called the "rosy scenario" in Washington. Here, as in Britain, the government usually produces the most optimistic forecast for the economy and here, too, optimism about growth tends to shrink spending projections, raise revenue estimates and so lower the forecast budget deficit.

At the heart of the Reagan economic plan is an inconsistency between two of the President's declared goals — reducing inflation with a tight money policy and simultaneously expanding the economy.

The forecast for next year assumes real growth during the year of 5 per cent, *coupled with an underlying* inflation rate of 7½ per cent. Real growth in 1983 and 1984 is also projected at 4½ per cent to 5 per cent.

Several outsiders believe that stagnation is more likely, with little real growth and perhaps gently rising unemployment. The tight money policy of the Federal Reserve will simply not allow room for as much expansion in the total economy as the President assumes.

But this assumed rapid growth has a crucial impact on the Administration's revenue *forecasts. For every one* percentage point less growth in the economy, the treasury loses about $5,000m in tax revenues. For, as the economy grows more slowly, profits and incomes are lower and so, too, are the taxes paid *on them.*

Mr Alan Greenspan, a former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Ford, believes that total revenues will be only $634,000m in the present 1982, fiscal year *compared with an official* estimate of $663,000m. By 1984 Mr Greenspan thinks that the economy will have picked up somewhat, but the lower path that it follows between now and then would cut revenues by rather more *in each year than the* $30,000m he sees in 1982.

Other experts doubt that the economy will recover much, even by 1984, if the Federal Reserve Board keeps to its money targets. By then the revenue losses from *earlier years could be running* as high as $50,000m or more.

Ironically revenues are also likely to be depressed by a piece of good news — oil prices. The windfall profits tax on oil companies is highly sensitive to the domestic oil price, which is now expected to be lower than that incorporated in Mr Reagan's first forecasts. This could cost $1,5000m to $2,000m by 1984.

Mr Reagan's spending figures are suspect, too. The over-optimistic growth projections have led to a probable underestimate of the cost of *unemployment benefits and* other social programmes related to income. However, this has a much smaller impact on government spending in America than in Britain, as benefits are generally less generous. Estimates *of the additional cost of extra* benefit payments in 1984 are mostly less than $10.000m

The most glaring economic mistake in the earlier projections was on interest rates. The higher cost of servicing the government debt has so *far added $15,000m to the* original programme estimated for 1982 spending.

The Administration's latest figures for 1983 show a more realistic interest rate cost. But optimism creeps back into the 1983 and 1984 forecasts. By 1984 *Mr Reagan is predicting* interest rates on short-term government debt of just under 7 per cent. The congressional budget office expects more than 10 per cent.

An extra point in interest *rates can add $2,000m to* government spending immediately, rising to $6,000m *a year after several years.*

Critics also believe that budget director Mr David Stockman has systematically underestimated the likely cost of the whole range of government *spending programmes.* Technical estimates of how fast departments would spend, how quickly people entitled to benefits would claim them and how successful the Administration would be in holding down administrative costs have all been at the low end of the likely range. Unless he is extraordinarily lucky, this could cost the President several thousand million more dollars by 1984.

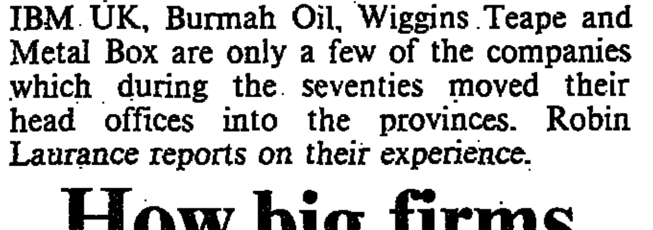
The last, and perhaps the most important, reason why critics dispute the President's estimates is political. They do not believe that even Mr Reagan will be able to win all the cuts that he plans, let *alone whatever more may* be needed to balance the budget by 1984.

The President's latest round of cuts is supposed to save $25,000m by then and to raise an additional $11,000m in revenue. But as congress is *demonstrating, they are likely* to be fought over bitterly when the President finally delivers the details to Capitol Hill.

On top of these Mr Reagan has served notice that he will need still more reductions in spending, worth $23,000m in 1984, which he has said that he will unveil next year. Given the difficulty the Administration is having in coming up with this year's cuts, critics believe that he will be hard put to find still more by January when the 1983 budget is presented to Congress.

The President is still fighting hard for his proposals. He has ordered government departments to go ahead with cutbacks even before Congress approves them. But such political footwork cannot help if his underlying budget strategy is at odds with political and economic reality.

Caroline Atkinson



IBM UK, Burmah Oil, Wiggins Teape and Metal Box are only a few of the companies which during the seventies moved their head offices into the provinces. Robin *Laurance reports on their experience.*

How big firms manage to live without London



Photograph Robin Laurance

Mr Eddie Nixon, chairman and chief executive of IBM UK: sea air in his nostrils and a room with a view.

For commuters who use their cars the Monday morning journey is the worst of the lot.

Not so for Mr Eddie Nixon. For, while most captains of industry are crawling through city traffic to the office, the *56-year-old* chairman and chief executive of IBM UK is speeding through the pleasant Hampshire countryside. By the time he arrives, he has the sea air in his nostrils and the sound of gulls ringing in his ears.

In the early nineteen seventies Mr Nixon upped sticks and moved his head office out of London and down to the sea at Portsmouth. He was not the only one to leave town. Burmah Oil went to Swindon; Wiggins Teape to *Basingstoke and Metal Box to* Reading. Others followed suit.

The reasons for going were sound enough. Burmah and IBM wanted space to expand their head offices. Wiggins Teape, on a plum site in the shadow of St Paul's, found itself sitting on a gold mine. Sir Alex Page, then chairman of Metal Box, wanted a better living and working environment for his staff: "London", he said at the time, "has become a pretty awful place to work."

But there were those on the Metal Box board who were not quite so keen. In the United States, the parent board of IBM threw up their arms in horror at the very thought of their British company taking its headquarters out of London. The question was: can the head office of a major company *function efficiently outside* London — away from the City, from Whitehall, Fleet Street and the Inns of Court?

The answer, now that the dust has settled, seems to be that you can. Mr Nixon, who had initial worries about leaving the City's pool of expertise, now says that the City needs to look to its laurels. Nat West, IBM's banker, upgraded the level of expertise at its local Cosham branch and provided day-to-day foreign business facilities as well. *Barclays* did the same for Burmah at Swindon. Nixon has even *hired* what he describes as "very bright local accountants."

Nor, it seems, are bankers averse to the occasional day in the country. "This business of needing the City on your *doorstep,* "says Burmah's finance director Mr Laurence Urquhart," is something of a myth."

But the fact remains that meetings in the City are still a necessary part of business and the further out you are the more carefully you need to plan your day. Mr Urquhart tries to accumulate *his* London meetings. "Just one appointment in town does tend to waste time." Of necessity, his car has become a mobile office complete with telephone. (He curses the stretch of M4 that is out of *range.)*

"Most departments have needed to adapt in some way or other," says Mr David Prockter, Burmah's public affairs manager. When he discovered that the final editions of the morning *papers did not reach Swindon,* he did a deal with a newsagent in Paddington who bundles them on the 7.45 train.

The most obvious advantage of a country head office is that it is cheaper. Metal Box netted £19m after its move to Reading; IBM, which did not own *its* London offices, will be reaping the benefits in the longer term.

There is also the advantage of a purpose-built headquarters. Metal Box lashed out on squash courts and an indoor heated swimming pool. IBM made its *new* building suitable for expansion. Attractive working conditions clearly have something to do with the much lower staff losses in the country. "In Reading," says Metal Box vice-chairman Mr Jim Gilbertson, "we are keeping people *very much longer than we did in London. That means that* we spend less time training new staff and that in turn leads to higher productivity."

At Portsmouth IBM's attrition rate is 50 per cent lower than it was at Chiswick and, with no London allow*ance to pay, there is a 7 per* cent saving on the wage bill.

But there are some disadvantages in leaving town. The extra travelling involved — especially for the more senior executives — clearly adds to the stress of the job. Recruiting specialists — tax lawyers and the like — who think that they are being dragged out of their natural environment can be another difficulty. (Once they come, however, they are less likely to move elsewhere)

Not rubbing shoulders with the City fraternity is generally considered to be only a minor disadvantage. Mr Nixon says that the occasional lawyer complains of feeling uncomfortable away from the legal hub. It is to do with *what some people call* "City adrenalin".

As Burmah's Mr Urquhart puts it: "The odd tweed suit appears and you can't help wondering whether the cutting edge is in danger of getting a little blunt."

It is a niggling worry that Mr Gilbertson at Metal Box cannot altogether shake off. He says that there is no evidence to suggest that the company is losing its sharpness — the economic environment is enough to keep people keen. But behind his assertions, you cannot help feeling that there are doubts.

For their part, the chosen towns have welcomed the newcomers with open arms. Their contributions to the rates have helped pay for improved civic amenities and shops and restaurants have been kept on their toes. They have also provided more jobs.

"All the same", Mr Gilbertson says, "a new company in town has to be a good citizen". He worked hard to win the confidence of the city fathers. But when someone left the office lights on during a power crisis, they still ge-

Hull 26, Huddersfield 19; Huyton 17, Keighley 27. Wakefield Trinity 22, Leeds 19. Wigan 10, Oldham 21. Doncaster 7; Rochdale Hornets 3, Bradford Northern 19; St Helens 16, Barrow 15; Swinton 32, York 5, Whitehaven 11, Salford 19.

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Blackheath 2, Mid-Surrey 0. Cheam 1, Reading 5; Hampstead 2, Teddington 3; Hounslow 1, Hawks 1; Maidenhead 0, Bromley 1; Richmond 5, Wimbledon 0. St Albans 2, Guildford 2. Slough 2, Cambridge University 0; Southgate 1, Dulwich 1; Spencer 1, Purley 0; Surbiton 0, Beckenham 5; Tulse Hill 6, Old Kingstonians 1.

SOUTH LEAGUE: Middlesex, Berks, Bucks and Oxon: City of Oxford 4, Hayes 2; Goan 4, Amersham 1; Indian Gymkhana 0, Polytechnic 1.

HONGKONG: Junior world cup tournament: Australia 10, Singapore 0; South Korea 2, Japan 2, Hongkong 3, Oman 0.

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT (Saturday): England 2, West Germany 2, Scotland 1, Netherlands 8. (Yesterday): England 2, Netherlands 3; Scotland 0, West Germany 7.

Yachting

ROYAL BURNHAM: Dragon [illegible]

Business Diary profile: Rumasa's José-Mariá Ruiz-Mateos

Madrid

The Rumasa group's twentieth anniversary coup, the takeover this month of Galerias Preciados, Spain's second *biggest department store* chain, in a £75m swop without putting up a penny in hard cash, is typical of the free-wheeling financial style of Rumasa president, 49-year-old José María Ruiz-Mateos.

With acquisition of Galerias Preciados, Rumasa becomes Spain's biggest private employer with 51,000 employees. But that is only the half way mark for Ruiz-Mateos, who years ago set himself the goal of heading a *business* with *100,000 on the* payroll.

The deal negotiated between Rumasa and the Urquijo Bank has upset Spain's often stodgy moneyed set who control the seven biggest *banking institutions* (Rumasa is in eighth place) and many of whom tend to look upon the millionaire wine merchant from Jerez as a brash young upstart who simply cannot last. It represented, as the Madrid financial newsletter *Euroletter* put it, "a symbolic change of course for the business leadership of this country . . .

"For the aristocratic Urquijo bank, the foremost industrial bank, a gentlemanly bank for gentlemen, the sale of its share and its capital risk in Galerial Preciados to José María Ruiz-Mateos supposes an important exercise in humility.

"After several years of trying to reorient the wavering course of one of the most important companies in the country, especially with regard to commercial management, the manager-bank had to throw in the towel and deliver the goods not to a multinational, not to another bank, but to a newcomer looked upon with fear in the south, misgivings in the centre and disgust in the north".

Although it has been steadily losing ground to its rival, El Corte Ingles, Galerias Preciados is one of the most prominent retail businesses in Spain, long considered an excellent investment. Until a few years ago, one of its shareholders was said to be General Franco's wife, Carmen Polo de Franco.

The purchase involved three operations, all of them integral parts of the agreement. *In the first place* Rumasa ceded title to about 13,000m pesetas (£75m) worth of real estate to the Urquijo Bank. The big holding company also guaranteed to subscribe a capital share increase of 12,600m pesetas (£72m) in Galerias Preciados, to be used primarily to pay off Galerias Preciados' debts to the Urquijo Bank.

In exchange for the real estate, the Urquijo Bank agreed to turn over to Rumasa approximately 20 per cent of Galerias Preciados shares which it controlled prior to the capital increase and arrange the department store chain's share capital increase (with the consent of the other stockholders). This was possible since the majority of the board of directors of the Galerias Preciados was made up of Urquijo's men.

The bank also agreed, when the real estate was turned over by Rumasa, to cancel the estimated 10,000m peseta (£57m) debt owed by Galerias Preciados to Urquijo. Thus Rumasa paid for both the capital increase, which boosted its ownership in the department store chain to about 80 per cent, and the shares held by Urquijo, with the real estate.

The head of Rumasa is a stickler for detail who nevertheless relies frequently on intuition. His persistence is legendary. He got his start in 1957 by writing to Harvey's of Bristol, proposing that Harvey's appoint the Ruiz-Mateos family Bodega in Jerez the exclusive supplier of sherry for the British company, which at that time had no wine cellars of its own in the sherry district.

He at first got no response, then replies which he considered unsatisfactory. In the course of a year, with the aid of a dictionary, he wrote the *English firm 34 letters.* He started Rumasa in 1961 in an office in Barcelona with seven employees and a capital of 300,000 pesetas.

Ruiz-Mateos, a staunch Roman Catholic father of 13 who does not hide his sympathies for Opus Dei the controversial Roman Catholic organization, avoids politics and maintains that he did not benefit from connexions under the generalissimo, when Opus Dei members occupied various ministries in the Government.

According to tax-returns published by the finance ministry, he is one of Spain's richest men, yet he dines frugally, barely tastes the wines on which his empire was founded, and has no time, he says, for sports or entertainments. The symbol of a bee in a six-sided cell which crowns all Rumasa buildings, characterizes this man and his huge creation.

He is quick to sense a good buy. When sherry-type wine from Cyprus was cutting into his sherry sales in Britain, he bought out one of the more prominent competitors, *Monte Cristo*, a marketing firm which did not own wine cellars or vineyards on Cyprus. Ruiz Mateos then put the Monte Cristo label on his own wines from the Moriles-Montilla district in southern Spain, wines from outside the sherry district but similar to the sherry-type Cyprus wine. The result: he eliminated the competition and found a good market for his own near-sherry wines in one fell swoop.

Harry Debelius



Busy bee: José María Ruiz-Mateos, president of Rumasa Group.

The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Last Price	Change on week	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
1,094	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	110	—	10.0	9.1	—	—
4,052	Airsprung Group	70	+3	4.7	6.7	11.1	15.4
1,100	Armitage & Rhodes	44	—	4.3	9.8	3.7	8.3
11,792	Bardon Hill	193	+3	9.7	5.0	9.4	11.4
7,462	Deborah Services	97	—	5.5	5.7	4.8	9.1
4,312	Frank Horsell	115	+3	6.4	5.6	10.4	25.0
8,668	Frederick Parker	60	+1	1.7	2.8	26.1	—
923	George Blair	50	-1	—	—	—	—
3,899	IPC	96	—	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.4
2,404	Jackson Group	95	-2	7.0	7.4	3.0	6.7
14,906	James Burrough	106	-4	8.7	8.1	7.8	9.9
2,907	Robert Jenkins	285	-5	31.3	11.0	4.0	10.1
2,580	Scruttons "A"	53	-1	5.3	10.0	8.2	7.6
2,877	Torday Limited	suspended	—	15.1	8.1	7.2	12.4
2,778	Twinlock Ord	13	+1	—	—	—	—
2,075	Twinlock 15% ULS	76	+1	15.0	19.7	—	—
5,188	Unilock Holdings	34	-1	3.0	8.8	6.1	10.3
10,647	Walter Alexander	84	—	6.4	7.6	5.5	9.8
5,251	W. S. Yeates	225	-1	13.1	5.8	4.3	8.7

Football

Spurs and West Ham find the perfect blend

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Supporters feed off success in particular and are nourished by entertainment in general. But rarely are they satisfied. Those who follow Swansea City, who by winning at Stoke on Saturday became the first Welsh club to lead the Football League for 57 years, will wallow in glory at least until the end of the week, and those who have watched them should no longer be surprised that they have reached such heights. But the climb to the peak is always easier than staying there.

Two clubs below Swansea are currently serving up both requirements on the menu almost wherever they go. Tottenham Hotspur made the long journey to Sunderland and, by gaining the only other away victory in the first division, lie second, one point behind. Hazard, Villa's stand-in, completed his return to his homeland by adding to Archibald's opening goal after a typically vivid touch of artistry from Hoddle. Their defence has now remained intact for eight hours.

West Ham United's run of success may have come to an end with a 3—2 defeat at Villa Park, but, with their ability to entertain, they could fill any theatre in either the West or the East End. Aston Villa were forced to shake off dull sloth and regain their bright enthusiasm of last season to reward their patient supporters for the first time at home this season.

With Gibson, Shaw, Cowans and Morley on one side, and Martin, Devonshire, Goddard and Pike on the other, it was a comforting signpost to England's future. Two elder statesmen, though, took the eye here and one of them set the pattern at the start. Brooking brushed Mortimer aside, trotted on, and effortlessly curled the ball over and around Rimmer, as he had been doing throughout an extended kick-in. Practice made perfect.

Villa's disjointed opening was so wayward that Rimmer was even mistiming his goal kicks. Having conceded four goals on each of their previous three league visits, West Ham seemed ready to take ample revenge; but two goals in a minute changed the course of the game.

Perhaps there was little McAlister could have done to prevent Morley's equaliser from a free kick after 23 minutes, although he seemed to have left an invitingly large gap to the right of the wall. His blunder within 60 seconds was, however, all too blatant. After Cowans had kept everyone busy on the left, Mortimer stole in unnoticed on the edge of the area and his shot went straight through a tunnel formed by McAlister's arms and legs. Geddis helped it home.

Villa were now as irresistibly confident as they had been during their march to the title. Cowans twice dispossessing Brooking, won loudest applause until Mortimer, who must surely be recognized by Ron Greenwood, should there be any need, next summer, added the third shortly before half-time. Geddis, a frustrating mixture of good and bad, flicked on Morley's cross and Mortimer bent his leg around a hesitant Bonds to hook it in.

The balance of power shifted after the interval. Brush replaced Neighbour, but, if Gibson thought he was in for an idle second half, he could not have been more mistaken. West Ham decided to probe the right with Devonshire and Brooking, usually partners on the left, and it would take most of this page to recount the opportunities they created in the next 20 minutes. Only one was taken, a simple sidefoot by Cross from Brooking's centre, but Villa had little option but to crawl back inside a shell of timidity.

West Ham's sequence of 27 unbeaten games seemed to have been saved when another Brooking cross struck the hand of Evans and the referee awarded a penalty, but after a prolonged conference with a linesman, he changed his decision to offside. McAlister was therefore left to ruminate on his error, which, as John Lyall admitted later, was the turning point. West Ham may have lost, but they won yet more admirers.

Manchester United, once the great successful entertainers, still play to a packed house at Old Trafford, where Coppell set his manager an awkward problem by scoring the equaliser against Birmingham City. By 16,000 the biggest crowd of the day, the margin was even greater than the total of spectators at either the Victoria Ground or Molineux, where the only goalless draw kept the two respective casts, Wolverhampton Wanderers and Middlesbrough, near the foot of the billing.

Leeds United are also down there. Although they maintained their unbeaten home record, it was only their second victory of the season. Burns announced his arrival by being booked. Wallace, of Nottingham Forest, scored twice against his old club, Coventry City, and Keegan took his tally to 11 goals with the first two for Southampton against Notts County.

The name of a scorer in the third division rolled back the years. A youngster called Greaves put Southend United one up against the leaders, Chesterfield, and also made the second. Sadly, in this relatively colourless day and age, he is unlikely to be allowed to gain the stature of his father, who helped Spurs to become the leading successful entertainers of their time two decades ago.

ASTON VILLA: J Rimmer; G Williams, C Gibson, A Evans, B Ormsby, D Mortimer, D Bremner, G Shaw, D Geddis (sub, A Blair), G Cowans, A Morley.
WEST HAM UNITED: T McAlister, R Stewart, F Lampard, W Bonds, A Martin, A Devonshire, J Neighbour (sub, P Brush), P Goddard, D Cross, T Brooking, G Pike.
Referee: N Glover (Chorley).

Swansea's feat bears Liverpool trademark

By Paul Newman
Stoke City 1 Swansea City 2

Bill Shankly would surely have approved of the way Swansea went to the top of the first division on Saturday. The Welsh club, managed by one of his former protégés, John Toshack, and unashamedly moulded on Anfield lines, took all three points in the style that has been Liverpool's trademark away from home for two decades.

Outplayed in the first half, Swansea defended well to keep Stoke's interval lead to a single goal. Having weathered the storm, their domination in the second half was such that the winning margin could have been at least three goals.

Mr Toshack attributed his team's first performance to a "World Cup hangover", six of his squad having been involved in Wales's disappointing 2-2 draw with Iceland in midweek. Credit, however, should be given to Stoke, whose football in the current campaign has been as bright as it was drab last season.

The attacking style adopted under their new manager, Richie Barker, has earned them friends—away from home at least—and many points, and the skills of young players like Heath and Chapman deserve to be enjoyed by a wider public than the 14,665 at the Victoria Ground on Saturday.

Stoke went ahead after 35 minutes with a goal that Swansea should perhaps have prevented. Stoke's pressure had already earned them five corners and from every one Maguire had crossed to the near post. Corner number six proved no different. O'Callaghan backheaded Maguire's cross and Griffiths headed home unchallenged at the far post.

For all Stoke's possession and attractive play, however, only the familiarity of rehearsed set pieces looked like producing goals. When required to ad lib in open play, Stoke rarely breached Swansea's well-organized back four, behind which Rajkovic was an impressive sweeper.

During the interval Mr Toshack told his Welsh contingent that if they failed to shrug off their hangovers one of them would soon be joining him on the bench. Leighton James discovered 12 minutes into the second half that it was no idle threat, although by then Swansea were already looking much more positive.

The arrival of the substitute, Stanley, making his first league appearance for Swansea since joining them from Everton last month, had immediate effect. Within eight minutes he had bundled home a cross from his former Goodison Park colleague, Latchford, and 13 minutes later the roles were reversed, Latchford heading the winner from Stanley's well-flighted free kick. In between the goals Latchford wasted the easiest chance of the match and Stanley later missed an open goal, albeit from a difficult angle.

Mr Barker felt that Swansea's experience (Saturday's team included eight full internationals) was the vital factor. "We couldn't have played better in the first half and Swansea should have collapsed", he said. "But I didn't see any adverse reaction from them."

STOKE CITY: P Fox; R Evans, P Hampton, A Dodd, B O'Callaghan, D Smith, P Griffiths, A Heath, L Chapman, P Bracewell, P Maguire.
SWANSEA CITY: D Davies; N Robinson, D Hadziabdic, A Rajkovic, C Irwin, J Mahoney, A Curtis, R James, L James (sub, G Stanley), M Thompson, R Latchford.
Referee: D Scott (Burnley).

Motor racing



Piquet: 'I nearly died'.

Jones may carry on driving

From Ross Waby
Las Vegas, Oct 18

Alan Jones, who relinquished the world driving championship to Nelson Piquet here at the weekend, is reconsidering his decision to retire. The Australian proved in winning the United States Grand Prix (Las Vegas) that he has no master among formula one drivers. He was enigmatic and non-committal when asked about his plans for next year. "You never know, maybe", he said, when asked about a comeback.

After winning the final grand prix race of the season, leading from green light to chequered flag, he said: "I doubt it, but who knows I'll consider it if Frank [Frank Williams, the team owner] lets me miss Argentina."

Piquet became world champion by virtue of a fifth place finish on the new 2.2-mile circuit built behind the Caesars Palace hotel-casino. Jones graciously greeted him in the victory circle but later expressed his distaste for the two drivers—Piquet and Carlos Reutemann—who pushed him into third place this year.

He spoke of his pleasure in having lapped Reutemann, his team colleague, whose heart-breaking eighth place won him no points and left him one point behind Piquet for the championship.

The 39-year-old Reutemann came closer than ever in a decade of formula one racing to achieving his ambition of a world championship. He was the fastest qualifier but lost six places in the first lap, then lost fourth gear and with it what may have been his last opportunity for the ultimate prize.

Piquet was unable to save the championship or respond to Jones's bitterness in the immediate aftermath of the race. He had to be lifted from his car, nauseous, exhausted and with a badly bruised right shoulder from being thrown against the cockpit in the fast left turn.

"When 33 laps to go were signalled I nearly died", he said. "By then my head was going out of the car at the bends. I was almost finished. My back and right shoulder were in agony".

Piquet put everything into his fifth placing, which gave him two championship points, winning 50—49, whereas Reutemann finished empty-handed. Piquet thus won the title which eluded him last year when he and Jones collided in Canada, another reason for the acrimony between them.

The other feud, beween Jones and Reutemann, reached its peak earlier this year when the Argentine blocked Jones from first place in Brazil, contrary to instructions. Reutemann's win in that event propelled him towards this year's title.

Piquet is 29, his real name being Nelson de Souto Maior. He took his mother's maiden name early in his career to hide from his father the fact that he was motor racing.

Dr Estacio de Souto Maior, a former Brazilian national tennis champion, wanted his son to follow in his footsteps. Nelson preferred the tyre tracks of his hero and fellow countryman, Emerson Fittipaldi, champion in 1972 and 1974.

New site: Detroit has been given a place on the list of formula one grand prix sites next year although it has been unable to agree with the Formula One Constructors' Association over the figure to be paid for the race.

UNITED STATES GRAND PRIX (Las Vegas): 1, A Jones (Williams), 1 hr 44 min 09.077 sec; 2, A Prost (Renault), 1:44:29.125; 3, B Giacomelli (Alfa Romeo), 1:44:29.505; 4, N Mansell (Lotus), 1:44:56.550; 5, N Piquet (Brabham), 1:45:25.515; 6, J Laffite (Talbot Ligier), 1:45:27.252; 7, J Watson (McLaren), 1:45:27.574; 8, C Reutemann (Williams), 76 laps; 9, D Pironi (Ferrari), 73; 10, K Rosberg (Fittipaldi), 73; 11, R Patrese (Arrows), 71; 12, A de Cesaris (McLaren), 69; 13, M Alboreto (Tyrrell), 67; 14, E Salazar (Ensign), 61; 15, D Warwick (Toleman), 43; 16, M Andretti (Alfa Romeo), 29; 17, H Rebaque (Brabham), 20; 18, M Surer (Theodore), 19; 19, E Cheever (Tyrrell), 10; 20, R Arnoux (Renault), 10; 21, P Tambay (Talbot-Ligier), 2; 22, E de Angelis (Lotus), 2.
WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP: Final positions: Drivers: 1, N Piquet, 50pts; 2, C Reutemann, 49; 3, A Jones, 46; equal 4, J Laffite and A Prost, 43; 6, J Watson, 28; 7, G Villeneuve, 25; 8, E de Angelis, 14; equal 9, R Arnoux, H Rebaque, 11; equal 11, R Patrese, E Cheever, 10; 13, D Pironi, 9; 14, N Mansell, 8; 15, B Giacomelli, 7; 16, M Surer, 4; 17, M Andretti, 3; equal 18, P Tambay, A de Cesaris, S Borgudd, E Salazar, 1. Constructors: 1, Williams-Ford, 95pts; 2, Brabham-Ford, 61; 3, Renault, 54; 4, Ligier-Matra, 44; 5, Ferrari, 34; 6, McLaren-Ford, 28; 7, Lotus-Ford, 22; equal 8, Arrows-Ford, Tyrrell-Ford, Alfa Romeo, 10; 11, Ensign-Ford, 5; equal 12, Theodore-Ford, ATS-Ford, 1.

Reticent heroes leave a sour taste in the mouth

By Nicholas Harling
Brighton 3 Liverpool 3

For such a stimulating afternoon, it was surprising that no-one really wanted to talk about it afterwards. The Brighton and Hove Albion manager, Mike Bailey, had to be persuaded reluctantly to face the press and his Liverpool counterpart, Bob Paisley, did not even agree to that. He sent a message saying: "You saw the game, you write about it."

So it was left to the popular press to invent their own kind of story, as if the match had not done enough already, by seeking from the Brighton chairman, Mike Bamber, an explanation for his club's hostile attitude. At one stage after the match the various scribes were threatened with removal by the police if they did not vacate the foyer where they were hoping passing players might provide them with the necessary quotes.

It was possible perhaps to condone Mr Paisley's demeanour for he had some reason to feel less than satisfied, seeing as Liverpool are not often involved in such eccentric scorelines as 3-3 and even less frequently do they surrender two-goal leads with 10 minutes to go.

Yet after a match, whose flavour was inadequately captured in London Weekend's recording yesterday, Brighton, one wrongly assumed, might have been only too happy to recall long into a cold damp night, their achievement.

What Brighton also managed besides scoring their three goals was to have two more shots cleared off the line, Ritchie being denied by Neal, Smith by Lee, and to force from Grobbelaar any number of saves which emphasized his marvellous telescopic agility.

It was errors at the other end that let Brighton down. First they allowed Dalglish all the room he required to score with a jack-knife header from Lee's twelfth minute corner. Then Gatting slashed at a cross from Alan Kennedy to send the ball against an upright from where Ray Kennedy deposited it into the net.

The bucaneering Foster reduced the deficit, although it was doubtful whether his header from McNab's corner crossed the line. Liverpool restored their two-goal advantage when McDermott planted Ray Kennedy's cross past Digweed but then they seemed almost bored to find themselves back in a position of apparent security.

Brighton's commitment at this juncture was epitomized by Foster, intrepid to the last, going in where others feared to slide, but it was another defender, Shanks, who twice overlapped down the right to supply the crosses from which Case, with a spectacular effort against his old club, and Ritchie headed the goals which brought Brighton deservedly, tumultuously level. Words must have failed them at that.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ALBION: P Digweed; D Shanks, S Foster, S Gatting, G Williams, J Case, A Grealish, N McNab, M Robinson, A Ritchie, G Smith.
LIVERPOOL: S Grobbelaar; P Neal, P Thompson, A Hansen, A Kennedy, T McDermott, G Souness, S Lee, R Kennedy, K Dalglish, I Rush (sub, M Lawrenson).
Referee: K Salmon (Barnet).



The potency of Meade leaves Bond (left) and Corrigan in a sorry state.

Luton's entertainers show they are worth larger stage

By Vince Wright
Luton Town 6 Grimsby Town 0

There are few more entertaining teams in England than Luton and on Saturday they showed that second division football does not necessarily mean second class football. Until Saturday Luton had been curiously fallible at home this season, but their six-goal spree against hapless Grimsby was a more accurate reflection of the side's capabilities. They are worthy second division leaders.

It was a pity that such an enjoyable game was watched by a crowd of under 10,000, for play of this high a quality deserved a larger audience. The M1, making glamorous London clubs more easily accessible, has had a damaging effect on Luton's attendances which in turn has hindered their first division aspirations. A constant drizzle failed to dampen the enthusiasm of both players and spectators and nobody was more eager than Luton's striker Steve White, whose three second-half goals turned a contest into a rout.

Life for White at Luton has not been all beer and skittles but he is now displaying the form which made the club buy him from Bristol Rovers. White, with considerable assistance from Stein, never gave the harassed Grimsby defenders a moment's relaxation and provided these two steer clear of injuries there is a good chance that Luton will not only gain promotion but finish as the League's top scorers.

Grimsby, although a shadow of the side which earned so much respect last season, did not deserve such a heavy defeat. They will recall two first-half incidents which swung the game away from them. Twenty-three minutes had gone, with Luton a goal ahead, through Fuccillo's clubbing drive, when Crombie tackled Stein in the penalty area. Stein fell but must have been surprised to see the referee, Brian Daniels, point to the spot. Moss converted. A little later Whymark should have done better than hit the bar after Findlay had saved well from Waters.

Luton, realizing that luck as well as skill was on their side, added a third goal before half-time, when Moss and Hill enabled White to open his account. A faultless centre by Moss and a clever far-post header from Stein set up White for Luton's fourth after 52 minutes and five minutes later a demoralized Grimsby defence allowed White to score again, via an upright. There was no stopping White now and his fourth goal—and Luton's sixth—was the best of the bunch.

LUTON TOWN: J Findlay; K Stephens, M Aizlewood (sub, F Bunn), R Horton, M Saxby, M Donaghy, R Hill, B Stein, S White, L Fuccillo, D Moss.
GRIMSBY TOWN: N Batch; D Moore, D Crombie, J Waters, K Moore, M Czuczman, M Brolly, T Whymark, K Drinkell, R Mitchell, A Ford (sub, K Kilmore).
Referee: B Daniels (Brentwood).

Qatar fall at the final hurdle

Sydney, Oct 19.—Qatar's fairy tale run in the world youth championship came to an abrupt end when they were crushed 4—0 by West Germany in the final at the Sydney cricket ground yesterday. West Germany, the reigning European champions, only qualified for the final stages because the Netherlands withdrew, but the result was never in doubt after their captain, Loose, headed them into a twenty-eighth minute lead.

Qatar's offside tactics, which had baffled Brazil, Poland and England in previous matches, came unstuck on the rain-sodden pitch and Loose, from a penalty, Wohlfarth and Anthes took the tally to four. Even after falling behind Qatar refused to change their offside tactics and they paid the price three minutes before halftime when Wohlfarth beat the trap to put the West Germans two ahead. Qatar's Brazilian coach, Macedo Evaristo, remonstrated with the Scottish linesman, Bob Valentine, as his players protested to the referee Arnaldo Coelho of Brazil, but the goal stood.

Despite the result, a tumultuous welcome awaits Qatar when they return to Doha today. The match dominated the nation's thoughts, students skipped classes to watch the final live on television and portable television sets and radios were to be seen in every office.

During the third-place play-off, which England lost 1-0 to Romania, police made 15 arrests for disorderly conduct and a riot van was damaged.

The Romanian striker Gabor, named as the player of the tournament, scored the only goal of the match which was watched by a crowd of over 10,000 at Hindmarsh stadium. He was brought down on the edge of the penalty area after 35 minutes and sent a dipping free kick over a seven-man wall into the net. Muir of Queen's Park Rangers had the best chance to equalize three minutes from the end but shot wide with only the goalkeeper to beat.

ROMANIA: I Lovas, A Eduard, M Rednic, C Ilie, D Zamfir, G Balint, S Sertov, R Gabor, D Vuscan (sub, B Decebal), M Matei, C Fisic.
ENGLAND: A Gosney, P Allen (sub, G Dey), N Banfield, J Cooke, G Greenall, S Kinsey (sub P Southey), I Muir, K Gage, A Peake, S Robson, N Webb.
Referee: H L Sorensen (Denmark).—Reuter.

City encourage Neill to stick to his guns

By Clive White
Arsenal 1 Manchester City 0

"Success is more important to spectators than entertainment", Don Howe, the Arsenal coach, said on Saturday, as if describing the basic principle of the Arsenal Appreciation Society. And on the evidence of their play these past 10 years or so few would argue with that.

But even through the rose red and white coloured glasses of the Arsenal follower that success must be seen to be achieved by a team of standing, no matter how uninspiring or negative they happen to be. It is hard to believe that even followers of the Howe theory could have taken satisfaction from watching this second rate Arsenal stumble to "success" on Saturday (though no doubt the mums and dads of Whyte and Meade, two teenage black players making their first appearance in the league, had good reason to be proud).

The refusal of Terry Neill, the Arsenal manager, to dash madly around the market place paying extraordinary sums for unextraordinary players is to be applauded. But how long can one indulge in morals when no one else is playing your game. Looking at Manchester City Mr Neill would have seen confirmation of those principles.

For all the millions of pounds they have spent City were a rag bag of a team. John Bond, their manager, said as much afterwards. But you could tell his despondency was superficial for all his talk of dismantling the side. Both you and he knew that City have far too much talent in their squad (don't forget: Francis) and he has far too much energy to allow a real crisis to occur.

Not so Arsenal. With the exception of Young, who had a poisoned toe, their sum talent stood naked and puny before us. About five of them would have been in the Combination side two years ago. At least the two new boys offered promise. The long and lean Whyte, deputizing for Young, was tidy and sensible; Meade, at centre forward, rounded off a useful performance with the sort of goal Stapleton once delighted in. Taking a headed pass by Rix in the 70th minute he rounded a plodding Bond to beat Corrigan comfortably.

There were times when one questioned the wisdom of Bond senior's insistence on playing his son in the centre of defence instead of Caton, who was surely born with a No 5 on his back. Nevertheless Caton seemed to enjoy himself at left back, partly justifying the unsuccessful bid of £500,000 Mr Neill recently made for him. At least now Mr Neill has a couple of days away from rummaging round jumble sales for bargain players. Instead he must go digging for a Uefa Cup draw in the Belgian coal mining town of the delightfully named Winterslag, where the idea of success may not easily be entertained.

ARSENAL: P Jennings; J Hollins, K Sansom, B Talbot, D O'Leary, C Whyte, B McDermott, A Sunderland, R Meade, P Nicholas, G Rix.
MANCHESTER CITY: J Corrigan; R Ranson, K Bond, N Reid, P Power, T Caton, D Tueart, M O'Neill, T Hutchison, A Hartford, K Reeves.
Referee: A Robinson (Hants).

Leading goalscorers

FIRST DIVISION: K Keegan (Southampton) 10; D Cross (West Ham) 9; I Wallace (Nottingham Forest) 9; T McDermott (Liverpool) 8; L Chapman (Stoke) 7; M Falco (Tottenham) 7; R Latchford (Swansea) 7; J Wark (Ipswich) 7; P Goddard (West Ham) 6; S Moran (Southampton) 6; N Whitmore (Birmingham) 6.
SECOND DIVISION: S White (Luton) 9; T Aylott (Barnsley) 7; R Jack (Norwich) 7; R Palmer (Oldham) 7; P Walsh (Charlton) 7; J Melrose (Leicester) 6; G Stevens (Cardiff) 6; D Hales (Charlton) 5; R Moore (Rotherham) 5; I Varadi (Newcastle) 5; R Wylde (Oldham) 5.
THIRD DIVISION: G Davies (Fulham) 7; G Heale (Reading) 7; A Kellow (Exeter) 7; G Stephens (Bristol Rovers) 7; G Cassells (Oxford) 6.

Shortcomings in defence expose Ipswich

By Tom German
Everton 2 Ipswich Town 1

Ipswich still have a large slice of the season in which to chasten those who feel they are not the side they were. Moving forwards, with their Dutch puppeteers manipulating the strings, they look no less versatile; with their backs to the walls, trying to deflect nippy, determined attackers such as Everton possessed, they seemed distinctly less sure of themselves.

Whether or not the problem is a temporary one, Ipswich's attributes are still apparent. It is a measure, then, of Everton's grit and initiative that they posed so many problems for the East Anglian side. It says even more for the calibre of young McMahon that he cast his net so comprehensively in midfield that both Muhren and Thijssen had to doff their caps to him.

McMahon's was a marvellous mix of brisk challenges and timely interventions to win the ball and calculated touches to point the direction for Everton's attack. Scarcely less assured was Stevens, at 18 outwardly unruffled and rarely perplexed by Muhren's efforts to set O'Callaghan on the move along the left flank. Stevens is venturesome too for a full-back as he showed to score the winner just before half-time.

Both young men epitomised the characteristics of Everton's win. It could have been a bigger one for Ipswich were often in disarray. They proved unexpectedly vulnerable in the opening minutes when Ferguson jumped higher than the Ipswich defenders to turn a free kick from Thomas wide of Cooper's right hand.

Gates, quick on the turn and skilled at whisking the ball away from a challenge to make room for himself, looked most likely to be a thorn in Everton's flesh. He was contained in the end but he got the equaliser, given a second chance when Ross scooped his first shot off the line. Yet Ipswich did make openings which were spurned, the most glaring error being Wark's when he rolled the ball wide on finding himself with a vacant goal to aim at. It was Everton's day, though, built on a spirit which gave Ipswich less time than they would have liked to spin their web.

EVERTON: N Southall; G Stevens, J Bailey, M Walsh, M Lyons, M Thomas (sub A Biley), S McMahon, E O'Keefe, M Ferguson, T Ross, J McBride.
IPSWICH TOWN: P Cooper, M Mills, S McCall, F Thijssen, R Osman, T Butcher, J Wark, A Muhren, P Mariner, K O'Callaghan, E Gates.
Referee: A J Hamil (Wolverhampton).

Orient breaks through two barriers

By David Powell
Orient 1 Queen's Park Rangers 1

With his team made up of 11 players who had failed to score a goal between them this season, Ken Knighton broke through two barriers in his first game as the manager of Orient yesterday.

The faults that so afflicted Chelsea's front runners towards the end of last season appeared to have lodged themselves with Orient; but, after seven games without a goal, Cunningham put matters right.

His header not only halted Orient's goal famine but also their sequence of five successive second division defeats. Oddly enough, the equalizer came just when Rangers least expected it.

Roffey, the Orient defender, was sent off with 21 minutes remaining, having been booked for dissent and then aiming a kick at Micklewhite. Eight minutes later, while Orient were down to 10 men, Gillard put Rangers ahead with a 25-yard shot.

Orient's cause seemed lost until Cunningham took advantage of an 83rd minutes free kick from Silkman to head past Burridge. Silkman was unfortunate not to score, twice hitting the Rangers' framework in the second half.

Burridge, in the visitors' goal, was having an easy time until Silkman shot from 25 yards, against a post. The ball rebounded fortuitously to Burridge, who gathered it sprawled out on the floor. Moments later Silkman again demonstrated how well he can hit the ball, beating the Rangers' goalkeeper from close in, but this time finding the crossbar.

These small slices of luck were, however, fair reward for Rangers' first-half industry. Hardly allowing Orient a look at their goal, the visitors created a series of promising manoeuvres. One such move gained them a penalty in the 10th minute: Waddock spied a gap between Roffey and Tommy Taylor on the fringe of the area but found his route obstructed by Roffey's foot. Day anticipated Allen's kick well and, although Micklewhite netted the rebound the referee spotted an infringement and awarded a free kick to Orient.

Day was again Orient's saviour in the closing stages when he made fine saves from Micklewhite and Stainrod to deny Rangers.

ORIENT: M Day; H Hughton, W Roffey, T Taylor, N Gray, T Cunningham, K Godfrey, B Silkman, S Bowles, J Margerrison (sub, J Hallybone), M McNeil.
QPR: J Burridge; J Gregory, T Fenwick, G Waddock, R Hazell, G Roeder, G Micklewhite, M Flanagan, C Allen (sub, Burke), S Stainrod, I Gillard.
Referee: M J Taylor (Kent).

Italians hold out to secure draw

Belgrade, Oct 18.—Yugoslavia and Italy virtually assured themselves of places in the World Cup finals in Spain next year when they drew 1—1 in a European group five qualifying match here yesterday. Both sides now need only take two points off Luxembourg to guarantee qualification.

The Yugoslavs were disappointed not to have won after applying almost constant pressure on the Italians. Yugovic put them ahead in the ninth minute, but Bettega equalized before half-time and the Italians held out for the draw.

Cologne knock Bayern off top

Bonn, Oct 17.—Cologne ousted Bayern Munich from the top of the West German first division with an emphatic 4-0 victory over the defending champions today. Cologne, out of the limelight since they achieved a rare league and cup double in 1978, swept Bayern aside to move two points clear at the top of the table.

Steiner put them 1-0 up in the 20th minute and Woodcock, the England international (57th), Kroth (83rd) and Strack (86th) completed the rout in the second half.

Speedway

Carter shows touch of Merlin's magic

By Adrianne Blue

It looked so easy when Kenny Carter, of Halifax, captured the British League Riders' championship with maximum points at Belle Vue, Manchester, on Saturday. In fact, it was a prime field which Carter beat, in only his second attempt on this title. The tutelage of speedway's Merlin, former world champion Ivan Mauger, who has taken Carter under his wing, was showing. Carter demonstrated his mastery of the fast start, the one sure way to win at speedway.

But it was Belle Vue's Chris Morton, the local hero, riding vigorously, indeed almost recklessly, who captured the crowd. After a run-off with Sheffield's Shawn Moran, Morton finished second, where he seemed most comfortable.

Bruce Penhall, the world champion, the American who is captain of Cradley Heath, finished only sixth. Penhall's defeat was a measure of the competitiveness of the field, for the world champion won the US national championship in California only last weekend, although he was then severely ill.

RESULTS: 1, K Carter (Halifax), 15 pts; 2, C Morton (Belle Vue), 13; 3, S Moran (Sheffield), 13 (after run-off); 4, P Crump (Swindon), 10; 5, D Jessup (King's Lynn), 9; 6, B Penhall (Cradley Heath), 8.

... increase in the interim dividend of between 10 per cent and 12 per cent on last year's payment of 2.14p.

Prospects for the full year look just as exciting, with Christmas sales lifting profits to around the £200m mark compared with £181.2m last time.

The position is slightly different for British Home Stores, reporting on Wednesday. Here the first-half profits will be hard pressed to match the corresponding figure of £10.6m with most estimates pitched at around £8m.

The people aimed at by the group's sales drive are those most badly affected by the recession so sales will have been depressed.

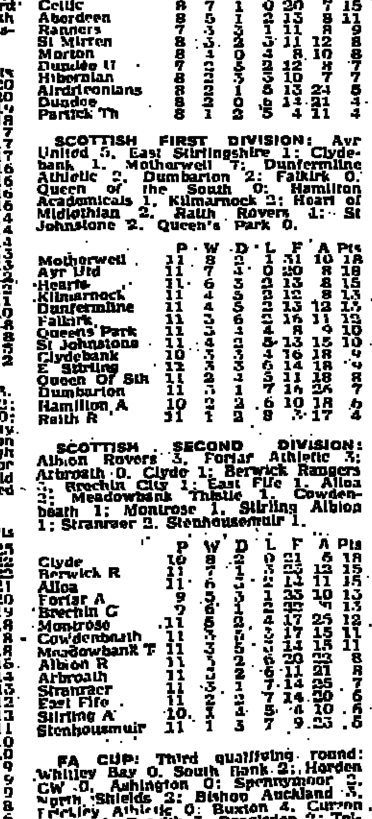
SECOND DIVISION: Barnsley 1, Newcastle United 0; Cambridge United 1, Watford 2; Cardiff City 2, Bolton Wanderers 1; Charlton Athletic 3, Sheffield Wednesday 0; Derby County 1, Blackburn Rovers 1; Luton Town 6, Grimsby Town 0; Norwich City 2, Shrewsbury Town 1; Rotherham United 1, Oldham Athletic 2; Wrexham 0, Crystal Palace 1.

Yesterday
Orient (0) 1 QP Rangers (0) 1
Cunningham Gillard

THIRD DIVISION: Brentford 3, Lincoln City 1; Bristol Rovers 1, Swindon Town 4; Burnley 3, Exeter City 3; Carlisle United 3, Plymouth Argyle 1; Chesterfield 1, Southend United 2; Doncaster Rovers 1, Millwall 0; Fulham 3, Newport County 1; Gillingham 3, Huddersfield Town 2; Oxford United 1, Bristol City 0; Preston North End 0, Reading 0; Walsall 3, Portsmouth 1; Wimbledon 1, Chester 0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Swindon T	10	6	2	2	19	8	20
Chesterfield	10	6	2	2	16	7	20
Doncaster R	9	6	1	2	10	[illegible]	19
Walsall	10	5	3	2	9	6	18
Gillingham	10	5	2	3	17	13	17
Carlisle Utd	10	5	2	3	15	12	17
Reading	10	5	2	3	11	11	17
Millwall	10	5	1	4	17	14	16
Fulham	10	5	1	4	13	13	16
Southend U	10	5	1	4	14	13	16
Oxford U	10	5	1	4	12	11	16
Newport Co	10	4	2	4	15	13	14
Bristol R	10	4	2	4	14	15	14
Exeter C	10	4	2	4	19	22	14
Lincoln C	10	3	4	3	15	11	13
Huddersfield T	10	3	4	3	13	12	13
Portsmouth	10	3	3	4	13	13	12
Brentford	10	3	3	4	10	11	12
Chester	9	2	5	2	7	8	11
Bristol C	10	3	1	6	11	14	10
Burnley	10	2	2	6	11	17	8
Preston NE	10	1	5	4	5	11	8
Wimbledon	10	1	2	7	8	32	5
Plymouth A	10	0	2	8	5	18	2

FOURTH DIVISION: Aldershot 3, Blackpool 2; Bury 3, Port Vale 2; Darlington 1, Mansfield Town 0; Halifax Town 0, Rochdale 0; Hull City 0, Wigan Athletic 2; Northampton Town 0, Bradford City 2; Peterborough United 1, Bournemouth 0; Scunthorpe United 2, Hereford United 2; Sheffield United 1, Hartlepool 1; Torquay United 1, Tranmere Rovers 2.



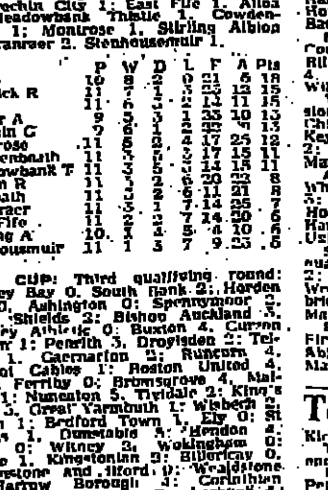
SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Celtic 1, Dundee United 1; Dundee 2, Rangers 3; Morton 3, Airdrieonians 0; Partick Thistle 1, Hibernian 0; St Mirren 1, Aberdeen 2.



ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Old Brentwoods 3, Old Chigwellians 0; Old Carthusians 2, Lancing Old Boys 4; Old Wellingburians 3, Old Cholmeleians 3. First division: Old Bradfieldians 2, Old Etonians 0; Old Reptonians 4, Old Harrovians 2; Old Wykehamists 3, Old Ardinians 2.

European leagues

AUSTRIAN: Sturm 3, Austria Salzburg 1; Wiener Sportclub 0, Rapid 0; SSW Innsbruck 0, Admira Wacker 0; Voest 3, Grazer AK 0.





Today's fixtures

Racing

Cecil has heaven-sent opportunity with Paradis Terrestre

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Undeterred by Simply Great's dismal effort in the Dewhurst Stakes at Newmarket last Friday, Henry Cecil intends running another of his promising two-year-olds, Paradise Terrestre, in the William Hill Futurity, the last of our big two-year-old races, at Doncaster next Saturday. Like Simply Great, Paradis Terrestre is owned by Daniel Wildenstein and like Simply Great he, too, made an encouraging start to his career when he won his only race so far very easily indeed.

But Cecil is fervently hoping the similarity will end there. Simply Great had clearly gone off the boil by the time he came to run at Newmarket. Yesterday, however, both Cecil and George Robinson, our local correspondent, confirmed that Paradis Terrestre looked and moved well when Lester Piggott rode him in a gallop up Long Hill on Saturday morning with Match Winner, Padalco and Queen's Home. On Thursday at Newbury Match Winner can give us an idea of the precise merit of that workout when he runs in the Horris Hill Stakes.

Cecil has won the William Hill Futurity twice since he started training, initially with Take Your Place in 1975 and then again four years later with Hello Gorgeous. So he at least knows what is required.

Over the years we have been accustomed to Vincent O'Brien trying to plunder our top prizes and often succeeding. On Saturday though it will be his son, David, who will be attempting to steal the limelight. Assert will be his first runner in England in this his first season as a licence holder when he takes on Paradis Terrestre in the Futurity which his father won in 1973 with Apalachee.

Judged on the way that Assert put Longleat in his place in the Beresford Stakes at the Curragh 10 days ago, he will be a tough nut to crack at Doncaster. Assert has proved that he goes a mile on soft ground and that will be a big consideration at this time of the year.

As there is still every chance that Norwick will be in the line-up as well, the handicappers in England, Ireland and France will be looking to the Doncaster race to provide them with some much-needed clues as they begin the task of unravelling the form and compiling this year's European Free Handicap for two-years-olds.

By winning the Champion Stakes the way he did at Newmarket on Saturday, Vayrann paid his own eloquent tribute to Bikala. In the Prix du Prince d'Orange at Longchamp towards the end of last month Bikala ran Vayrann to half a length, giving him 2lb. That was his preparatory race for the Arc, so it was only fair to expect him not to be cherry-ripe then. Yet at Newmarket Vayrann was in complete command throughout the last quarter of a mile.

Cairn Rouge, who had won the race 12 months earlier, tried hard to catch him only to find that there was neither a flaw in his stamina nor a chink in his courage. The two may meet again at Laurel on November 5 in the Washington DC International, because both camps were quick to accept John Schapiro's invitation to take part. Cairn Rouge's alternative is a $300,000 race for fillies at Hollywood Park on November 1.

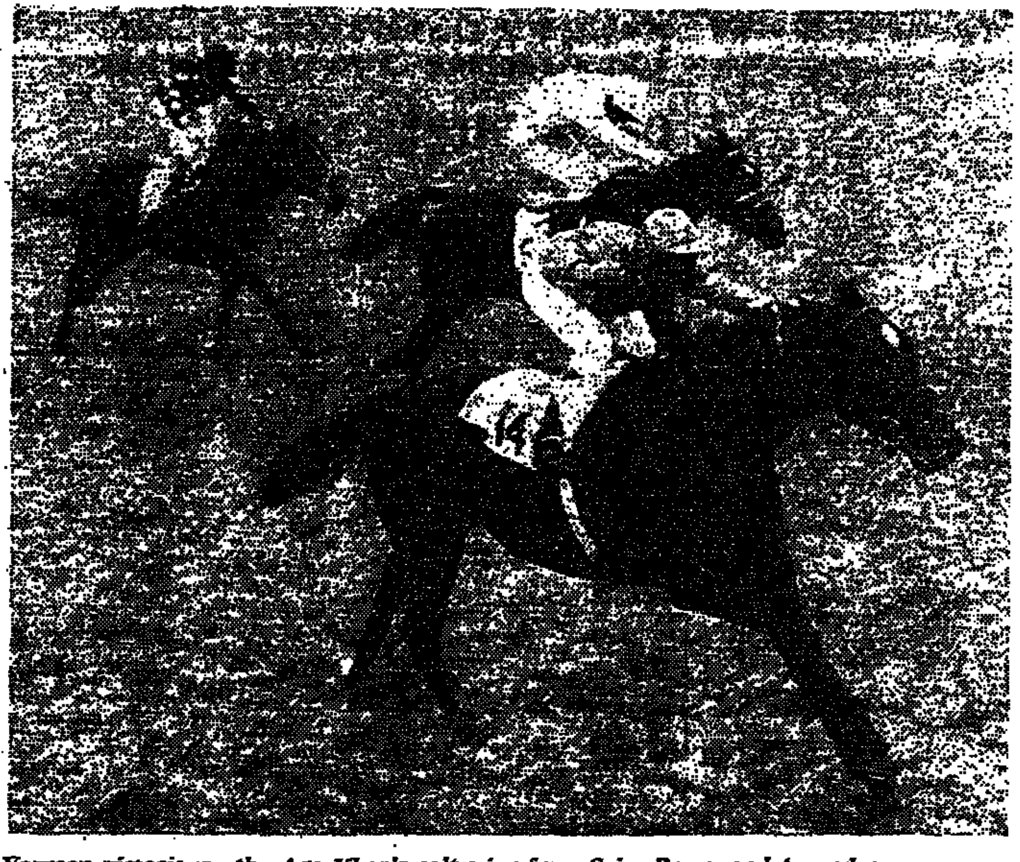
Halsbury's victory in the Tote Cesarewitch was a timely reminder to the doubting Thomases in this fickle world of racehorse ownership that Peter Walwyn has lost none of the skill that took him to the top of his profession in the mid-seventies, even though Lady Luck may well have deserted him during the past three years or so.

A virus played havoc with his stable for two of those seasons. This year his horses have been perfectly healthy but simply not very good and more often than not a trainer is only as good as those in his care. Walwyn decided to train Halsbury with the Cesarewitch in mind from the moment he saw that he had been given only 8st 2lb to carry when the weights were published.

In the event Halsbury had to shoulder an additional 2lb because the stable jockey, Joe Mercer, could not do the exact weight. But as many would testify, that was worth the risk because Mercer has long mastered the art of getting the best out of stayers. Halsbury's final flourish up the hill was as much a tribute to Ardross as it was to his trainer and jockey's skill because Ardross beat the winner and the fourth, Donegal Prince, in the Goodwood Cup.

Early in the day, Tattersalls second big yearling sale had ended on an excellent note with both the aggregate and the average price well up on the corresponding figures last year. So it was with no little justification that Captain Kenneth Watt, the firm's senior partner, was able to say that the results of both their main sales and the decision to switch the dates of those sales in response to the wish of vendors had been a great success.

At long last the majority have every reason to be happy with the way things have worked out this autumn on the sales front, first at Newmarket then with Goffs at Kill, in Ireland, and finally at Newmarket again.



Vayraan victorious : the Aga Khan's colt wins from Cairn Rouge and Amyndas.

Rahotep gets clean away in the mud

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, Oct 18

The ground at Longchamp this afternoon resembled a pudding so it was not surprising that stamina played a role in the results. The Prix du Conseil de Paris went to the well backed Rahotep, who thrashed his nine rivals.

Revelling in the testing ground, Rahotep put eight lengths between himself and the second horse, Two Step, with the third place going to Kntucky River. Rahotep had won the Prix Hocquart back in May over the same course and in the same conditions. He went on to run fourth in the Prix du Jockey-Club before chasing Akarad home in the Prix Niel.

The German-trained Park Romeo in the hands of Yves Saint-Martin came with a late run to take the five-furlong Prix du Petit Couvert. Sonoma was the quickest into her stride and led the field until Ancient Regime took the advantage with 300 yards to run. However, the filly ran out of stamina and could not resist the challenges of Park Romeo, Sonoma, who came again at the finish. The English challenger, sparkling Boy, finished fourth.

Four French horses will contest next Saturday's Turf Classic at Aqueduct. The team is led by the Arc de Triomphe third, April Run, and is reinforced by Detroit, Argument and Nemr. Finally, Landresse should make the Group three Prix de Flore at Saint-Cloud tomorrow from Rixe and Altesse Royale.

STATE OF GOING (official): Leics, good to firm; Hamilton Park, good (last furlong good to soft); Fontwell Park, soft; Kempton Park (tomorrow), soft; Sedgefield (tomorrow), good to firm.

Cricket

S Africa could return to the fold next year

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Cricketers everywhere, except in South Africa (there lies the irony) will be upset by the news of the probable cancellation of the England tour to India because of the inclusion in the England party of two players, Boycott and Cook, who have links with South Africa. Coming in the same year and for the same reason as the England side were obliged to fly out of Guyana, and a few weeks after New Zealand were told that they would not be acceptable in the West Indies later this winter, it throws the cricket world into a state of worsening political confusion.

Because of the way Britain interprets the Gleneagles Agreement—they see the third party, the individual that is, as being free to follow his own conscience so far as South Africa are concerned—and to avoid being sued for restraint of trade, the English Cricket Council brook no interference with the selection of their side. To them the so-called United Nations blacklist is arbitrary and offensive. Because it works retroactively it is also unfair.

In the same way as the Governments of Antigua, Barbados, Jamaica, and Montserrat agreed, in March, to allow Botham's England team to visit them, in spite of Guyana's intransigence, Mrs Gandhi had been expected to be swayed by the wishes of her people. As in the West Indies, cricket in India is one of life's great interests. The excitement there during a Test match has to be seen to be believed.

In their millions, Indians had been looking forward to the arrival of the England team, and particularly to seeing Boycott on what would have been his first full tour of their coutry. That Boycott likes to go to South Africa for a holiday and that Cook has captained Eastern Province in South Africa's Currie Cup, as well as coaching both white and non-white children, is no reason to them, or the Indian Cricket Board, for calling off the tour. It is not as though England send sides to represent them in South Africa any more.

Like the West Indian Board last year, Indian cricket authorities gave England to believe that they were free to choose their side as they wished. At this year's annual meting of the International Cricket Conference it was agreed, anyway, that there must be no coercion by one country upon another where team selection is concerned. Unfortunately, however, it is what the politicians think, and not what the cricketers want that matters in the end. Mr Muldoon, though personally opposed to the recent visit to New Zealand of the Springbok rugby side, was not prepared to order its abandonment. Mrs Gandhi, as a standard-bearer of the Third World, has adopted different tactics.

So what now? To give them some cricket England will probably go to New Zealand instead of to India. Such a contingency has been under discussion for some time, though whereas the Indian tour was due to begin in early November, it is not until after Christmas that the New Zealand season really gets going.

Whether Sri Lanka will feel obliged to follow India's example and turn England away remains to be seen. Having just become entitled to play official Test matches as a result of their being elected to full membership of the ICC (they were proposed by Pakistan and seconded by India) there will be the most acute disappointment in Sri Lanka if England's visit is cancelled. Yet can they afford not to toe the Indian line?

What Mrs Gandhi may have done, and this is the irony, is to increase South Africa's chances of a return to the fold, by creating two distinct cricketing camps, with the white countries, including South Africa, on one side of the fence, and West Indies, Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka on the other. If so, India, West Indies and Pakistan, deprived of the incentive and income, quite apart from the enjoyment, that evolve from playing against England and Australia will soon feel the pinch.

One wonders whether Mrs Gandhi knows that Kapil Dev, India's outstanding all-round cricketer, plays in a Northamptonshire side captained by the self-same Geoffrey Cook and greatly strengthened by the South African, Allan Lamb. The players themselves see the intergration in the English game as their own personal contribution towards international goodwill. Yet to be consistent, Mrs Gandhi, if she is to ban Cook and Boycott, should ban Kapil Dev too.

The fact is, of course, that the whole business is riddled with inconsistencies. If West Indies, as they have, refuse to play New Zealand, but England, rather than going to India go to New Zealand instead, will West Indies refuse to play England ? And if India refuse to play England in India, with Cook and Boycott in the England side, will they also refuse to come to England next year, when they are due unless England gives them an undertaking to observe the UN blacklist, which they will not ?

Not long ago, when England were captained in England by a South African, Tony Greig, Mrs Gandhi came to the cricket, beaming. Now, by declaring Cook and Boycott persona non grata, she threatens to disrupt the game as nothing has done (not even Mr Packer) since the outbreak of the second war. For more than a decade England, partly to gratify, among others, India, have refused to play South Africa. Within a year they may be playing them again. From a cricketing point of view that could be the one good thing to emerge from the week-end's developments.

The cost of the cancellation will be felt by the English counties as well as the State associations in India. If there is no tour at all, the England players will be paid half their basic fee of £8,000. A policy of insurance, prompted by last winter's events in Guyana, will to some extent take care of the English losses. To expect Boycott and Cook both to renounce all contact with South Africa, as a way of saving the tour, would be to accede to political blackmail. Equally, to retailiate by cancelling India's tour of England in 1982, on the principal of an eye for an eye, would get no one anywhere.

Old plans may be revived

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, Oct 18

South Africa's hopes of seeing a team of international, mainly English, cricketers playing here this season have soared with the likely cancellation of the Indian tour. Clive Rice, captain of Nottinghamshire and Transvaal Province, said here this weekend that the England-India cricket row could benefit South Africa. He did not say exactly how and ruled out the chances of an official England team coming to South Africa.

Earlier this year details were leaked of plans to bring to South Africa an international team to play in a big money Kerry Packer type series. Fees of up to £38,000 for half a dozen matches were mentioned. It appeared this weekend that the plan could now be revived. The South African Cricket Union (SACU) is keeping quiet but informed sources said: "The money is still there".

Rice did not believe that West Indies would adopt the same attitude over Boycott and Cook—who have both played in South Africa—touring the islands for the simple reason that financially they could not afford to turn down a tour by England. "They are not a wealthy cricketing country", Rice added. "They need the money."

This weekend five English Test players, Mike Hendrick, Geoff Miller, Peter Willey, Robin Jackman and Wayne Larkins flew home from Johannesburg after playing in a double-wicket competition. Chris Old left earlier but is due back to play for Northern Transvaal in the provincial championship. Transvaal province has signed Alvin Kallicharran, the former West Indies captain, on a two-season playing and coaching contract reportedly worth £41,000.

Leicester programme

Kochia, G Fletcher, 7-13 ... Fox 9
Crowebronze, R Hollinshead, 7-11 Eddery 5 3
Dibbinsdale Lass (D), C Crossley, 7-10 ... Leason 22
Henrietta Maria, H Price, 7-10 McGlone 5 16

Clymene, H Cecil, 8-11 ... Piggott 16
Easy Pitch, J Tree, 8-11 ... Eddery 11
Grand Palace, B Laing, 8-11 ... Cochrane 1
Jury Palace, R Hollinshead, 8-11 Eddery 5 6
Lady Kamina, D Kent, 8-11 ... — 12
Linpac Gold, W Elsey, 8-11 ... Wigham 8
More Hasle, J Bethell, 8-11 ... Johnson 5
Pontin Lass, Thomson Jones, 8-11 .. Rouse 4
Record Answer, R Williams, 8-11 E Johnson 7
Ruhnke River, M Prescott, 8-11 ... Nutter 2
Round Tower, W Hern, 8-11 ... Hide 10
Tequila Sunrise, P Walwyn, 8-11 ... — 14
Window Box (B), H Candy, 8-11 Waldron 15
Wolloitean, G Hunter, 8-11 ... Mathias 3
...mene, 9-2 Round Tower, 5-1 Grand Palace, 6-1 ... 13-2 Record Answer, 10-1 Pontin Lass, Wolloit... Chalkey Road, 14-1 others.

Andy Lou (B), G Toft, 8-3 ... Connorton 5 11
Hillsdown Lad (B), C Huffer, 8-3 Crossley 5 1
Balauna, A Dalton, 8-2 ... Baxter 14
Mexican Link, J Holt, 8-2 ... Waldron 12
Perdiccas, C Austin, 7-12 ... — 1

Leicester selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.45 Tants. 2.15 Tungusta. 2.45 Go Metro. 3.15 Carvers Corah. 3.45 Hillsdown Lad. 4.15 Knave of Trumps. 4.45 Orixa. 4.10 Round Tower.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.45 Tants. 2.15 Tungusta. 2.45 Pete and Dud. 3.15 Whistling Tower. 3.45 Hillsdown Lad. 4.15 Knave of Trumps. 4.45 Chalon. 5.10 Pontin Lass.

Newmarket results

1.35: 1. Lady of Cornwall (11-3 fav); 2. Cool Decision (14-1); 3. Lydia Rose (33-1). 18 ran.
2.25: 1. Vayrann (15-2); 2. Cairn Rouge (8-1); 3. Amyndas (66-1). 16 ran. To-Agori-Mou (5-1 fav).
3.0: 1. Halsbury (14-1); 2. Heighlin (14-1); 3. Military Band (11-2). 30 ran.
3.35: 1. Stracker (10-1); 2. Imagination (12-1); 3. Brookline (20-1). 13 ran. Alvor (5-3 fav). NR: Cassley River, In Slips.
4.10: 1. Ivano (6-1); 2. Noble Gift (5-2 fav); 3. Peacetime (5-1). 15 ran.
4.40: 1. Ash Ridge (16-1); 2. Boldale Lustre (11-4 fav); 3. Steel Glow (7-1). 22 ran.
5.10: 1. Not For Show (12-1); 2. Mummy's Pleasure (7-1); 3. Jacquinta (3-1 fav). 21 ran. NR: Thoughtful.

Kempton Park

1.30: 1. Oscar Wilde (5-1); 2. Swing the Arc (50-1); 3. Ryeman (7-2 jt fav). 25 ran. Prince Northfields (7-2 jt fav). NR: Palmore.
2.0: 1. Migrator (13-2); 2. Ra Tanu (18-1); 3. Freight Forwarder (9-2). 12 ran.
2.30: 1. Approaching (8-1); 2. Shady Deal (8-1); 3. Royal Mail (11-1). 11 ran. Father Delaney (100-30 fav).
3.10: 1. Marshal Night (9-2); 2. Rashed (16-1); 3. Dear Remus (5-1). 6 ran. Mr Marlsbridge (10-11 fav).
NR: Major Owen, Hopeful Answer, Mister Cove.
3.40: 1. Fredo (4-1); 2. New Lyric (9-1 fav); 3. Walking Cane (10-1). 9 ran. NR: Parlon Belle.
4.10: 1. Krug (3-1); 2. Nutty Slack (7-1); 3. Monza (16-1). 24 ran. Comedian (11-4 fav).
4.40: 1. Shane Hill (9-1); 2. Antiacat (10-1); 3. Menaly (15-2). 9 ran. Staunton (10-11 fav).

Bangor-on-Dee

1.30: 1. Shadey Dove (7-2); 2. Kimbury (5-1 fav); 3. Millionadollarman (20-1). 18 ran.
2.0: 1. Pax (9-2); 2. Prince of Normandy (7-2); Ruperlino (30-1). 10 ran. Tilhammer Mill (9-4 fav).
2.30: 1. That's It (12-1); 2. Railway Line (5-1); 3. Ballymadder (3-1). 11 ran. Flamenco Dancer (5-2 fav).
3.0: 1. Masterplan (11-8 fav); 2. Tipo (5-1); 3. All Bright (16-1). 18 ran.
3.30: 1. Golden Vow (13-8 fav); 2. Poverty Bank (2-1); 3. Sholang (16-1). 15 ran.
4.0: 1. Posidyne (4-1); 2. Bold Treaty (25-1); 3. Lutanist (even fav). 17 ran.

Kelso

2.15: 1. Katumba (4-1); 2. Hurry Back (8-1); 3. Mr Pongoe (8-1). 7 ran. Floran (7-4 fav). NR: Golden Glade, My Star Hussar.
2.45: 1. Strike Action (6-1); 2. TV Star (7-1); 3. Waminda (33-1). 18 ran. Spring Moon (11-4 fav).
3.15: 1. Bennachie (5-1); 2. Fortina's Express (13-4); 3. Bobjob (9-4 jt fav). 6 ran. Highway Jewel (9-4 jt fav).
3.45: 1. Gold Invader (5-4 fav); 2. Arkengarthdale (7-1); 3. Pickmore (6-1). 9 ran.
4.15: 1. Go Jack (7-2 jt fav); 2. Donjill (7-5 jt fav); 3. Twiflight (4-1). 13 ran.
4.45: 1. Sword Game (6-1); 2. Czernin (5-2 jt fav); 3. See Merchant (7-1). 13 ran. Arctic Tribune (5-2 jt fav).

Catterick Bridge

2.15: 1. Hazel R'Mill (8-1); 2. Beldale Leader (100-30 jt fav); 3. Hego's Hero (100-30 jt fav). 15 ran. NR: Allo Cherie.
2.45: 1. Saint Crespin Bay (20-1); 2. Kenson Venture (2-1 fav); 3. Lookmore (5-1). 9 ran.
3.20: 1. Mills High (6-1); 2. Only a Shanty (6-4 fav); 3. The Disco Dago (7-1). 16 ran. NR: Fuego Diablo, Flighty Friend.
3.50: 1. Christmas Greeting (5-1); 2. Weavers Pin (5-1); 3. Find the Sun (10-1). 11 ran. Flying Officer (9-4 fav).
4.20: 1. Bravado (9-4 fav); 2. Crackhill (9-2); 3. Trade High (25-1). 8 ran.
4.50: 1. Doubtwash Girl (25-1); 2. Twist Teen (12-1); 3. Zollo (20-1). 21 ran. Steel Charger (6-1 fav).

Hamilton Park

7-4 Jazz Band, 4-1 Trickshot ... flight, 8-1 Great Luck, 12-1 Na... Street, 25-1 others.

4.15 SYMINGTON HANDICAP (£1,959 : 1m 40yd)

2 4330 Running Rocket (CD), T Craig, 4-9-13 ... Graham 7 18
3 0044 Kithairon (D), J W Watts, 10-9-11 Mercer 2
5 0000 Mistress Gay, M Prescott, 5-9-8 Duffield 19
6 3320 Doogali (CD), W H Williams, 7-9-6 Darley 1
7 3100 Hissing Sid, R Hollinshead, 5-9-5 .. Perks 14
8 00-00 Oyston Estates (C), T Robson 5-9-5 .. — 11
9 4022 Pause For Thought (C), Doro's Smith, 4-9-3 ... Fry 7 16
10 00-00 Pinkerton's Man (C), G Richards 5-9-2 ... Webster 9
11 3240 Middlin Thrang, Miss S Hall, 3-9-2 .. Birch 5
12 0321 Mott the Hoople (C, B), P Haslam, 3-9-2 ... Jago 3
14 2010 Tara's Chieftain, G Huffer, 3-9-1 .. Miller 10
15 0100 Gibbon (CD), P Rohan, 5-9-1 .. Seagrave 8
18 0000 Conflict (CD, B), I Walker, 5-8-11 .. — 4
19 3000 Starfinder (C), E Weymes, 4-8-7 .. Wood 17
21 043 Lord Melbourne, J S Wilson, 7-8-5 Carlisle 5 7
22 0002 Man in the Middle (B), D Sasse, 5-8-5 — 15
23 0000 Stay Secret (C, B), W Bentley, 4-8-4 — 6
24 0000 Quaker Star (CD), B Lunness, 5-8-3 ... Ollivier 5 13
28 2030 Thrilling, C Thornton, 5-8-0 .... Lowe 13
7-2 Mott the Hoople, 4-1 Pause for Thought, 5-1 Tara's Chieftain, 7-1 Kithairon, 8-1 Doogali, 10-1 Running Rocket, 12-1 Middlin Thrang, 14-1 Conflict, 20-1 others.

4.45 ABINGTON STAKES (3-y-o maidens : £912 : 1½m)

4 0004 Cona, W D Francis, 9-0 .... Vaughan 7 18
5 0233 Cybrandian, M H Easterby, 9-0 .... Birch 4
6 2003 Kaffir Dance (B), G Richards, 9-0 .. Gray 16
8 00 Petrolic, A Jarvis, 9-0 ... — 1
11 00-30 Selborne Record, J Etherington, 9-0 ... Seagrave 3
12 00 The Mutineer, R Hollinshead, 9-0 .. Perks 7
13 3000 Torremodo, A W Jones, 9-0 .... Webster 6
15 0340 Aminta (B), W Elsey, 8-11 .... Dwyer 2
17 2002 Bustella (B), J Dunlop, 8-11 .... Raymond 17
19 03 Dan's Pet, E Eldin, 8-11 ... — 15
23 0-00 Kentucky, C Thornton, 8-11 .. Bleasdale 14
25 0000 Mossdrum, E Weymes, 8-11 ... Duffield 5
26 0030 My Louise, G Huffer, 8-11 ... Miller 9
27 00-00 Queens Road (B), Mrs C Lloyd-Jones, 8-11 ... — 8
28 Roleoscope, Mrs C Lloyd-Jones, 8-11 .. Lowe 11
29 0000 Sallametti, N Naughton, 8-11 .. Carlisle 5 12
30 0000 Sweet Highness, R Williams, 8-11 .. — 10
3-1 Bustella, 7-2 Cybrandian, 5-1 Dan's Pet, 6-1 Selborne Record, 7-1 My Louise, 10-1 Kaffir Dance, 14-1 Petrolic, 16-1 Aminta, 20-1 others.

Hamilton Park selections

2.15 Willspal. 2.45 Mio Memento. 3.15 Scottish Boy. 3.45 Jazz Band. 4.15 Mott the Hoople. 4.45 Cybrandrian.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Charru. 2.45 Agusta's Pet. 3.15 Keep Smiling. 3.45 Misty Halo. 4.15 Mott the Hoople.

Fontwell Park

Quillery, N Gaselee, 5-11-5 .... Floyd
6 04-21 Bendolus (CD), H Westbrook, 4-11-0 Suthern
9 fb00- Downpayment, M Bolton, 7-11-0 .... De Haan
10 4/2-0 Du Maurier, A Aylett, 8-11-0 .... G Jones
11 0- Hat Trick, T Forster, 5-11-0 .... H Davies
12 Isle of Grain, R Hoad, 7-11-0 .... Goldstein
18 Muricaina, C Willett, 6-11-0 .... Mr Willett 4
21 Rosemay, G Huller, 7-11-0 .. McLaughlin 4
23 1 Stand Easy, I Wardle, 4-11-0 .... M Williams
25 0000- Truncheon, Miss L Bower, 6-11-0 .. McCourt
32 24- Karoberry, R Head, 4-10-9 .... Scudamore
34 044-2 Louis Roederer, N Henderson, 4-10-9 B Davies
37 Mirror Boy, H Price, 4-10-9 .... Gwilliam 4
38 0000- Mr Nimble, A Moore, 4-10-9 .... Moore 4
39 3300- Revolver, S Woodman, 4-10-9 .... W Smith
40 3 Talk It Over, F Winter, 4-10-9 .... Francome
41 000- The Somac, Mrs N Smith, 4-10-9 .... Shilston
9-4 Mirror Boy, 7-2 Louis Roederer, 4-1 Talk It Over, 13-2 Karoberry, 8-1 Bendolus, 12-1 Quillery, 14-1 others.

4.0 VENTNOR BREWERY CHASE (Novices: £1,638 : 2m 2½f)

2 f20-f Crozurry, T Forster, 6-10-13 .... H Davies
3 OpOp Eliza's Toddy, J Elliott, 6-10-13 .. Redmond 4
4 22 Fast Reactor, F Winter, 7-10-13 .. Francome
5 0002- Full Sutton, D Kent, 8-10-13 .... Haynes
7 f0-20 Grand Armagnac, H O'Neill, 6-10-13 .. Gracey
8 00pp- Halley Road, D Browning, 9-10-13 Akehurst 7
9 000-2 Jack Jiggs, B Wise, 9-10-13 .... Rowell
10 340f Mullaboden, J Fox, 6-10-13 .... Jobar
13 p4p0 Royal Blast, J Panvert, 8-10-13 .. Mr Panvert
14 0142- Seed Pearl, J Gifford, 8-10-13 .... Champion
16 403-0 Upton Bishop, Mrs N Smith, 7-10-13 Shilston
19 f3f Round The Twist, Mrs D Oughton, 5-10-12 ... Scudamore
15-8 Full Sutton, 3-1 Fast Reactor, 9-2 Seed Pearl, 13-2 Crozurry, 8-1 Upton Bishop, 12-1 others.

4.30 SOLENT HURDLE (Selling : £696 : 2½m)

3 0 Lost Valley, R Keenor, 4-11-8 .... Wathen 7
4 Morning Enquiry, Pat Mitchell, 4-11-8 Rowell
5 44-32 Powder Horn, W Musson, 4-11-8 .... Coogan
6 0400- Rickford Choice (B), T M Jones, 4-11-8 ... Smith-Eccles
7 0u-0 Strawman, A Davison, 4-11-8 .... Francome
8 0p-0 The Turned Revenge, J Bridger, 4-11-8 Suthern
9 3000 Wissington Joy, N Lee-Judson, 4-11-8 Hughes
11 00 Candy Street, R Hoad, 3-10-5 .... Goldstein
12 p0 Dental Boutique, H O'Neill, 3-10-5 .. Gracey
13 Little Birdie, D Hanley, 3-10-5 .. O'Neill 4
14 0003 Seymour Lady, N Mitchell, 3-10-5 ... McIlfatrick 7
15 00 Sweethill, M McCormack, 3-10-5 .... Smart
16 Toberlovic, A Davison, 3-10-5 .... Kinane
6-4 Powder Horn, 100-30 Seymour Lady, 6-1 Strawman, 7-1 Morning Enquiry, 8-1 Rickford Choice, 10-1 others.

Fontwell Park selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Gwen Eithin. 2.30 Arnaldo. 3.0 Observe. 3.30 Mirror Boy. 4.0 Seed Pearl. 4.30 Powder Horn.

For the record

Golf

PENSACOLA: Open tournament, third leaders: 200: J Pate 65, 69, 65. 204: S Melnyk 67, 69, 68; F Couples 68, 65, 71. 205: R Floyd 70, 68, 67; S Hoch 66, 72, 67; G Gilbert 65, 72, 68; F Zoeller 66, 70, 69; G Cadle 70, 66, 69. 206: T Kite 73, 70, 64; B Lietzke 67, 68, 71; E Fiori 65, 69, 72; H Twitty 67, 67, 72; D Eichelberger 67, 70, 69. 207: H Green 67, 71, 69; G Archer 72, 69, 68. 213: P Oosterhuis (GB) 70, 70, 73.

MELBOURNE: Suntree senior classic, second round leaders (all US): 135: G Littler 67, 68. 139: A Palmer 70, 69; D January 70, 69; B Collins 70, 69; M Barber 68, 71. 140: D Sikes 72, 68; J Barber 68, 72. 141: B Goalby 73, 68; C Sifford 73, 68; B Casper 73, 68; D Finsterwald 71, 70; F Haas 70, 71.

Water polo

PEKING: Invitation tournament: United States 13, Australia 8. Overall: 1. United States; 2. Australia; 3. China.

Rowing

WEYBRIDGE: Long-distance sculls: 1. S. Redgrave (Marlow), 15min 15.0sec; 2. T Cooke (Kingston), 15.30; 3. A Gill (Marlow), 15.54. Other winners, Senior A, P Lion (Maidenhead), 14.07; Senior B, S Simpole (London), 17.58; Senior C, E Pearson (Goldie), 13.37. Women (shell), S Price (Thames), 15.29; Women (Junior), S Wensley (Weybridge), 16.59.

Motocross

HALSTEAD: Unipart International, race 1: 1. H Carlqvist, Yamaha (Sweden); 2. D Watson Yamaha (GB); 3. D Thorpe, Kawasaki (GB). Race 2: 1. Carlqvist; 2. Watson; 3. Spence, Yamaha (Ireland). Overall: 1. Carlqvist 2pts; 2. Watson 4; 3. Spence 8.

Lacrosse

NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Cheadle 13, Mellor 9; Heaton Mersey 7, Old Waconians 11; Old Hulmeians 10, Urmston 11; Old Stopfordians 10, Stockport 4; Timperley 13, Sheffield University 8.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Hampstead 8, Lee 8; Hillcroft 7, Buckhurst Hill 13; Purley 4, Kenton 11.

Yachting

CAPE TOWN: Round the world race: First leg: Handicap positions: 1. Kriter IX (A Viant, France), 840hr 33min 39sec; 2. Charles Heidsieck (A Gabbay, France), 850:35:20; 3. Flyer (C van Rietschoten, Netherlands), 867:06:57; 4. Berger Viking (P Lunde, Norway), 899:23:42; 5. Alaska Eagle (N Bergi, US), 904:18:40; 6. Outward Bound (D Taylor, NZ), 906:21:35; 7. Disque d'Or (P Fehlmann, Switzerland), 909:05:41; 8. Bubblegum (I McGowan-Fyfe, GB), 914:42:05; 9. Morbihan (E Riguidel, France), 927:57:57; 10. Xargo III (P Kuttel, SA), 929:20:52. Other British placings: 15. F C F Challenger (L Williams), 944:18:35; 25. United Friendly (C Blyth), 1,061:07:05.

Motor sport

KUALA LUMPUR: Motorcycle Grand Prix (500cc): 1. B Sheene (GB), Yamaha, 42min 46.1sec (1min 23.5sec); 2. H Kawasaki (Japan), Suzuki RG 497, 43:05.3 (1:24.9); 3. R Mamola (US), Suzuki RG 500, 43:13.1 (1:24.6). Improved motorcycle 125cc: N Ichinose (Japan), Honda RS, 16:06.3 (1:35.3). Motorcar Grand Prix: 1. A Miedecke (Australia), Ralt RT 4, 40min 23.2sec (1min 19.1sec); 2. G Lawrence (NZ), March 81A, 40:51.2 (1:19.9); 3. K Smith (Australia), March 822, 41:04.0 (1:20.0).

Rugby League

JOHN PLAYER TROPHY (Saturday): Hunslet 8, Widnes 34; Warrington 24, Fulham 15. (Yesterday): Batley 7, Featherstone Rovers 16; Carlisle 14, Cardiff City 7; Castleford 21, Leigh 7; Dewsbury 2, Hull KR 34; Halifax 7, Hull 26; Huddersfield 15, Huyton 17; Keighley 27, Wakefield Trinity 22; Leeds 11, Wigan 10; Oldham 21, Doncaster 7; Rochdale Hornets 3, Bradford Northern 19; St Helens 16, Barrow 16; Swinton 32, York 5; Whitehaven 11, Salford 19.

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Blackheath 2, Mid-Surrey 0; Cheam 1, Reading 5; Hampstead 2, Teddington 3; Hounslow 2, Hawks 1; Maidenhead 0, Bromley 1; Richmond 5, Wimbledon 0; St Albans 0, Guildford 2; Slough 2, Cambridge University 0; Southgate 1, Dulwich 1; Spencer 1, Purley 0; Surbiton 0, Beckenham 5; Tulse Hill 6, Old Kingstonians 1.

SOUTH LEAGUE: Middlesex Berks, Bucks and Oxon: City of Oxford 4, Hayes 2; Goan 4, Amersham 1; Indian Gymkhana 0, Polytechnic 1.

HONGKONG: Junior world cup tournament: Australia 10, Singapore 0; South Korea 2, Japan 2; Hongkong 3, Oman 0.

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT (Saturday): England 2, West Germany 1; Scotland 1, Netherlands 8. (Yesterday): England 2, Netherlands 3; Scotland 0, West Germany 7.

Yachting

ROYAL BURNHAM: Dragon Coq'uille St Jacques (M Patton); Squib: Printer's Devil.

LYMINGTON: Marl Computer Solent series class I, Saracen (I S McCarthy); class II, Framboise (G C Thompson); class III, Seniola III (J R F Adams); class IV, Smitty (T and J Smith); class V, Pacific (D P Pearce); class VIA, G Force (D A Williams); class VIB, Gemma (Miss A Devlin); class VII, Roulette (R Cowper); class VIII, Slensel (A Salanson).

Volleyball

MEXICO CITY: Women's world championships: Brazil beat Costa Rica 15—1, 15—0, 15—0; Cuba beat Canada 15—7, 15—13, 10—14; Australia beat India 15—9, 15—14, 15—7.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division: Spark London 3, Granwood Rockets (Nottingham) 2; Liverpool Cardinals 3, Weymouth Rembrandt 2; Kelly Girl Internationals (London) 3, Hillingdon 0.

Motor cycling

SYDNEY: Six-hour production classic: 1. D Petersen (SA) and N Hoscoch (NZ), Suzuki GSX-1100; 2. M Campbell and R Heyes (Australia) Suzuki; 3. S Gall and R Boulden (Australia) Yamaha XS-1100.

Cycling

COMO: Tour of Lombardy, leading placings: 1. H Kuiper (Netherlands) 6hrs 32min; 2. M Argentin (Italy) 6:32:27; 3. A Chinetti (Italy) same time. 14. S Roche (Ireland) 6:33:50.

Cricket

SHEFFIELD SHIELD: Queensland 247 and 379 for 9 (K Wessels 106, A Border 52); Victoria 315 (G Yallop 87, G Watts 60). Western Australia 166 and 255 for 8 (B Laird 110 not out, K Hughes 60); South Australia 107 (T Alderman 7 for 49).

BULAWAYO: West Indians 219 and 93 for 2 (D Haynes 36 not out); Zimbabwe 274 (R Brown 102; H Joseph 3 for 60). One-day game: Zimbabwe 227 for 5 (D Fletcher 54); West Indians 173 (Streak 4 for 43). Zimbabwe won by 55 runs.

Hockey

Dutch treat for the English

By Sydney Friskin

England 2 Netherlands 3

England emerged from the quadrangular tournament, sponsored by Rank Xerox at Loftus Road, with a creditable 50 per cent record, beating West Germany 2—1 on Saturday, and just losing a thrilling match to the Netherlands yesterday. The fact that the Dutch won 7—3 at Karachi last January, shows how considerably the gap has been narrowed.

The first of the day's shocks was delivered by Bhaura in the fourth minute. He ran on to a perfect through pass by Dodds and took the Dutch goalkeeper by surprise with a great shot at high speed. He was closely marked after that. Dodds, who was the liveliest of England's middle three, had earlier rescued the home side by saving on the line from Litjens off a short corner.

But the Dutch soon began to reconstruct and Van't Hek drew level in the 22nd minute with a well-taken goal scored on the reverse after the ball had run loose from a free hit. Bhaura, taking advantage of the defensive error, scooped the ball inches wide of a post two minutes before the interval.

Another rescue act was performed by Taylor, who dived to save a penalty stroke by Ties Kruize early in the second half but the Dutch, who were awarded a short corner, in somewhat dubious circumstances, took the lead through Litjens, who scored with a well placed shot. Midway in this period, the Netherlands increased their lead through Bouwmann from open play. But England were not yet out of the game, Khehar scoring off the rebound after Wilkinson had done the groundwork.

England's goals against West Germany on Saturday, came from two short corners converted by Barber. The Germans also scored from a short corner through Peter, who led his team to a 7—0 victory over Scotland earlier yesterday. The Scots, who lost 8—1 to the Netherlands on Saturday, were unprepared for a tournament of this quality, and will need to take a good hard look at the whole situation.

ENGLAND: I Taylor; J L Duthie, M D Wilkinson, P J Barber, N Hughes (captain), S S Khehar, R D A Dodds, D G Westcott, R H Brookeman (sub. G N Francis), K S Bhaura, C Rule.

NETHERLANDS: J Clauhuis, P Litjens (captain), T Sieens, A Den Harlog, C Diepeveen, T Doyer, T Kruize, R J Heijn (subs. J C Jennlskins), M van Grimbergen, R Bouwmann, T Van't Hek.

Umpires: C Kraft (W Germany), and G Van Den Berghe (Belgium).

Athletics

McGlinn wins marathon

By a Special Correspondent

Jim McGlinn, a 28-year-old Army physical training instructor from Granard, County Longford, ran the race of his life to win the Glasgow international marathon yesterday. Always in the leading bunch of runners, McGlinn took more than his own fair share of the pacemaking duties and struck decisively on the only hill of the flat, fast course at the 24 mile mark.

From then on, it was all over as he sped to a victory in 2hr 18min 24sec just outside his own personal best set in the Netherlands last year. Alan Cole of Swansea Harriers, winner of the Finchley 20 mile classic earlier this season, clipped 12 minutes off his previous best performance when finishing runner-up in 2hr 18min 53sec.

In the ladies' race Lesley Watson, world 50 mile record holder, showed the effects of her intensive competition during the past summer when she slipped to an unexpected defeat competing in her twentieth marathon of the year. She still intends to run in next weekend's New York race despite being beaten by Priscilla Welch from Dunrossness in the Shetland Isles.

Equestrianism

Broome jumps into sixth Lancia

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

David Broome, who has already show jumped his way into the driving seat of five Lancia motor cars, qualified to win a sixth at the national equestrian centre at Stoneleigh, yesterday, with Mr Ross, the most exciting horse to join his stable in the last decade. He won the Lancia trophy by 6.4 seconds from David Bowen on Scorton, last year's King George V Cup winner at the Royal International Horse Show.

The Lancia accummulator was another trimph for young Lesley McNaught on Lady Inchcape's Stephano, a winner on Friday, who had less to do in winning from Geoff Goodwin.

Caroline Bradley rode Tricentrol Waggoner to win the Talent Spotter's Stakes from John Lanny, who beat Robert Smith on Stowaway and Harvey on Wigwam.

The puissance on Saturday, sponsored by Radio Rentals, went to four rounds and was won at 6ft 7in by John Whitaker on the grey, Irish bred Mount Castle, from Geoff Goodwin on Garth

RESULTS: Lancia Trophy: 1, D Broome, Mr Ross; 2, D Bowen, Scorton; 3, Miss L McNaught, Everest Radius. Texaco Stakes: 1, Miss J Germany, Mandingo; 2, Miss C Bradley, Tricentrol Waggoner; 3, Miss L McNaught, Lady Inchcape's Whato.

Rugby League

Swinton sweep home

By Keith Macklin

There were two surprises in yesterday's John Player Trophy first round ties as the first division clubs Wakefield Trinity and York, tumbled to second division sides at Keighley and Swinton. It could be said that Barrow's 16—16 draw at St Helens was also a surprise in view of the fact that St Helens scored 40 points against Barrow when they met in a Lancashire Cup game earlier this season.

There were no arguments about the victories of Keighley and Swinton, indeed Swinton gave York an almost indecent hammering, scoring 32 points against five and running their first division opponents off their feet, particularly in the first half. The Swinton scorers were Vigo, two tries and Ashcroft, Mellor, Wilson and Brown with one try each. Mellor also kicked six goals. Roe scored a try for York and Gibson landed a goal.

Keighley's win was much closer in scoring, but equally well-deserved. Wakefield Trinity were always behind and Keighley scored two tries in six minutes to give their effort the right inspiration early in the game.

Castleford, the Yorkshire Cup winners, beat their Lancashire Cup counterparts, Leigh, 21—7 to win revenge for last week's league defeat. Woods kicked an early goal for Leigh but at half-time Castleford were ahead. Castleford scored five tries to one, their touchdowns coming from Ward (two), Fenton (two) and Timson, Finch adding three goals. Cooke got the solitary Leigh try.

Fulham put up a brave but unavailing fight against the holders, Warrington, on Saturday. They must blame themselves for a 24—15 defeat, since they conceded foolishly petulant penalties, gave Warrington nine points start, pulled level at 12—12 and then allowed the Warrington second row forward, Eccles, to crash through twice, scoring once himself and making another try for Mike Kelly.

Widnes set off in search of another trophy with a big win at Hunslet, the young winger, Basnett, scoring five tries. In the game between the two new clubs Carlisle came from 7—2 down at half time to beat Cardiff City 14—7. Carlisle scored tries through Youngman, Evans and Hollingsworth, with two goals from Ferres and a drop goal from Stephenson. Fleay scored a try for Cardiff and Fenwick kicked two goals.

Rugby Union

Midlands build a wall that Australians find too hard to scale

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Midlands 16 Australians 10

Not too many British combinations can have given a major touring side six points start and then come back, as the Midlands did at Leicester on Saturday, to achieve a thoroughly honest victory. It was marked up by one goal, two penalty goals and a try to two penalties and a try, and the manner in which the home forwards created it may have surprised themselves as well as that sagacious coach, "Chalky" White, who is accustomed to making lineout bricks without a surfeit of straw.

After an encouraging start at the set pieces, which tended to mask the rawness of a young scrum half, Australian work at the lineout declined to a point where, in the second period, they won barely half of their own throws. Their support play in this area was so untidy as to constitute an open invitation to Wheeler and company to plunder the loose ball.

On a broader front, there was a similar lack of support for their men in the tackle, with the result that the opposition often regained immediate possession. Australian mauled possession was lost too often for comfort and, before the interval, there were suggestions that their scrummage was vulnerable against an eight-man heave.

A back division running increasingly short of good ball contrived one good try from an opposing drop-out, but midfield elaborations regularly came unstuck against the swift and strong defence. By then, such operations were made more risky by a greasy ball, though it might have been wiser for Paul McLean to kick more often for position and then for everyone to concentrate on spreading it more quickly to the wings, where Moon confirmed his pace and Martin his strength if no very obvious ball sense.

Their pragmatic coach, Bob Templeton, had no excuses on offer afterwards, observing that a good kick in the backside would not have done them any harm at this stage. "We have," he added with truth, "a lot of work to do."

But after playing Oxford University on Wednesday there will be no apparently comfortable fixtures in the near future. The North, Bridgend, Wales B and Pontypool are the next opponents in line. Ray Prosser would be losing no sleep had he been at Leicester. However, the Wallabies expect to have Hipwell playing in their game against the North. That should be an important plus for them behind a pack whose performance on that occasion may be crucial to their immediate prospects.

A feature of Saturday's contest was the quality of play by both full backs. Rose, indestructible in the face of some uncompromising tackling when he stormed through the middle, supplied some touches of the highest class. For the Australians, Gould confirmed his pace and strength and revealed a left boot with the punch of a howitzer.

As it turned out the late withdrawal of Dodge with a hamstring injury was not crucial to Midland aspirations. Davies transferred his defensive qualities to the centre, where he made a likely dart or two, and the shrewd and lively Cusworth, coming in at stand-off half, must have been happy to link up with a partner, Thomas, whose nous and all-round display won him more good marks in the notebook of national selectors.

But it was their forwards on this occasion to whom the prime accolade was due: to Wheeler an inspiring leader, to all from five at the set pieces and to a flexible loose trio certainly not outshone by formidable opponents.

Both Midland tries were created by their forwards close in. Paul McLean had kicked two good early penalties for the Australians (but missed a not too testing third) when, around the half-hour, Robbins picked up from a Midlands scrummage. Thomas ran flat to the short side, cleverly making room for Holdstock to break the last tackle.

It was 6—4 to the tourists at the interval but Rose soon thumped over a penalty from 40 metres to put the Midlands in front. McLean had sliced another, not easy penalty attempt when deftly timed passes by O'Connor and Gould freed Moon for the try that put the Australians in front again.

Almost at once the Midland forwards generated a long and productive churn from a lineout. Their try, credited to Jeavons and converted by Rose, made it 13—10. Finally, Rose all but made Midland asurance doubly sure with another penalty—this as a result of an offence at a ruck.

MIDLANDS: W M H Rose (Cambridge University); M Holdstock (Nottingham), C R Davies (Cambridge University), [illegible]; [illegible] Cusworth (Leicester), [illegible] Thomas (Bedford); [illegible] Wheeler (Leicester, captain), [illegible] Jeavons (Moseley), [illegible] Robbins (Coventry) [illegible].

AUSTRALIANS: R G Gould; M C Martin, [illegible], M D O'Connor, B J Moon; P E McLean, [illegible]; [illegible].

Referee: C Norling (Wales).

☐ The England B international against France B, scheduled for Leicester on October 31, has been switched to Bristol on November 21. The change has been forced by the clash of the original date with a series of northern group county championship matches.



Under strain: Peter McLean keeps the ball from the predatory Joyce and Jeavons of the Midlands

Golf

Graham's ironwork constructs victory

From Mitchell Platts
Paris, Oct 18

David Graham, of Australia, put together a final round of 70, two under par, to win the £13,000 first prize in the Lancome Trophy on the 6,800-yards Saint-Nom-La-Bretèche course here today. Graham, who won the Phoenix Open and the United States earlier in the season on the United States tour, made an uncomfortable start but in the end his 72-hole aggregate of 280 gave him five strokes over Sandy Lyle, who returned a best-of-the-day 68, and Japan's Isao Aoki (72), who shared second place. Nick Faldo made three birdies in his last four holes for a 71 which earned him fourth.

Graham set out last with a three-stroke cushion, but that might have disappeared had he not holed from six and eight feet to save his pars at the first and third holes respectively. There can be little doubt that his decision after the second round to return to the putter with which he won the United States Open made a considerable difference to his attitude on the greens, but he also won by producing some immaculate iron shots.

At the 394-yards fourth, which today was playing straight into a strong wind, he struck a three iron from 185 yards out and the ball finished within three feet of the hole. That gave him the first of three successive birdies, as he went on to hole from six feet and 20 feet at the fifth and sixth. From that point the tournament was over.

This has been a wonderful year for Graham, and it is far from over. He is now returning to his native Australia, where he will play in the Westlakes Classic, a tournament he won in 1979, in Adelaide starting on Thursday. He will follow that with three more events on the Australian tour before going to South America for three tournaments. Travelling and golf are two words that go together and Graham seems unperturbed by the pressures which they bring.

Lyle has earned himself a rest following a hard season in Europe, but he showed with his 68 that his game is in the right groove for him to go to the Japanese circuit with some confidence on November 8. Before that he marries Christine Trew, a golfer of some distinction on the women's circuit.

Throughout the tournament, Lyle found little fortune on the greens and six of his seven birdies today came with putts of less than ten feet. He played quite beautifully, a six iron which pitched six inches from the hole at the ninth illustrating his accuracy. The £4,500 he received for finishing joint runner-up for the second time in three years in this event was no less than he deserved.

FINAL PLACINGS: 280: D Graham (Australia), 71, 71, 68, 70. 285: I Aoki (Japan), [illegible]; S Lyle (GB), [illegible], 68. 286: N Faldo (GB), [illegible]. [illegible] L Trevino (US) [illegible] 77.

Final lacks atmosphere

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

It ought to be embedded somewhere in the rules of golf that shared lunch tables and fairway fraternization are not permitted between matchplay opponents. We would then have been spared the repellent spectacle of Jenny Lee Smith and Beverley Lewis actually enjoying each other's company before and during the final of the British women's championship, sponsored by Lambert and Butler, at Moor Park on Saturday.

For spectator satisfaction matchplay demands a touch of malice, of barely disguised delight in rubbing your opponent's nose in the mud. How can that apply when your opponent is your best friend? Perhaps, in all seriousness, that was one of the reasons why the final lacked atmosphere. Another was the drizzle that enveloped the afternoon, another Mrs Lewis's inability quite to achieve the high quality of strike of earlier rounds, and yet another a feeling of predestination in Miss Smith's favour, as with Severiano Ballesteros a week earlier at Wentworth.

Miss Smith is contemplating a couple of months in this country followed soon by six months in the United States in defence of her players' card there — unless an exciting project elsewhere bears fruit. Barry Edwards, executive director of the Women's Professional Golf Association, is leaving for Australia soon to explore the possibility of a WPGA tour there early next year, culminating in an Australian women's Open.

The project has a number of hurdles to negotiate, one of which is the need to lure Jan Stephenson back home from the United States for the Open. Miss Stephenson has provided the success story on the American circuit this year and this, allied to her stunning looks, makes her return home almost crucial to the whole enterprise.

RESULTS: Final: Miss J Lee Smith beat Mrs B Lewis (8), 3 and 2. Third place: Mrs C Sharp (unseeded) beat Miss C Panton (4), 5 and 2. Semi-final round: Miss Smith beat Mrs Sharp, 7 and 5; Mrs Lewis beat Miss Panton, 5 and 1. Prize money: Miss Smith, £5,000; Mrs Lewis, £2,500; Mrs Sharp, £1,500; Miss Panton, £1,000.

Oxford's more balanced attitude lifts the depression

By David Hands

Oxford Univ 3 Richmond 15

Oxford University, who meet the Australians on Wednesday, may take more encouragement from their defeat on Saturday than the tourists can have done from theirs. In the first serious encounter of term, against a physically bigger and stronger Richmond side and without four of their eight resident Blues, the students lost by two goals and a penalty goal to a penalty on a dank and dismal day at Iffley Road.

Depressing though the weather may have been, Oxford's attitude was uplifting. For several seasons they have been recognized to be strong up front and indifferent behind; that may be about to change with the advent of two schools internationals, Millerchip of England and Barnes of Wales, and two senior internationals, Wyatt of England and Crowe of Australia. Throw the Canadian three-quarter, Bibby, recently returned from his country's South American tour, into the bag and the bouncy scrum half, Luddington, and you have a mixture of considerable potential.

The mixture did not produce the right result against Richmond, but it may be only a question of time. On Saturday, too, it was the strong running of Halliday which caught the eye and all but led to tries for Ewart and Crowe; on the first occasion Oxford had retreated to halfway and Barnes was preparing for the conversion before the referee, Laurie Prideaux, after consulting the touch judge, ruled that Ewart had gone into touch in the act of scoring.

Oxford deserved a try, too, for their second-half efforts. In the first Richmond had dominated the ball without actually scoring as many points as they should. Their most penetrative back was Lewis, who joined in every attack like a man who had spent a frustrating morning sitting in Southern Region trains (which he had) and consequently felt the need to stretch his legs. He scored a try after Preston switched the direction of attack. Green's conversion giving Richmond a six-point lead.

Thereafter Richmond grew slacker and slacker. Oxford's challenge at the lineout grew perceptibly, Searle harried the loose ball and, under the sympathetic interpretation of the revised tackle law given by Mr Prideaux, Oxford's confidence increased. Luddington enjoyed a splendid game throughout and in Barnes—despite his admitted preference for full back—Oxford have a stand-off out of a classic Welsh mould.

Sharp forced his way over for Richmond's second try, which Green converted, and there were penalties for each side by Preston and Barnes. But the lasting impression was of the maturity of the newly-constructed Oxford tight forwards in the face of physical adversity and the encouraging words of Oxford's captain, Roberts, whose intention it is to play a much more balanced game than Oxford sides of the recent past.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: C Millerchip (King Henry VIII, Coventry, and Lincoln); C Ewart (St Edward's Oxford, and St Edmund Hall), P Crowe (Sydney University and University), *S Halliday (Downside and St Benet's Hall), D Wyatt (Colchester and St Catherine's); S Barnes (Bassaleg and St Edmund Hall), *R Luddington (KCS Wimbledon, and St Edmund Hall); N Herrod (King Henry VIII, Coventry, and St John's), A Hobart (Minster, Southwell, and Exeter), A Abbott (Sydney University and Queen's), D O'Grady (Wellington College and St Hilda's), C Hugo-Hamman (University of Cape Town and Jesus, captain), *M Gargan (St Peter's, York, and St Edmund Hall), J Searle (King's Tynemouth, and Hertford), *A Brooks (Plymouth College and Hertford).

RICHMOND: P Lewis; R Osborne, L Williams, N Preston, K Bassom; C Green, M Conner; A Shortland, N Vinter, J Thorn, J Fenton, M Hess, M Slagter, C Sharp (captain), R Edwards.

Referee: L Prideaux (North Midlands).

Virtuosity bows the knee

By Tom Cooban

Headingley 10 Cambridge Univ. 9

Cambridge University lost heart in the middle of their match at Kirkstall, and Headingley won by a try and two drop goals to three penalty goals. Application triumphed over virtuosity. Until half-time a different result was on the cards, Cambridge's text-book rugby, varied by neat innovations, often caught Headingley off-balance. It was a half-hour before the home team gained a footing in their opponents' half.

The Cambridge pack won most of the scrums, and when they did not, they wheeled to deny Headingley advantage. Walker and Macklin won lineout possession, and Allchurch led raids which troubled Headingley. Cullen's speed at half-back gave Dalby, his partner, opportunities he used well.

But because the confidence to go it alone was often lacking, Cambridge's half-time score was limited to two penalties by Hoskin and Dalby. They were inhibited by Headingley's collective endeavour and firm defence. For Headingley, Riozzi in the lineout and Higgins in the loose set up several attacks. It was from a lineout that Isherwood, their lively stand-off, was given the ball and sufficient time to drop a goal.

After Higgins scored when he joined a three-quarter move soon after half-time, Headingley prospered. Their full back, Peebles, whose kicking had often saved them in the first half, now took on an attacking role. They lost their lead when dissent at a refereeing decision cost them 10 yards which brought Hoskin near enough the posts to kick a penalty, but they had the commitment to regain it.

Runs by Isherwood and Eagle, Headingley's right wing, showed the fragility of Cambridge's defence and Higgins nearly scored another try. Isherwood then dropped another goal from a lineout.

Cambridge, with five Blues in the team, must realise the scope they have for improvement but, of course, it should be a different story when their internationals, Davies and Rose, rejoin them.

HEADINGLEY: A Peebles; J Eagle, P Philpot, A Laycock, M Mulligan; W Isherwood, J Harrison; M Tattersall, T Sinclair, A Machell, R Jarwinski, M Beaumont, J Riozzi, G Williams, K Higgins (captain).

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: A K Hampel (Marlborough and Downing); A J Wheelhouse (Bradford GS and Jesus), M K Hoskin (Marling and St Catharine's), T S O'Brien (Bradford GS and Jesus), S J Cooke (Stonyhurst and Magdalene); D J Dalby (Sherbourne and St John's), *J C Cullen (Christ's Hospital and Downing); *C J Kingston (Durham and Magdalene), N J Baldock (Epsom and Magdalene), A Beare (Haberdashers Aske's and St Catharine's), P J Horner (Campbell College and St Catharine's), T J Robinson (Rugby and St John's), *D R Walker (Lancaster RGS and Downing), *T J Allchurch (Redditch HS and Downing, captain), *A J Macklin (Felsted and St John's).

Referee: M J Fisk (Yorkshire).

Murphy shows his merit

By Gordon Allan

Wasps 12 London Irish 15

London Irish say Barry Murphy is the best scrum half in London. At Sudbury on Saturday he was his nimble, resourceful self and scored the only try of this London merit table match, in which the Irish beat Wasps by a goal, two penalty goals and a dropped goal to three penalties and a dropped goal.

The man who made the ball available for Murphy to score was O'Driscoll, and that was appropriate, because they, as much as anyone and more than some, made victory possible for the Irish. O'Driscoll's craft was constantly in evidence in the loose and at the back of the lineout, and Murphy made light of the heavy going with some runs whose feathery quality put you in mind of Phil Bennett. When he scored, from 20 metres out, he turned several Wasps defenders to stone.

Meanwell converted Murphy's try and kicked two penalties. Condon dropped a goal with his left foot, the ball clearing the crossbar by little more than the length of a cigarette. The dropped goal and one of the penalties occurred just after half-time, when Wasps led 12—9. The tactical kicking of Meanwell and Condon, in the air or along the ground, was another blessing to the Irish and a curse to Wasps.

The referee awarded 30 penalties, and it felt like twice that number. This did not endear him to the crowd. But if the players break the laws, what else could he do? All the same, it was a vigorous and enjoyable match which both teams did their best to keep open. Extra Irish verve, especially in the pack—you could call it green fire—probably made the ultimate difference.

Wasps missed Melville at scrum half, and the Irish defence was equal to everything thrown at them in midfield by Taylor and Cardus. Jones (two) and Stringer kicked Wasps' penalties and Taylor dropped their goal.

So the Irish are still unbeaten. In fact, since the end of last season, they have won 13 consecutive matches, if you include the six on their Canadian tour in August, when they did not concede a try. They seem well launched on another memorable season, like the one before last.

or not he is the best scrum half

As for Barry Murphy, whether in London, he is probably the best scrum half London Irish have had since Andy Mulligan, over 20 years ago.

WASPS: N Stringer; R Pellow, M Taylor (captain), R Cardus, S O'Reilly; A Jones, M Evans; P Rendall, M Duffien, A Islchel, M Leggett, J Bonner, R Smith, J Lambden, A Dun.

LONDON IRISH: P O'Donnell; J Bates, K Allwright, N Murphy, C Meanwell; H Condon, B Murphy; T Hennessy, G Beringer, P Enevoldson, P Crotty, G McCarthy, D McCracken, J O'Driscoll, M Smythe (captain).

Referee: R Glass (London).

Hungarian girl adds spice to Brighton event

Tennis

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Six of the 10 most prominent women singles players in this year's French, Wimbledon and United States championships will compete in this week's Daihatsu tournament at the Brighton Centre. They are Tracy Austin, Sylvia Hanika, Virginia Ruzici, Pamela Shriver, Barbara Potter and Mima Jausovec. The seedings predict that Susan Barker and Anne Smith will join them in the last eight.

Two first-round matches will be played this evening, but today's programme primarily concerns the impressively talented field for the qualifying competition. This began yesterday and will be completed tomorrow morning when four players will advance to the main 32-strong draw.

The two "wild card" places allocated at the organizers' discretion have gone to Kate Brasher, of Britain, aged 19, and Andrea Temesvari of Hungary, aged 15, but, at 5ft 9ins. and 9st, physically more mature than her years may suggest.

The presence of Miss Temesvari, whose first opponent will be a qualifier, is an unexpected bonus for the tournament. This pretty and charming girl took up tennis in Algeria, where her father was coaching basketball. Last May she qualified for the French championships and in the first round came within two points of beating Andrea Jaeger in straight sets.

This is the fourth year of a tournament that has swiftly acquired a reputation as one of the most distinguished and congenial events on the British fixture list. In conjunction with the "John McEnroe Show", at Wembley (November 10-15), it brings the domestic scene to an attractive climax. Wembley will coincide with the women's world team championship for the Federation Cup to be played in Tokyo. Many of the women players will therefore be particularly eager to maintain or raise the level of their tennis.

Badminton

Stevens to miss first game against Sweden

By Richard Eaton

England's anxieties over their increasingly injury-prone national champion, Ray Stevens, continue. Stevens, aged 30, will not play in the singles against Sweden in the first match of the series, sponsored by Crest Hotels, at Chester today.

England were put out of the Thomas Cup by Sweden the last time the competition was held in 1979 and regard the tour, which continues at Bradford on Wednesday, Mansfield on Friday, and Swindon on Sunday, as a vital part of the build-up for the Thomas Cup to be held in this country in May. The absence of Stevens, who has had ankle and knee injuries and also pulled out halfway through the China tour with a back injury last May, is therefore particularly disappointing.

Not only is his drive, loyalty and commitment an inspiration to the team but his latest mishap, a persistent thumb injury that caused him to withdraw from the Friends Provident Masters at the Albert Hall, is just one in a growing line.

He will, however, play in the doubles in a new pairing with the hard-hitting Stephen Baddeley while Mike Tredgett, with whom Stevens won the European title in 1978, continues his interesting partnership with Martin Dew that surprisingly took the Masters title.

Extra responsibility lands on the shoulders of the England No 2, Kevin Jolly. He plays the top singles against Thomas Kihlstrom who, although 32, is highly skilful and experienced and beat Jolly in the Masters. If England are to win, mature performances are also needed from the two teenagers, Nick Yates and Baddeley, in the other two singles.

PERTH: Championships of the Highlands: Finals: Men's singles: N Yates beat S Baddeley, 15—5, 15—5. Women's singles: S Podger beat G Gilks 11—0, 12—10. Men's doubles: B Gilliland and D Travers beat M Dew and D Bridge, 18—17, 15—12. Women's doubles: N Perry and G Gilks beat S Podger and K Chapman, 15—7, 15—3.

Senior clubs reject leagues

By Peter West

The 22 members of the Association of Senior Clubs, meeting at Moseley yesterday, confirmed their opposition to a league system as proposed by the Rugby Football Union for 1983-84. I understand that they voted solidly for a national merit table which they want to see inaugurated next season. An official statement is expected today.

At a meeting of the senior Midland clubs last week there was a proposal that the new merit table should comprise all 22 of the association's members, as well as the three London exile clubs. It appears more likely, following yesterday's meeting, that the total number of clubs competing could be restricted to 16. A sub-committee has been appointed to thrash out the details over the next few weeks.

Predictably enough, there was a split vote at Moseley on the issue of all county rugby being played on Saturdays in the RFU's new two-tier competition proposed for next season. Senior clubs in the Midlands have long been opposed to such an idea, London clubs hardly less strongly. However, if the clubs get their way with the national merit table, as opposed to leagues, it may be found that in a spirit of give and take they are prepared to back the RFU on the county front.

If the RFU are obliged to abandon their idea for a league structure headed by three divisions in a national competition, it certainly does not mean that they cannot pursue their objectives at lower levels. There is plenty of support for leagues among junior clubs and a number of constituent bodies already has their plans laid to get these competitions under way the season after next.

Weekend results

TOUR MATCH: Midland Division 16, Australia 10.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Lancashire 39, Cumbria 0; Northumberland 22, Cheshire 0; Yorkshire 23, Durham 4.

CLUB MATCHES: Aberavon 7, Moseley 7; Broughton Park 3, Sheffield 30; Bedford 4, Ebbw Vale 3; Birmingham 12, Weston-Super-Mare 18; Birkenhead Park 13, Preston Grasshoppers 12; Cardiff 32, Bath 3; Chester 18, Orrell 30; Coventry 6, Bridgend 17; Cross Keys 12, Maesteg 12; Exeter 13, Saracens 3; Fylde 25, Rugby 3; Gloucester 19, Newport 0; Gosforth 25, Vale of Lune 15; Halifax 31, Middlesbrough 0; Harlequins 6, Rosslyn Park 14; Harrogate 22, Hull and ER 14; Headingley 10, Cambridge University 9; London Scottish 23, Blackheath 3; London Welsh 16, Llanelli 14; Morley 6, Liverpool 3; Neath 3, Swansea 34; Newbridge 18, Tredegar 3; New Brighton 6, Roundhay 15; Northern 15, Tynedale 3; Nuneaton 12, Metropolitan Police 12; Oxford University 3, Richmond 15; Penarth 26, Lydney 15; Pontypool 14, Sale 6; Wakefield 16, Otley 22; Wasps 12, London Irish 15; Waterloo 6, Nottingham 15.

Torquay v Plymouth Albion—Cancelled.

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Boroughmuir 15, Hawick 29; Gordonians 13, Kelso 19; Selkirk 33, Jedforest 0; Stewart's Melville FP 13, Melrose 15; Watsonians 16, Gala 22; West of Scotland 3, Heriot's FP 15.

SCHOOL MATCHES: Abingdon 9, Radley 3; Elleyne's, Stevenage 8; Hitchin 12; Arnold 21, Blackpool Collegiate 0; Bancroft's 3, Eltham 19; Barnard Castle 34, St Bees 0; Bedford 21, Oundle 0; Bishop Douglas East Finchley 3, William Ellis 15; Bishop Vesey's 35, King's, Worcester 0; Bishop's Stortford 25, Perse 0; Bournemouth 10, King Edward VI, Southampton 14; Blundell's 27, Tiverton Colts 8; Bristol GS 20, Sir Richard Huish 3; Bromsgrove 6, Wycliffe 3; Bryanston 6, Bishop Wordsworth 3; Canford 28, Monkton Combe 0; Castleford HS 18, Normanton FHS 37; Cheltenham 0, Clifton 0; Cheshunt 25, Sheredera 0; Chislehurst & Sidcup GS 6, Emanuel 0; Cranbrook 7, Caterham 9; Cranleigh 0, St John's Leatherhead 3; Dauntsey's 4, Wellington (Somerset) 12; Dean Close 20, Marling 3; Denstone 10, St Peter's York 31.

Dover College 9, King's, Rochester 4; Dulwich 17, Felsted 4; Ellesmere 9, Belmont Abbey 4; Epsom 7, Christ's Hospital 21; Galashiels 9, Fettes 60; Gravesend 26, St Olave's 8; Guildford RGS 53, Chichester 6; Gunnersbury 0, Latymer Upper 16; Haberdasher's Aske's, Elstree 10, St Paul's 3; Haileybury 0, Uppingham 12; Hampton 9, Reigate 6; High Wycombe RGS 27, Sir William Borlase 0; Ipswich 7, Culford 9; King Edward VII, Lytham 18, Kirkham 10; King Henry VIII, Coventry 24, Worcester RGS 4; RCS Wimbledon 10, King's Canterbury 10; King's, Taunton 21, Allhallows 4.

Borg to rest for four months

Naples, Oct 18.—Bjorn Borg said here yesterday that he is tired of playing tennis and will rest for four months, but denied rumours that he would retire.

Before losing to Adriano Panatta, of Italy, in the semi-final round of the City of Naples Cup, Borg said: "I need a rest. I am mentally and physically tired of playing. I hope that in April, when I take it up again, my desire to go onto the tennis court will return."

NAPLES: Quarter-final round: B Borg (Sweden) beat S Mayer (US), 6—3, 6—2. Semi-final round: G Mayer (US) beat C Barazzutti, 6—3, 6—0; A Panatta beat B Borg, 6—4, 6—4. Final: Mayer beat Panatta 6—3, 6—2.

BASLE: Swiss indoor championship, quarter-final round: J-L Clerc (Argentina) beat S Krulevitz (US), 6—2, 6—3; T Waithe (US) beat S. Glammalva (US), 6—1, 6—0; I Lendl (Switzerland) beat E Dibbs (US), 6—1, 6—0; H Guenthardt (Switzerland) beat A Gomez (Ecuador), 6—4, 4—6, 6—3. Semi-final round: Clerc beat Waithe, 5—7, 7—6, 6—3; Lendl beat Guenthardt, 6—3, 6—1. Final: Lendl beat Clerc, 6—2, 6—3, 6—0.

TOKYO: Borden women's classic final: R Rinaldi (US) beat K Harrington (US), 6—1, 7—5.

DEERFIELD BEACH (Florida): Lynda Carter women's classic, quarter-final round: S Hanika (WG) beat R Casals (US), 7—5, 6—4; P. Shriver (US) beat A White, 6—2, 6—1. Semi-final round: C Lloyd (US) beat Miss Shriver, 7—5, 6—0; A Jaeger (US) beat Miss Hanika, 6—0, 6—4.

SYDNEY: Australian indoor championship, final: J McEnroe (US) beat R Tanner (US), 6—4, 7—5, 6—2. Doubles final: McEnroe and P Fleming (US) beat S. Stewart and F Taygan (US), 6—7, 7—6, 6—1.

BOURNEMOUTH: Under-16 tournament: Boys: Semi-final round: P Moore (Surrey) beat S Cole (Surrey), 4—6, 6—0, 7—6; R Whichello (Kent) beat J Goodall (Yorkshire), 6—0, 6—3. Final: Whichello beat Moore, 6—1, 6—2. Girls: Semi-final round: S Sullivan (Essex) beat C Gillies (Hampshire), 6—3, 6—0; C Bhuquandas (Middlesex) beat A Grant (Lincolnshire), 6—2, 6—1. Final: Miss Sullivan beat Miss Bhuquandas, 6—2, 6—7, 6—3.

Squash rackets

Old master run off his feet

By Rex Bellamy

Enviably frisky and foxy though he is, Mohamed Yasin predictably failed to give Ross Norman 20 years in the generation game that concluded the South of England championship, sponsored by the Gateway Building Society, at Brighton yesterday. Norman won the final 9—3, 9—7, 9—4, the scores disguising the fact that every game was a symmetrical 11-minute package.

Norman, aged 22, was playing a man who was runner-up in the 1974 British Open, when already, logically, too old to pretend to that sort of eminence. Yasin is a little thicker around the waist these days but in short bursts is still capable of subtle and often dazzling versatility in his shot-making.

His New Zealand opponent joined in the bluff and the artful manoeuvring without looking outclassed at that sort of thing. Norman was adept at opening up the court by mixing the long and short games. Some of his angles and drops went down because he left no margin for error. But he could afford to be ambitious. He made the little man from Karachi run too far too fast too often. At 42 it is still possible to pick up a shot in one corner. The problem is picking up the next—because of declining speed in recovering position.

The last day of the tournament was clouded by the death of Richard Bourne, who collapsed on court in the first game of the final of the event for players aged 55 and over. Bourne was Buckinghamshire champion nine times in 16 seasons from 1951 to 1966 and his unquenchable zest for the game has since made him a familiar and respected competitor at the over 45 and over-55 levels.

Jahangir taken all the way

By Richard Eaton

Jahangir Khan, aged 17, of Pakistan, duly began his match preparation for his attempt on the world title in Toronto next month by winning the first prize of £1,800 in his first tournament of the British season. The event was the Welsh Masters, sponsored by Urethane Foam Operatives, at the Meadow Court country club, Swansea, on Saturday.

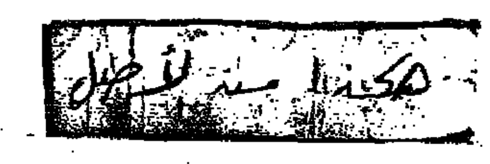
Those were the only predictable facts about him. Hidayat Jahan, his fellow London emigré who helped Jahangir to the verge of becoming a world beater, on this occasion dished out some encouragement to Geoff Hunt, the world champion. Jahan was two games down, just as he had been against the Egyptian, Gamal Awad, in the semi-final round.

He was even match point down at 6—8 in the third game. But eventually he kept his opponent on course for an hour and 22 minutes and to the general surprise stretched Jahangir the full distance before losing 9—6, 9—2, 8—10, 6—9, 9—2.

Jahan probably has a greater range of strokes than ever before, and certainly offers subtler contrasts. He has often threatened to tear opponents apart at the seams. On Saturday he was able to tease mistakes from Jahangir with changes of pace and varieties of direction from the front court, produced without a semblance of tell-tale back swing.

It prompted Jahan, ranked four in the world, and 31 years, to claim himself still a serious challenger. His moral success also raised one or two questions about Jahangir's challenge. He has, apparently, been hitting the tin quite a bit in practice. It is this tendency he has to erase during the months remaining if he is to become world champion.

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SECRETARIAL

also on page 23

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KANO STATE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

TENDER NOTIFICATION KNADP 1

PLANT, HEAVY AND LIGHT VEHICLES

Supply and delivery of Plant, Heavy and Light Vehicles to Kano State Agricultural Development Project (KNADP) in Kano, Nigeria.

The Federal Government of Nigeria is to receive a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) toward the cost of the KNADP and it is intended that proceeds of this loan will be applied to payments under the contracts for which this invitation is issued. Payments will be made only upon approval by IBRD in accordance with the terms and conditions of the loan agreement.

PLANT

Category	Item	Description	Quantity
1	1	200 HP (149Kw) approx. Crawler Tractors. Power Shift with angle dozer	4
	2	ditto but fitted with straight bull dozer.	3
	3	*ditto plus rear mounted triple shank ripper.*	5
	4	130 HP (97Kw) approx. Wheel loader, power shift, with 2.0 c.m. multi purpose bucket.	8
2	1	135 HP (101Kw) approx. Motor grader with side mould board and underslung scarifier.	13
3	1	75 HP (56Kw) approx. Agricultural type tractor fitted with hydraulic 3 point linkage and fitted tow-bar together with hydraulic tipping trailer.	27
	2	75 HP (56Kw) approx. Agricultural tractor fitted with hydraulically operated back hoe with 0.7 c.m. bucket and matching front-end loader.	5
4	1	120 HP (90Kw) approx. Self propelled vibrating roller/compactor fitted with 2.0 metre wide vibrating steel front roll. Minimum static weight unballasted 10,000 Kg.	9

HEAVY VEHICLES

5	1	10 tonne truck chassis with 230-250 HP (170-190Kw) engine and fitted with hydraulically tipped all steel body of 8 c.m. struck capacity.	19
	2	Ditto but fitted with 8,000-10,000 litre water tank.	20
	3	ditto but fitted with 9,000 litre tank for transporation of diesel fuel.	6
	4	270 HP (200Kw) approx. prime mover with fifth wheel coupled to gooseneck articulated 40 tonne capacity and loading low-loader trailer.	6
	5	ditto but with 27,000 litre fuel tank.	1
6	1	7 tonne truck chassis with engine driving the rear wheels and fitted with hydraulically tipped all steel body of 4.0 c.m. struck capacity.	7
	2	ditto as 1 but fitted with flat bed and hinged drop sides and tail board.	7
	3	*ditto as 1 but fitted with flat bed crane.*	4
	4	5 tonne truck chassis with engine driving the rear wheels and fitted with flat bed and hinged drop sides.	5
7	1	Breakdown/Accident Recovery Vehicle GVW 12,000 kg min.	4

LIGHT VEHICLES

8	1	1,600-2,000 cc saloon cars with four doors.	68
9	1	1,500-2,000 cc Pick-Up 0.5 tonne.	172
10	1	2,200 cc approx. Four-Wheel drive, long wheel base.	76

CONDITIONS

The following important conditions, among others, will apply:

1. Bidders may quote for the supply of one or more complete categories.
2. Bidders may only quote for the supply of Light Vehicles manufactured in member countries of the IBRD (and Switzerland).
3. A 15% margin of preference in bid Evaluation will be allowed for plant and equipment manufactured in Nigeria.
4. The Bidder must have an established Agent in Nigeria with fully equipped workshop facilities, comprehensive spares, warehouse and must carry out the Manufacturer's warranty maintenance.

Bidding documents containing all instructions and specifications may be obtained from:—

The Chief Engineer, KNADP, PMB 3130, Kano State, Nigeria

or, the Authorised office for distribution of bidding documents

KASRA, 141 Nine Mile Ride, Finchampstead, Wokingham, Berkshire, England RG11 4HY. Tel: (0734) 734774. Telex: 847507.

All applications for Bidding Documents must be accompanied by a non-refundable fee of N150.00 payable to "KANO STATE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, NIGERIA", or £100 Sterling payable to KASRA. Completed bids must be submitted in sealed envelopes to the office of the Chief Engineer, KNADP, P.M.B. 3130 Kano by 5.00 p.m. on Monday 30th November, 1981.

Bids will be opened in Public at the above office at 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday 1st December, 1981.

PROGRAMME MANAGER
KNADP

TENDER NOTIFICATION KNADP 2

CULVERT MATERIALS

Supply and Delivery of (CULVERT MATERIALS) to Kano State Agricultural Development Project (KNADP) in Kano, Nigeria.

The Federal Government of Nigeria is to receive a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) toward the cost of the KNADP and it is intended that proceeds of this loan will be applied to payments under the contracts for which this invitation is issued. Payments will be made only upon approval by IBRD in accordance with the terms and conditions of the loan agreement.

CULVERT MATERIALS

Category	Item	Description	Quantity
1	1	Culvert material	4,000 metres required to be phased over one year

CONDITIONS

The following important conditions will apply:—

1. Bidders may quote for the supply of one or more complete categories.
2. Bidders may only quote for the supply of plant and equipment manufactured in member countries of the IBRD (and Switzerland).
3. A 15% margin of preference in Bid Evaluation will be allowed for plant and equipment manufactured in Nigeria.
4. *The Bidder must have an established Agent in Nigeria with fully equipped workshop facilities, comprehensive spares, warehouse and must carry out the manufacturer's Warranty Maintenance.*

Bidding documents containing all instructions and specifications may be obtained from:—

The Chief Engineer, KNADP, PMB 3130, Kano State, Nigeria

or, the Authorised office for distribution of bidding documents

KASRA, 141 Nine Mile Ride, Finchampstead, Wokingham, Berkshire, England RG11 4HY. Tel: (0734) 734774. Telex: 847507.

All applications for Bidding Documents must be accompanied by a non-refundable fee of N150.00 payable to "KANO STATE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, NIGERIA" or £100 Sterling payable to KASRA. Completed bids must be submitted in sealed envelopes to the office of the Chief Engineer, KNADP, PMB 3130, Kano by 5.00 p.m. on Monday, 30th November, 1981. Bids will be opened in Public at the above office at 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 1st December, 1981.

PROGRAMME MANAGER
KNADP

TENDER NOTIFICATION KNADP 3

GARAGE AND MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

Supply and Delivery of (GARAGE AND MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT) to Kano State Agricultural Development Project (KNADP) in Kano, Nigeria.

The Federal Government of Nigeria is to receive a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) toward the cost of the KNADP and it is intended that proceeds of this loan will be applied to payments under the contracts for which this invitation is issued. Payments will be made only upon approval by IBRD in accordance with the terms and conditions of the loan agreement.

GARAGE AND MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

Category	Item	Description	Quantity
1	1	75mm Water Pump	5
2	1	2.5 KW Portable Generator Set	5
3	1	Stationary Compressor	4
4	1	Arc Welding Set and Accessories	4
5	1 2	Pedestal Drill Bench Drill	4 4
6	1	Power Hacksaw	3
7	1	Steam Cleaner, Oil Fired	4
8	1 2	Master Mechanic Tool Set General Purpose Tool Set	8 8
9	1	Acetylene and Oxygen Cutting Torch with Accessories	9
10	1	Blacksmith's Tool Set	5
11	1	Miscellaneous Workshop Equipment	As Specified
12	1	50,000 Kg. Hydraulic Press (Floor Mounting)	3
13	1	*300 KVA (approx) Generating Units*	14

CONDITIONS

The following important conditions, among others, will apply:

1. Bidders may quote for the supply of one or more complete categories.
2. Bidders may only quote for the supply of plant and equipment manufactured in member countries of the IBRD (and Switzerland).
3. A 15% Margin of preference in Bid Evaluation will be allowed for Plant and Equipment manufactured in Nigeria.
4. The Bidder must have an established Agent in Nigeria with fully equipped Workshop Facilities, Comprehensive Spares, Warehouse and must carry out the Manufacturer's Warranty Maintenance.

Bidding documents containing all instructions and specifications may be obtained from:

The Chief Engineer, KNADP, PMB 3130, Kano State, Nigeria

or, the Authorised office for distribution of bidding documents

KASRA, 141 Nine Mile Ride, Finchampstead, Wokingham, Berkshire, England RG11 4HY. Tel: (0734) 734774. Telex: 847507.

All applications for Bidding Documents must be accompanied by a non-refundable fee of N150.00 payable to: "KANO STATE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, NIGERIA" or £100 Sterling payable to KASRA.

Completed bids must be submitted in sealed envelopes to the office of the Chief Engineer, KNADP PMB 3130 Kano by 5.00 p.m. on Monday, 30th November, 1981.

Bids will be opened in Public at the above office at 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 1st December, 1981.

PROGRAMME MANAGER
KNADP



Commercial Property by Baron Phillips

City rents of £45 a square foot forecast

Rents on prime office sites in the City will reach between £40 and £45 a sq ft by 1985, according to a survey by Richard Ellis.

At present rents in the prime banking and insurance areas are about £27 a sq ft, an increase of 12.5 per cent since January.

Demand for offices in the prime areas has been maintained in spite of the recession although take up of space is down on last year.

The agents estimate that 1.8 million sq ft has been taken off the market this year compared with 2.7 million sq ft for the whole of last year. Ellis forecasts about 2.25 million sq ft will have been leased by December, although it seems possible that lettings may be a little less.

While demand for prime sites has been maintained there has been a noticeable slackening of take-up in some areas especially for big blocks, say Ellis. The amount of space under offer in EC2, between Moorgate and Bishopsgate for example, has been much lower than last year.

Although there are a number of big schemes available on the fringes, the agents say, prospective tenants are prepared to wait for better sites.

There has been a strong demand for blocks under 10,000 sq ft around EC3.

In the three months to September the amount of space coming on to the market passed one million sq ft, taking new supply in the year so far to 2.5m sq ft. Ellis expects that its original forecast of 3.5m sq ft by the year end to be accurate.

These figures do not include about 600,000 sq ft of offices which are being built and are scheduled for completion by the end of this year. There is more space, too, in uncompleted schemes and existing buildings which are also expected to reach the market soon.

At present supply exceeds take-up by about 770,000 sq ft and the agents expect this is to rise by at least one million sq ft by January.

Strong demand from both domestic and foreign banks has been maintained although it has become more difficult to find suitable space this year in the central financial area of the City. In the past 12 months the Midland Bank has acquired about 280,000 sq ft, which includes its recent leasing of Watling Court and St Magnus House.

The City is still attractive to foreign banks which want to establish themselves or want to expand. Some of these include banks at present based in Paris which have been disturbed by the policy of bank nationalization of the Mitterrand government.

□ Because of volatile interest rates recently, money brokers have been taking a much greater interest in property. There has been a strong demand in the insurance sector as big brokers rationalize plans in readiness for the new Lloyds building due for completion in 1986.

□ The £500m Abbey Life Property Fund has been extending its portfolio into agricultural land with the acquisition of 7,000 acres of farmland this year. In the first nine months, Abbey spent about £9m on farmland.

The biggest single purchase has been 2,300 acres of the Hatton Rock Estate in Warwickshire, regarded as one of the most productive farms in the Midlands. Mr Ray Milton, executive director of the Abbey Property Fund, said: "With prices of agricultural land at lower levels than for some time, we have taken advantage of the good buying opportunities for high quality land. In all cases we have purchased the freehold of land of excellent quality farmed by tenants who all have considerable experience and ability."

Recently the fund has taken on the redevelopment of a prime 35,000 sq ft retail area in the centre of Chelmsford in conjunction with Weavergate, part of the Pengap group. The scheme is expected to cost about £5m for 11 shops and a restaurant.

□ NMT Industrial Storage Group is to go ahead with a warehouse scheme on a 16-acre site in Rotherham close to junction one of the M18 motorway. Outline permission has been granted for 250,000 sq ft. Work has started on the first phase for 120,000 sq ft and is expected to be completed by the spring. The total cost of the development is expected to be more than £6m.

□ R. P. Martin, the international foreign exchange broker, has purchased the lease on 52,000 sq ft of offices opposite St Paul's Cathedral as its new United Kingdom headquarters.

The company has already sublet 16,000 sq ft on basement, ground and first floors to an international bank. Letting agents are looking for tenants to occupy the remaining 13,800 sq ft at a rent of £17.50 a sq ft.

Cluttons acted for the Church Commissioners, the landlords, and the brokers were advised by Jones Lang Wootton.

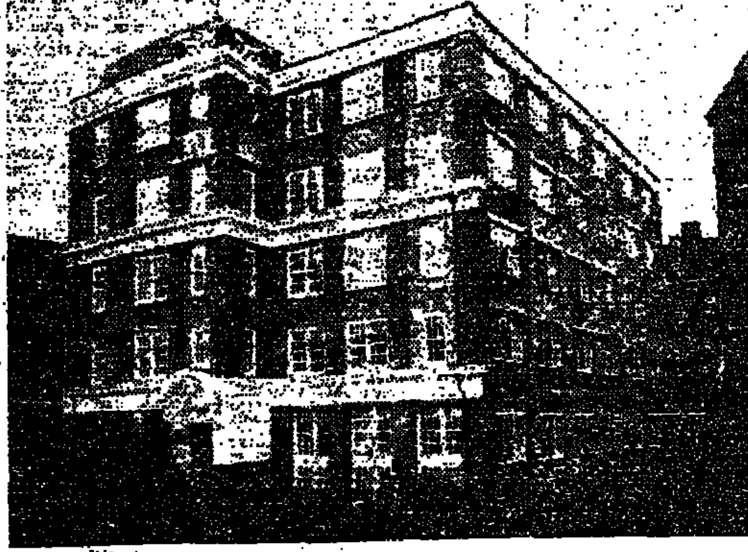
□ Slough Estates has let its Leopold Business Centre in Brussels to the Commission of the European Communities. It is situated in the Quartier Leopold at the junction of the Rue Luxembourg and the Rue Marie de Bourgogne, and covers 183,000 sq ft of air-conditioned offices and basement parking. The building will be fully occupied by the Commission from the beginning of next year.

The company was represented by Jones Lang Wootton in the negotiations with the Commission.

□ Scottish Widows Fund and Life Assurance Society is to buy the freehold of a 40,376 sq ft office development which is being built in Kings Road, Reading at a cost of about £6m.

The scheme, which will be completed in early 1983, is being developed by Arundell House Securities in with Hooper and Ashby.

Rents in Reading are more than £12 a sq ft and the fund has based its commitment on an initial yield of 6 per cent. Richard Ellis acted for the developers and the fund was advised by Jones Lang Wootton.



Glengate Properties and Algrey Developments have completed their £5m 28,500 sq ft office refurbishment at 43 Bartholomew Close, EC1. The developers are looking for a rent of £12.15 a square foot for the building, which has a 20-line telephone system and two telex lines already installed. Joint letting agents are Jones Lang Wootton and Healey & Baker.

Continued on page 21

PERSONAL COLUMNS

"I sought in mine heart . . . till I might see what was that good for the sons of men, which they should do under the heaven all the days of their life."—Ecclesiastes 2:3.

BIRTHS

CASSIDY.—On October 16th, at Dulwich Hospital, to Michele (nee Barguss) and Cass—a son (John James).
BORRELL.—On September 30th, at Poole General Hospital to Susan (nee Foster) and David—a son (Oliver John), a brother for Humphrey.
KNELL.—On October 16th, at Cheltenham Maternity Hospital, to Davina and Bill—a sister for Alexander and Eloisa, Candida.
SCHOFIELD.—On October 13th, 1981, to Dene and Stephen—a daughter (Alexandra Cera Stratton).
VALENTINE.—On October 14, to Janet (nee Weir) and Jimmy—a daughter.
WEST.—On October 16th, at Royal Bucks Hospital, to Diana (nee Duncombe) and Jeremy—a daughter.

BIRTHDAY

BARON BOULOS: Best wishes for a happy 21st, and a very happy future. From your father and mother.

DEATHS

ADAMS.—On October 13th, Charles Anthony Adams, publisher Moonraker Press, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts, aged 62. Funeral at Haycombe Crematorium, Bath, on Thursday 22nd at 2.40 pm. Family flowers only. Donations to Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, c/o H. S. Bowyer, Silver St., Bradford-on-Avon.
ALBERT.—On October 16th, 1981, Alfred Sydney David, aged 75, at home in Wimbledon after a long illness borne with courage and humour. Service at Putney Vale Crematorium at 12 noon on Friday, October 23rd. Family flowers only but donations if desired to Merton Cancer Relief, 110 Parkway, Raynes Park, S.W.20.
BLANDFORD-HARRIS.—On October 16th, 1981, peacefully, after a long illness, at his home, Arden, 8 Paradise Close, Eastbourne, Sussex. Gordon Hugh, dearly loved husband of Hilda Victoria. Funeral private. Family flowers only.
CLIFFORD.—On October 15th, peacefully at home, *Dorothy Margaret*, beloved wife of Miles Clifford, after a life of supreme unselfishness. Funeral at Temple Guiting, Gloucestershire, Thursday, October 22nd at 2.30 p.m. Family flowers only. Contributions if desired to National Society for Cancer Relief, Lloyds Bank, Montpellier, Cheltenham.
CRAIG, EMILY.—Wife of the late Professor John Craig, beloved mother to Diana, Bridget, David, Deborah and Felicity. Died in London, Friday, October 16th, 1981.
CATCHPOLE, CORA.—Peacefully, on October 9th, 1981, beloved wife of Cyril Catchpole, beloved mother of Joan, greatly loved by many people. Funeral, Friday, October 23rd, at 11.15 a.m., at St. John's Parish Church, The Green, Sidcup, Kent. All are welcome. Funeral Directors, Chappell & Sons, 48 High St., Sidcup, Kent, or donations to Bexley Hospital or Queen Mary's Hospital, Sidcup, Kent.
DUNNINGTON.—On October 16th, Harold Vincent (Don) of 39 College Rd, Maidenhead, cherished and beloved husband of Yvonne and wonderful father of Sharon, Lee, Heather and Trevor. *Funeral Service at Slough Crematorium*, Stoke Rd, Tuesday, 20th October, 11 a.m.
FULLER.—On October 16th, 1981, at home, Sir Gerard Fuller of Neston Park, Nr Corsham, Wiltshire, beloved husband of Mary. Funeral Service private, please no flowers or letters, but donations may be sent for the St Johns Ambulance Brigade (Corsham division) to Jollys Funeral Directors, Milsom St, Bath.
GARMANY.—On 15th of October, 1981, in Thailand, Christopher, beloved son of Joyce Garmany.
GORDON-BROWN.—On 16th October, 1981, at University College Hospital, London, *Douglas Spencer*, The Black Watch (Retd.), very dear husband of Lilie, and dear father of Ian, Sheena, Alec and Rosemary. No mourning at his especial request. Private family cremation.
HUNTER.—On October 16th, 1981, peacefully, in hospital at Portsmouth in her 90th year, Gladys Maude Hunter, wife of the late Vere Hunter and much loved mother of Valerie, Daphne and Denis. Service at Portchester Crematorium, Hants., on Wednesday, 21st October, at 3.30 p.m. Enquiries, please, to Barrells *Funeral Directors*, Portsmouth 824 831.
O'DONNELL.—On 15th October, 1981, peacefully in his sleep, the Very Reverend Canon James Dermot, Parish Priest of St. John Fisher, Merton. Requiem mass at 11 a.m., 22nd October, at St. John Fisher Church, Cannon Hill Lane, S.W.20. Flowers to Knox Brothers, 184 Mitcham Road, S.W.17, by 9.30 Thursday morning.
PURCELL, MARGARITA NORAH.—On October 13th, peacefully. Funeral at St Marylebone Crematorium on Friday, 23rd October, at 3.30 p.m.
SMAILES.—On 15th October, 1981, suddenly Gilbert Martin, aged 57, of Lloyds Bank, Caterham-on-the-Hill, Surrey, beloved husband of Barbara and father of Hilary and Melanie.
WHITTUCK.—On 12th October, 1981, John Aubrey Claypole, of Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol, suddenly. Funeral service at Westbury Parish Church, on Tuesday, 20th October, at 2.45 p.m., followed by interment at Canford Cemetery. Flowers to Thomas Pakeman & Son, Clifton, Bristol.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

FLEMING.—A memorial service for Mrs Ann Fleming will be held at 11.30 a.m., on Friday, November 20th, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly.
LAURIE.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Lady E. F. Laurie will be held at All Saints Church, Odell, Bedfordshire, on Monday, 26th October, at 2.30 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

BARNETT.—In affectionate and proud memory of Isobel.—Steve and Lenny

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Assisted places under the new Government Scheme will be available for boys entering the School at age 11, and entering the Sixth Form at 16, in September, 1982.

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Further information from the Admissions Secretary, Haberdashers' Aske's School, Elstree, Herts, WD6 3AF. 01-207 4323.

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LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICES

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Where From Next? 7.05 Mars; 7.30 Prehistoric People: Unearthing our Past; 7.55 Closedown. 9.08 For Schools, Colleges: Going to Work; 9.33 Technicians in Industry; 10.00 You and Me, For four and five-year-olds (not Schools); 10.15 Music Time; 10.38 British Social History; 11.00 At the Dentist's; 11.23 Talkabout; 11.42 Poetry; 12.07 Closedown. 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: A visit to Hollycombe to see an old fashioned fairground. 1.45 Chock-a-Block: A See-Saw programme (r). 2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures; 2.18 Read On! 2.40 Out of the Past; 3.00 See Hear! The secrets of Ceefax and Tenko for the hard-of-hearing; 3.25 Delia Smith's Cookery Course. Lesson three: Pastry.

3.55 Play School: For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC2).
4.20 Cartoon: Mighty Mouse in Hansel and Gretel.
4.25 Jackanory. Philip Madoc reads the first part of The Black Horn by Clare Cooper.
4.40 Jigsaw. A puzzling-picture programme.
5.05 John Craven's Newsround.
5.10 Blue Peter. Sarah Greene traces the story of Englishman, Will Adams, the only non-Japanese to become a samurai.
5.40 News with Richard Baker. 6.00 Nationwide.
6.55 Angels. Drama with the nurses of a Midlands general hospital.
7.20 Blake's Seven. Part four of the space adventure and the Scorpio space-rocket is damaged by an asteriod.
8.10 Panorama presented by David Dimbleby. Tom Mangold investigates the effectiveness of the KGB in the West.

9.00 News read by John Humphrys.
9.25 Film: The Duchess and the Dirtwater Fox (1976) starring George Segal and Goldi Horn. A lighthearted story about a professional gambler of the 1880s who joins up with a successful gang of robbers after they save him from being lynched. Following a profitable robbery he makes off with all the loot and the rest of the gang in hot pursuit.
11.05 Film 81 introduced by Barry Norman.
11.38 News headlines.
11.40 Speak for Yourself. Advice for non-English speaking residents.
12.05 Weather.

BBC1 VARIATIONS: CYMRU/WALES: 12.57 pm-1.00 News of Wales. 1.45-2.00 Pili Pala. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 12.05 am-12.25 The Sky At Night. 12.25 News and weather. SCOTLAND: 11.00 am-11.23 For Schools: Let's See. The Coalminer. 12.10 pm-12.30 For Schools: Office Studies (4). 12.55-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.40-12.10 am Mod 81. 12.10 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND: 12.57 pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 12.05 am News and weather. ENGLAND: 6.00 pm-6.25 Regional News Magazines. 12.10 am Close.

BBC 2

10.10 Supervisors. The role of the supervisor in industry. The second of eight programmes (r). 10.35 Speak for Yourself. What's Your Name? Advice for the non-English speaking resident (also on BBC 1 at 11.40pm). 11.00 Play School. 11.25 Write Away. A guide to everyday writing presented by Barry Took. 11.40 Closedown. 1.55 A Woman's Place? (r). 2.20 Let's Go. Brian Rix with the second programme in the series designed to assist the mentally handicapped with everyday life (r). 2.35 Inside Japan. Part two: Morning till Night. 3.05 Television World. Second part of The Ratings Business (r). 3.30 A Primary Response. A study of multi-cultural education. 3.55 Closedown.

6.05 Open University: M101/30 Algebra. 6.30 Maths: Complex Analysis.
6.55 Paint! Lesson six with John FitzMaurice Mills explaining the art of Completing an Interior View.
7.20 News with sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.
7.25 Tales of Twelve Cities. The life of Ron Nethercott, Bristol Regional Secretary of the TGWU, whose membership has shrunk by 20,000 due to redundancies.
8.10 Des O'Conner Tonight. The dimpled crooner's guests are impressionist Janet Brown, singers The Nolans and American comedian Jerry Seinfield.

9.00 A Kick up the Eighties. Richard Stilgoe leads his iconoclastic crew into an investigation of Relationships.
9.30 Horizon: The Grid. A look at the Williams Grand Prix Racing Team, dedicated to retaining world mastery in Formula One motor racing.
10.30 The Innes Book of Records. The fourth programme in the series featuring the words and music of the talented performer.
10.55 Newsnight. The latest domestic and world news presented by Peter Snow, John Tusa, Peter Hobday and Donald MacCormick
11.40 Heute Direkt. World news from the point-of-view of the East Germans presentd by Corinna Schnabel. 12.10 Closedown.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Picture Box. 9.47 A look at Ludlow. 10.04 Visiting somewhere different. 10.021 Poems on War. 10.48 The Olympics. For hearing impaired children. 11.05 Caring for Teeth. 11.22 Computers in Medicine. 11.39 A look at selection procedures. 12.00 Cockleshell Bay. Washing day with the Cockle twins. 12.10 Rainbow. Puppets with a message for young children. 12.30 The Wild, Wild World of Animals. The Mink Pond (r). 1.00 News from Peter Sissons. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 Farmhouse Kitchen. Dorothy Sleightholme shows how apples can be stored. 2.00 The Riordans Irish rural life seen through the eyes of a farming family. 2.30 Film: Seven Sinners* (1936) starring Edmund Lowe and Constance Cummings. Written by the excellent Frank Launder and Sidney Gilliat before they became directors, the story concerns the strange events that befall an American detective and an insurance investigator aboard the Paris Express.

4.15 Cartoon: Bugs Bunny in The Rabbit of Seville.
4.20 The Sooty Show with Matthew Corbett.
4.45 Cartoon: Dangermouse investigates The Lord of the Bungle.
4.55 Stig of the Dump. Barney borrows some of Stig's clothes to go to a fancy dress party.
5.15 Botanic Man. David Bellamy continues with his theory of the evolution of mankind.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News. 6.25 Help! Grandma is arrested in this second episode featuring the Setback family.
6.35 Crossroads. Stonebank has a new tenant.
7.00 Bullseye. A darts and general knowledge quiz
7.30 Coronation Street. Is it a closedown or redundancies at the factory?
8.00 Never the Twain. The feuding neighbours try to make it up as their children's wedding day approaches.
8.30 World in Action: The Discarded People. A look at black South Africans deported to "Homelands"

9.00 Quincy. The first in a new series sees the investigating pathologist tackling the mystery of four mummified women — one of whom has been murdered — and the bizarre lodgers of a boarding house. Jack Klugman stars as the harassed medical man.
10.00 News.
10.30 Film: Dracula (1973) starring Jack Palance, Simon Ward and Nigel Davenport. Another remake of Bram Stoker's classic blood-curdling novel this time with Jack Palance in the title role. It is 1897 and an unsuspecting English solicitor journeys to Transylvania to interview a prospective buyer for his client's English property. The interested buyer is Count Dracula. Riveting menace right from the first shots of the mist-shrouded Transylvanian landscape.
12.25 Close with David Steel reading one of his favourite pieces on humanity and human relations.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing
6.10 Farming Week
6.30 Today
8.35 The Week on 4
8.45 John Ebdon: BBC Sound Archives
9.00 News
9.05 Start the Week
9.55 The Royal British Legion
10.00 News
10.02 Money Box
10.30 Daily Service
10.45 Morning Story: "Deception is so Easy" by Angela Huth
11.00 News
11.05 Down your Way
11.50 Poetry Please!
12.00 News
12.02 You and Yours
12.27 Joke by Joke...† by Lawrence Durrell
12.55 Weather
1.00 The World at One
1.40 The Archers
2.00 News
2.02 Woman's Hour
3.00 News
3.02 Play † "Zack" by Harold Brighouse
4.35 What a Job! (series) 2:Gordon Bragg, Funeral Director
4.45 Story Time "King Charles II" by Antonia Fraser (6)
5.00 PM
5.55 Weather
6.00 News
6.30 I'm Sorry I Haven't a Clue†
7.00 News
7.05 The Archers
7.20 Start The Week
8.00 Play:† "The Dark Horse" by Michael Abbensetts
9.30 Kaleidoscope
9.59 Weather
10.00 The World Tonight
10.30 Science Now
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "The Edible Woman" by Margaret Atwood (10)
11.15 The Financial World Tonight
11.30 Today in Parliament
12.00 News and Weather

VHF: 10.00 For Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 2.00 For Schools. 5.50 PM (continued) 11.00 Study on 4. 11.30 Open University.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather
7.00 News
7.05 Morning Concert† Mendelssohn, Handel, Debussy orch. Busser, Strauss; records
8.00 News
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Michael Haydn, John Ward, Arensky, Hindemith; records
9.00 News
9.05 This Week's Composer† Rachmaninov; records, including mono
10.00 Beethoven† String Quartet in F minor, Op. 95
10.25 Malcolm Arnold, Lennox Berkeley† Flute and Piano recital
11.10 Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra† Concert: Sibelius, Britten, Brahms
1.00 News
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert† direct from St. John's Smith Square, London. Piano Trio recital: Haydn, Schumann
2.05 Matinee Musicale† Concert: Smetana, Dvorak, Arensky, Howard Ferguson
3.05 Bath Festival 1981† Choral recital: Giovanni Gabrieli, Britten, Birtwistle, Peter Maxwell Davies
4.10 New Records† Berlioz, Liszt, Johann Strauss
4.55 News
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure†
7.00 Arabella† Opera in three acts by Strauss, direct from the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden (sung in German) ACT 1
8.00 Doubt Everything at Least Once
8.20 Arabella† ACT 2
9.10 The Living Poet: Donald Campbell reads a selection of his work
9.35 Arabella† ACT 3
10.30 Bartok† Piano music on record
11.00 News
11.05 Emil Gilels† plays Schumann; record

VHF 5.55am-6.35 and 11.15pm-11.55 Open University

Radio 2

6.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Folk on 2.† 9.00 Humphrey Lyttelton † 10.00 Pop Score. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.00 Brian Matthew † from midnight 1.00 Trucker's Hour.† 2.00-5.00 Two's Company †

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Stayin' Alive. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT) — 6.00am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Country Style. 7.45 Classic Short Stories. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Before the Rock Set in. 8.30 The Rewards of Music. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Notes from an Observer. 9.20 Good Books. 9.35 Interlude. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Three Centuries of Italian Opera. 10.15 Bringing the Past to Life. 10.30 Frank Muir Goes Into . . . 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Guitar Workshop. 11.30 Musical Yearbook. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15pm Take it or Leave it. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Country Style. 1.45 The Royal Shakespeare Company. 2.15 Leave it to Psmith. 2.30 Rock Salad. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Wuthering Heights. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Europa. 6.25 New Ideas. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 9.15 Europa. 9.30 Rock Salad. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Classical Record Review. 11.30 Take It or Leave it. 12.00 World News. 12.09am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Radio Theatre. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Europa. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 John Peel. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.



Kiri Te Kanewa plays Arabella in the opera by Strauss which is broadcast live from the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, tonight on Radio 3 at 7.00pm.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Grant Ashley Warnock as Barney in Stig of the Dump (ITV 4.55pm)

● In PANORAMA'S KGB-Russia's Secret Service in the West (BBC 1 8.10pm) reporter Tom Mangold examines some of the recent covert exercises operated by the Russian spy network against key targets in Western Europe. The Soviet list of priorities in this area is headed by military information, closely followed by the latest developments in technology and the spreading of disinformation calculated to weaken Western political and military resolve. One of the latest operations mounted by Russia had the objective of obtaining North Sea oil secrets. This task, Mangold discovered, involved a double agent operation and ended with KGB officers being secretly photographed and their conversations tape recorded. Several former KGB men who have defected are interviewed including one who was in charge of a bordello set up for the sole purpose of

VIEWPOINT

compromising politicians. This method, together with bribery, seems to have taken over from the disappearing ideologically motivated spy of the Kim Philby mould and, because of that, Mangold believes, the success rate of the KGB is falling

● Unfortunately over-lapping Panorama is the first in a new series of WORLD IN ACTION (ITV 8.30pm). Entitled The Discarded People it is a report on the plight of black South Africans who have been 'repatriated' to their 'homelands.' Filming in secret, World in Action witnessed the emotional parting of a Cape Town family from their bungalow home and also in an area called the Ciskei. One of the poorest areas in Africa this barren place is to become independent of South Africa in early December. With a population of over three million it has no towns — just tin huts and tents — and no future. Deprived of their South African citizenship the people of this land, resettled after their former homes had been bulldozed by the authorities, face a bleak and forbidding future.

● WOMAN'S HOUR (Radio 4 2.02pm) has a nice little item for timid swains. Cindy Selby takes a look at old and new ways of wooing among humans as well as those methods preferred by the animal kingdom. The timing is right. We have all winter to practise for the spring, tra-la.

● WHAT A JOB! (Radio 4 4.35pm), the occasional series about people with unpleasant employment has funeral director Gordon Bragg telling us what it is to be disliked for a living

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

SOUTHERN

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25-4.15 Film: Breaking Up (Lee Remick, Granville Van Dusen). 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-7.00 Day by Day. 10.35 Film: Kiss, Kiss, Kill, Kill (Michael Jayston, Helen Mirren). 12.00 Superstar Profile: William Holden. 12:30 am Weather followed by Marriage or Not.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: Starts 12.30-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Double Bunk* (Ian Carmichael, Janette Scott, Sidney James). 3.45-4.15 Survival. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40-7.00 Crimedesk. 10.30 Showcase Theatre. 11.00 Encore For The Arts. 11.45 Golfing Greats: Gary Player. 12.15 am Late Call. 12.20 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 News, Lookaround. 2.00 Portraits of Power: Stalin. 2.30-4.15 Film: To Be Or Not To Be (Jack Benny, Carole Lombard). 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 News. 6.02 Give Us a Clue. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.30 News. 1032 Briefing. 11.15 Lou Grant. 12.15 am Week of Prayer for World Peace. 12.20 Closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.00-4.15 Film: Battle of Rogue River (George Montgomery, Martha Hyer). 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15 Spinners. 6.45-7.00 Black and White Picture Show. 10.30 Baretta. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

ATV

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 News 2.00 Film: Two for the Road (Audrey Hepburn, Albert Finney). 4.05-4.15 Windows. 5.15-5.45 Joe 90. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 10.30 Left Right and Centre. 11.10 News. 11.15 Roots. 11.45 New Avengers. 12.45 am. Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: Starts 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-4.15 Film: Man Who Shot Liberty Valance* (James Stewart, John Wayne, Lee Marvin). 5.15-5.45 Bless Me, Father. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Survival. 10.30 Anglia Reports. 11.00 News. 11.05 New Kind Of Family. 11.35 Monte Carlo Show: Glen Campbell. 12.35 am Reflection.

ULSTER

As Thames except: Starts 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Film: Seven Sinners (Edmund Lowe, Constance Cummings). 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15-5.45 Joe 90. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 10.30 Rockstage: Lambrettas and Selecter. 11.30 Bedtime, Closedown.

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 12.00 Closedown. 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-4.15 Film: Night to Remember* (Kenneth More, Honor Blackman). 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.25 School Report. 6.35-7.00 Ladies First. 10.28 News. 10.34 Ladies Man. 11.00 That's Hollywood. 11.30 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Bygones. 2.30-4.15 Film: Winds of Kitty Hawk (Michael Moriarty, David Huffman). 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35-7.00 It's a vet's life. 10.30 Benson. 11.00 Monte Carlo Show: Anne Murray and Patrick Wayne. 12.00 Closedown.

WESTWARD

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 News 2.00 Film: Night to Remember* (Kenneth More, Honor Blackman). 4.13-4.15 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 10.32 News. 10.34 Ladies Man. 11.00 That's Hollywood. 11.30 Faith for Life. 11.35 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-4.15 Film: The Hill (Sean Connery, Ian Hendry). 5.15-5.45 Mork & Mindy. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Out of Town. 10.30 New Avengers 11.30 Cover to Cover. 12.00 In Concert: Nazareth. 12.30 am News. 12.35 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Poetry of Landscape: Thomas Hardy and Dorset: A film showing the timeless beauty of Dorset — the setting of most of Thomas Hardy's works. 2.15-4.15 Film: Passage Home* (Anthony Steel, Peter Finch). 5.15-5.45 Flintstones. 6.00-7.00 Report West. 10.28 News. 10.30 Film: Get Carter (Michael Caine, Britt Ekland, John Osborne). 12.20am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam. 4.45-5.15 Ser. 6.00-6.25 Y Dydd. 6.25-7.00 Report Wales. 8.30-9.00 Yr Wythnos.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00-4.15 Film: Alfred the Great (David Hemmings, Michael York). 5.15-5.45 Give Us a Clue. 6.00-7.00 Granada Reports. 10.30 Ladies' Man. 11.00 Charlie's Angels. 12.45 Closedown

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

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COLISEUM S 836 3161 CC 240 5258. ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA Wed & Sat 7.00: OTELLO. Thurs 7.00 COSI FAN TUTTE. Fri 7.30: FIDELIO. 104 balcony seats avail from 10 am on day of perf.

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 'S' (Gardencharge cc 836 6903) 65 amphiseats avail for all perfs from 10am on the day of perf.
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Ton't & Thurs at 7.00. Arabella. Tomr & Sat. at 7.00. Simon Boccanegra. (Carlo Bini replaces Veriano Luchetti)
THE ROYAL BALLET
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JILL MARTIN, PETER BAYLISS and ANNA NEAGLE in
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"A MARVELLOUS SHOW" Now! mag "SPECTACULAR" Daily Express. "STUNNING" Time Out Grp Bookings ring 01-836 7358 or 01-379 6061 LAST 2 WEEKS OF RECORD BREAKING RUN

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with 7 operas by GILBERT and SULLIVAN
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ALBERY. OMEGA SHOW GUIDE. ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST. CAN'T PAY! WON'T PAY! EDUCATING RITA. CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD
Credit Card Sales 379 6565 from 9 am. All major cards. No Bkg fees. GROUP bkgs 836 3962. Student Standby

ALBERY. 836 3878. cc 379 6565/930 0731 (4 lines) Grp Bkgs 836 3962/839 3092. Evs 7.30 Thurs & Sat Mat 3.0. No Perf Tomor 20 Oct. Direct from the Mermaid.
TREVOR EVE ELIZABETH QUINN
CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD
"Riveting piece of drama" Gdn.
CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD
"Enthralling and moving" S. Times.
CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD
"Stunning" Financial Times.

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 CC 379 6233 (10-6, Sats 10-4). Info 836 5332.
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY
HAMLET
Seats avail. Ton't & tomor. 7.30pm. Perf length 3hrs 40mins. "lucid . . . uncluttered . . . compelling" S Express. Next perfs — ROMEO & JULIET 21 Oct. Solzhenitsyn's THE LOVE-GIRL AND THE INNOCENT — 23 Oct. Prestel 22023 Group Sales 379 6061. RSC also at The Warehouse/Piccadilly.

ALMEIDA AUTUMN SEASON. Almeida St., N1. 359 4404. Ton't 7.30 Shared Experience in Chekhov's THE SEAGULL "Riveting" Gdn - 10 30 The Almeida Theatre Company in TWILIGHT ZONE "Magnificent" TES. Tomor 7.30 The English Gamelan Orchestra Javanese Music.

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"EXQUISITE"
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HANNAH GORDON, PETER GILMORE in
THE KILLING GAME
"Tense gripping thriller" N. [illegible] "Terrific" BBC. "Surprise surprise" E.S. "Maximum Tens[illegible]" S Exp. "A triumph" Stage.

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THE GREAT NEW ORLEANS [illegible] CAL. ONE MO' TIME IS A [illegible] TIME! Group booking 01-839 [illegible] Ring Teledata: '01-200 0200 instant confirmed c.c. bkgs—[illegible] personal service available.

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WORZEL GUMMIDGE
A new Musical Based on the Fa[illegible] Television Series

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CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 [illegible] Grp Bkgs 836 3962. Mon to [illegible] 7.30. Fri & Sat 6.00 & 8.45. 'DARIO FO'S FARCE MAKES [illegible] GLAD TO BE ALIVE' D. Tel
CAN'T PAY? WON'T PAY[!]
'UPROARIOUSLY WELL DIREC[TED] GALES OF LAUGHTER' 'HILARIOUS BLACK FARCE, [illegible] PANTOMIME, VERY FUNNY' D. [illegible]

DRURY LANE. Theatre Royal C[C] [illegible] 8108 Opening Feb 4. Prevs 1, 2 [illegible]
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THE BUSINESS OF MURD[ER]
"AN UNABASHED WINNER," [illegible] Exp. "SENSATIONAL," Time[s]

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Sat 9:30-12.30pm

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Indian cricket chief says tour doomed

From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi, Oct 18

It seems certain that the England cricket tour of India will be cancelled although the Indian Government says an announcement will not be made for two or three days.

An eleventh-hour attempt is being made, in discussion with the England authorities, to find some way of saving the tour but this seems hopeless. The cricket authorities here are deeply pessimistic and disappointed.

The Indian Government objects to Geoffrey Boycott and Geoffrey Cook who have both played in South Africa. There is no question of the players being dropped in deference to Indian objections.

Cancellation of the three-month tour, due to start on November 6, will be highly unpopular and a profound disappointment to millions of cricket followers in a cricket-loving country.

There has been no official statement that Boycott, of Yorkshire, and Cook, of Northamptonshire, are unacceptable. The Government neither confirms nor denies that its political committee decided to ban the players last week, reversing a decision that they were acceptable.

The cricketing relationship between the two countries is important and highly valued. English cricket is fully reported in the newspapers here and its players are well known. People were especially looking forward to seeing players such as Botham and Boycott.

Mr S. K. Wankhede, president of the Indian Cricket Control Board, said today he had learnt unofficially that his Government would not allow Boycott and Cook to play and he had relayed this to the Test and County Cricket Board in England.

Mr Wankhede said he had indicated at the International Cricket Conference in London, in July, that there might be difficulties if England included in its tour party men who had sporting links with South Africa.

He had asked the India Government to make its position clear and had been told in a letter from the Education Ministry in August that there was no political objection. Early in September a Government spokesman said the tour would go ahead, but three weeks later the spokesman said the matter was being reconsidered.

Clearly Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, and her advisers, began to feel that permitting Boycott and Cook to tour would jeopardize India's relations with some African countries and affect the country's standing in the non-aligned movement.

There appears to have been no fear that the tour and its six Test matches would have been spoiled by demonstrations, but it may be that the uproar in New Zealand over the South African rugby tour put the issue of sport and the South African connexion into greater prominence.

A few newspaper articles have argued for cancellation of the tour, but there has been no significant public pressure on the Government.

Geoffrey Boycott is one of 128 sportsmen on a blacklist prepared by the South African Non Racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc). Those on the list are said to have given respectability to apartheid in sport.

□ MPs' appeal: Mr John Carlisle, Conservative MP for Luton West, has urged Mrs Thatcher to make immediate contact with the Indian Prime Minister, asking her to use her influence to allow the tour to go ahead (the Press Association reports).

Mr Carlisle said: "This would be within the spirit of the 1977 Gleneagles agreement which India and other Commonwealth countries again endorsed with their signatures only a matter of days ago.

"This agreement says that governments should dissuade but not prevent people participating in international sport." He added: "It would be a tragedy for international sport if politics were allowed to prevent the tour."

Meanwhile, Mr Tara Mukherjee, president of the Confederation of Indian Organizations, said: "It is just not cricket. The Indian Government allowed England's cricket team to tour the country under the captaincy of Tony Greig and he was born in South Africa.

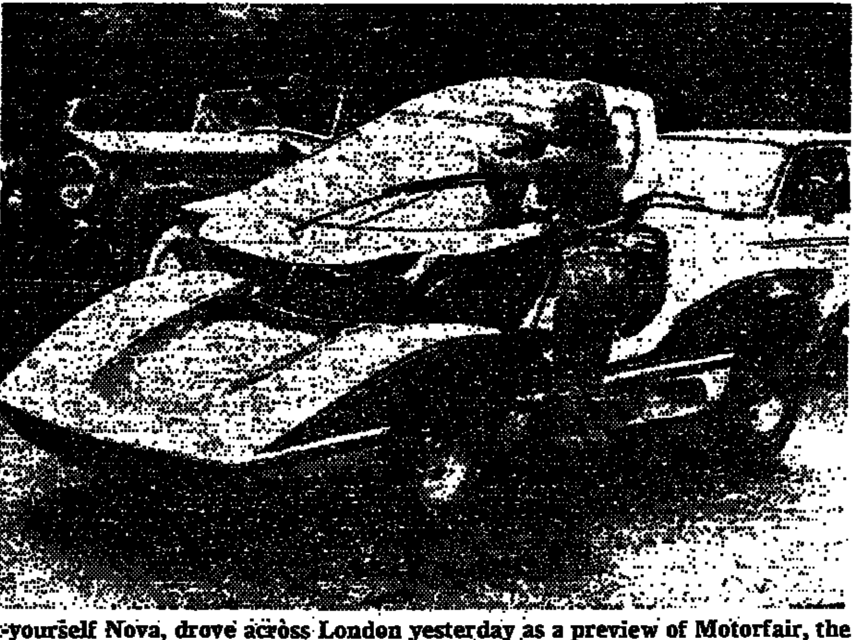
"Now, just to appease the black African countries, Mrs Gandhi is considering banning the tour because of two players who have played in South Africa. The whole thing is hypocritical."

Mr Mukherjee said: "Mrs Gandhi should have told the Indian cricket board before now that she did not want any cricketers with South African links entering the country.

"By suddenly saying the tour should not go ahead, Mrs Gandhi is totally disregarding millions of cricket lovers."

State of confusion, page 19





A cavalcade of 190 cars, ranging from a 1911 Model T Ford (left) to a build-it-yourself Nova, drove across London yesterday as a preview of Motorfair, the capital's first motor show for four years, which opens at Earls Court on Wednesday.

Ministers face unity test

Continued from page 1

focusing on the Treasury's proposal, reported in *The Times* last week, that the real value of uemployment and other short-term benefits should be reduced from November, 1982.

With the return today of the House of Commons after the long summer recess, unhappy Tories will reconsider how to bring pressure on the Government, and on Mrs Thatcher in particular, to modify their strategy.

Mr Geoffrey Rippon, who has been seriously proposed as a possible challenger to Mrs Thatcher for the party leadership, said yesterday that his candidature could not be ruled out.

Interviewed on the BBC radio programme *The World This Weekend*, he said that if the Government came forward with a package of measures that seemed to make things worse, "then anything can happen".

Mr Rippon, having thus gently declared his interest, went on to suggest that Cabinet ministers who dissented should resign. "Then I think it would be a different situation—a candidate might well emerge and there may be a great battle."

The chances of a concerted move against the Prime Minister remain hard to assess. Many of her critics in the party are afraid that by putting up a rival who then secures only a derisory vote, they may then find that they have made her stronger and more determined.

These MPs hope that the strongest influence on the Government will be the judgment of voters in Thursday's by-election at Croydon, North West, which the party are now reconciled to losing.

Government list, page 12

How the Cabinet may restrain the big-spending departments

How the Government's proposed new spending cuts totalling several hundred million pounds are likely to affect the main areas of public expenditure is examined in the following survey by staff writers of *The Times*:

Health service

Cuts in the health service to be discussed in the Cabinet on Tuesday are unlikely to take the form of direct reductions in planned spending because of successive government statements in favour of protecting the National Health Service (Annabel Ferriman writes).

It is more likely that the Government will raise certain charges, possibly optical and dental, and probably prescription charges, one rumour being that the latter will go up by 25p from £1 to £1.25.

That is in line with the Government's intention of making patient charges finance 5 per cent of the service by 1983-84, compared to 3 per cent now.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, might also insist that some savings be made through greater efficiency.

It is also possible that the Government might impose cash limits on the family doctor service, the only part of the health service which is now open-ended.

Education

A charge for nursery education or the abolition of some nursery schools is likely to be one of the stark choices canvassed tomorrow (Frances Gibb writes.

Education is expected to be directly in the Treasury's firing line in its demand for further spending cuts. Local education authorities are already bracing themselves for cuts which they fear may mean redundancies, the abolition of youth work, school meals, school crossing patrols and grants for students on non-degree courses.

One chief education officer has given a warning that if there are further cuts the county will have to withdraw nearly all the services it provides which are not required by law, such as child guidance, educational psychologists and remedial teachers. Another has spoken of redundancies among most teachers reaching 50, which will mean bigger classes.

The officers fear that measures such as the abolition of maintenance allowances for sixth-formers from low-income families and student grants will have a wide-ranging effect. More youngsters will be trying to chase a few jobs

Quite apart from the expected Treasury pressure for more cuts, local authorities had planned for bigger savings because many have failed to achieve the cuts required over the past few years, and the Government is stepping up penalties for those who do not reach their targets.

Social services

Alarm at a report that unemployment, supplementary and child benefits may be cut as a result of the expenditure review has led nine organizations to protest to Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services (Pat Healy writes). The poorest members of society would be hit by such cuts, which would breach Government pledges about protecting them from inflation.

The protest coincides with growing concern that increases in all benefits due in November will be too low because of a slower than anticipated fall in inflation. Those increases were deliberately set at 1 per cent below the inflation forecast to compensate for a claimed excess of the same amount the previous year.

Mr Fowler's predecessor, Mr Patrick Jenkin, has publicly guaranteed that if the November increases do prove too low, the difference will be made good next year for pensioners and other people receiving long-term benefits. But the promise did not extend to short-term benefits, which were cut by 5 per cent below the inflation level last year.

Defence

The department is a popular target for Treasury minister who are balancing their books but may escape special scrutiny (Henry Stanhope writes). It is not even certain whether Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, will be present at tomorrow's Cabinet, given his prior commitment to host Nato's Nuclear Planning Group meeting.

Reports that the Treasury wants a more painful sacrifice than the £200m yielded in 1981-82 have already been circulating in Whitehall. The ministry will as always plead immunity as a special case, because of the long-term nature of defence spending with 90 per cent of each year's budget committed before the financial year even begins.

Last year it overspent its cash limits by about £60m and officials are still trying to persuade the Treasury not to carry over this deficit into the current year's balance.

Moscow cool to Jaruzelski

Continued from page 1

The Russians may not be so pleased at the choice of General Jaruzelski, as he was associated with Mr Kania's policy of compromise and dialogue with Solidarity, a policy the Russians believe to have been a fatal mistake. The Soviet choice was Mr Stefan Olszowski.

Over the past six months, Moscow grew increasingly disillusioned with the man who toppled Mr Edward Gierek and who commanded Soviet confidence in his first turbulent year. More and more open criticism was voiced in recent weeks of his weak leadership and the party's failure to crack down on Solidarity.

The Soviet attitude to General Jaruzelski, who observed the large-scale military manoeuvres here last month, will depend on what steps he takes to reassert party authority. But the Russians cannot but feel uneasy at the spectre of a fraternal party being headed by a military man: such a link with military rule does not follow the orthodox model of communism.

The Russians would not mind if a state of emergency was declared that allowed the party to take drastic measures against Solidarity; but they do not want Poland to appear like a Third World country, headed by an army general.

□ Walesa view: A top aide to Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, said in France today that Mr Kania's resignation probably did not indicate a tougher government line against the union movement (AFP reports).

Profiles, page 6
Leading article, page 11

Top people heading for £100,000 salaries

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

A gross annual salary of £100,000, the equivalent of just under £2,000 a week, is becoming the norm for chairmen and chief executives of leading companies.

Overseas, the earnings of the high fliers in industry are much greater and the pay of the few British businessmen whose services are valued at more than £200,000 a year is a reflection of international remuneration scales.

These are two of the findings in the latest edition of the Charterhouse Group's guide to top management remuneration, published today. It shows that the number of chairmen or directors earning over £75,000 a year has increased from 31 last year to 42.

Earlier this year one of the more publicized salaries in British industry was renegotiated—that of Sir Michael Edwardes, chairman of troubled BL. On the signing of a new two-year contract with the motor group, Sir Michael won a £35,000-a-year increase to boost his salary to £100,000.

One of the highest paid directors in Britain, according to the guide, is an American, Mr Richard Giordano, group managing director and chief executive of BOC International who was paid £271,400 last year. At Shell Transport and Trading, the highest paid director received £225,163 compared with the £151,020 earned by the company's chairman, Mr Peter Baxendell.

Other companies in which the top decision makers were paid more than £200,000 include Lonrho and the Heron Corporation.

The Charterhouse study, based on the accounts of 1,200 companies, points to much lower earnings levels for the bulk of the country's directors. In a typical firm, defined as one with an annual turnover of about £50m, the chairman will be paid about £32,000 and other directors £23,000.

The best jobs for management appear to be in the leisure and services industries where pay rises of 18 per cent have been achieved in the last year.

□ Real earnings for most workers dropped in last year's pay round according to a Labour Research Department survey on wages and hours which shows that only 6 per cent of Britain's workforce received a pay settlement above the inflation rate.

The largest percentage increases were achieved by the electrical contractors (24), the police (21), malt distillers (20) and the fire service (18.8).

Tenants' costs soar, page 2

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Princess Anne opens Princess Anne Hospital, Southampton, 2.30; visits department of psychiatry, Royal South Hampshire Hospital, Southampton, 4.30.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester attends gala performance of *Kabuki*, Sadlers Wells.

The Duke of Gloucester, as president, National Association of Boys' Clubs, launches Club Week, 1981, Guildhall, 10.55.

Talks

David Shepherd, the "Man Who Loves Giants", Fairfield Hall, Croydon, 7.30; later work of Millais, by Monica Seymour, Tate Gallery, 1; Victorian jewelry II: Gothic and neo-Etruscan, by Judy Rudoe, British Museum, 11.30;

Portrait of Frans Hals and "Restoration of Rembrandt's Night Watch", with films, National Gallery, 1; Florence, by Dr Rosa-Maria Letts, St Martin-within-Ludgate, 6; "Is there a fashion in photography?" by Norman Parkinson, Museum of London, London Wall, 6.30; Tony Palmer talks about his television film on Sir William Walton and shows excerpts, Dryburgh Hall, Upper Richmond Road, 8; "Wildest Tibet", by Galen Rowell, Imperial College, South Kensington, 8; "The Arms Race, War Without Winners", CND talk, banqueting chamber, Guildhall, Bath, 8; "Outside the New Testament", by Professor G. N. Stanton, City University, Northampton Square, 1.

Exhibitions

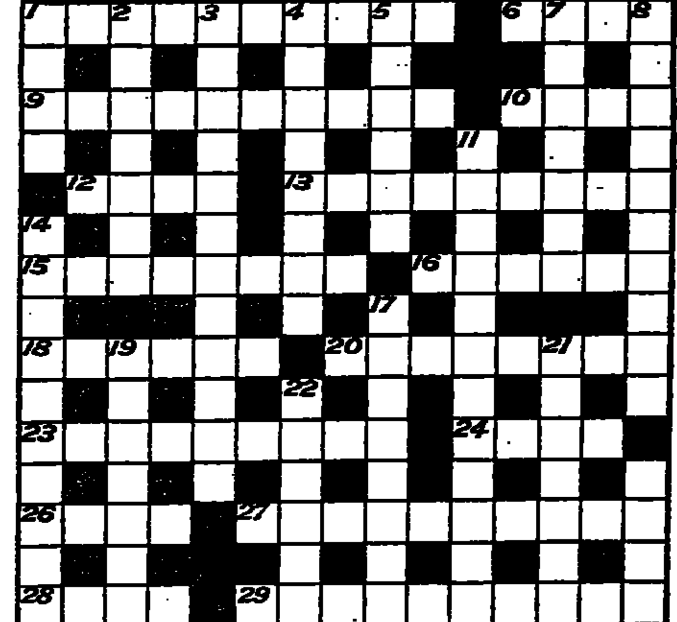
Japanese Works of Art, Spink's, St James's; photography for the disabled, National Centre of Photography, The Octagon, Milsom Street, Bath, 10 to 4.45; Picasso, 1881-1973, etching and lithography, City Museum and Art Gallery, Queen's Road, Bristol, 10 to 5.

Later Sickert paintings, 1927-42, Hayward Gallery, 10. Poussin, sacraments and bacchanals, National Gallery of Scotland, Edinburgh, 10; Stanley Hayter's eightieth birthday, Oxford Gallery, 23 High Street, Oxford, 10.

Lunchtime music

Parikian, Fleming, Roberts Trio, St John's, Smith Square, 1; Dorothy Maddison, soprano, Stina Wilson, flute, and Susan Heath, organ, St Anne and St Agnes, 1.10; Mitzi Lawton, piano, St Martin-in-the-Fields, 1.05; Vivian Banfield, piano, St Lawrence Jewry, 1.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,657



ACROSS

1 Some banter if convict's accepted by Cambridge school (10).
6 Amphibian left when outnumbered? (4).
9 How adders proliferated, using logs (10).
10 Head of village garlanded father of the tribe (4).
12 A refreshing change from the Orderly Room (4).
13 Sacrifice needed to raise the wind (9).
15 In sound I can create schism (8).
16 Petrol one needed in return journeys (6).
18 Gloss lasts five years (6).
20 He's against work on repairing net round the pithead (8).
23 In western bar leaders of the syndicate pinch a bit of silver (4-5).
24 Money once made some so bold (4).
26 Do art work and so on with end of brush (4).
27 Wee French one getting sort of Reno divorce? (10).
28 Carry — your winnings after successful 29 hence? (4).
29 May be stock form of warfare (10).

DOWN

1 Cinderella's coach but no relation to the slipper (4).
2 Waves for one's hair (7).
3 Peculiarity of one form of dry cyanosis (12).
4 Sugar-daddy sounds sweet (8).
5 Writer's article supporting ego-development (6).
7 Edward made her cross at Waltham (7).
8 First section in commonplace description of Gaul (10).
11 Petrie for instance to look into pigsty construction (12).
14 Teenager's misery during the climb (10).
17 Order it for a living-room or on the range (4, 4).
19 Thus lawful to tout? (7).
21 Proclaim it's two quarters over-weight (7).
22 Times so described (of course) by Charlie (6).
25 Process appears right in a sense (4).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 15,656 will appear next Saturday

Auctions today

Christie's, South Kensington: Oriental prints, scrolls, Indian and Islamic paintings and miniatures, 10.30; Oriental ceramics, 2; English and Continental prints, 2; old and modern silver, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Furniture, carpets, obects, 11; watercolours and drawings, 2. Sotheby's: Miniatures, books and manuscripts, 11.

Viewing

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: Silver and plate, 9-4; Japanese works of art, 9-5; watercolours and drawings, 9-4; European oil paintings, 9-5. Christie's, King Street: English drawings and watercolours; English and foreign coins, orders, campaign and commemorative medals; Victorian and early nineteenth-century silver; fine Victorian pictures; Continental furniture. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Watercolours, until 11; furniture, carpets, objects; jewelry pewter and metalware; English and Continental ceramics and glass; miniatures, silhouettes, icons and fans. Sotheby's: Glass, ceramics, silver, clocks and watches, Japanese works of art, watercolours, bonds and share certificates.

Today's anniversaries

Thomas Browne, author of *Religio Medici*, was born in London, 1605; he died on this day in Norwich, 1682. Leigh Hunt was born at Southgate, Middlesex, 1784. King John died at Newark, 1216.

Sporting fixtures

Football: Brentford v Southend (third division); Port Vale v Peterborough, Stockport v Bradford City (fourth division).

Racing: Flat meetings at Leicester, 1.45, and Hamilton Park, 2.15; National Hunt at Fontwell, 2.

Tennis: Daihatsu Challenge tournament, at Brighton.

Badminton: England v Sweden, at Chester.

The Times/Halifax house prices index

Monthly index average of second-hand houses (seasonally adjusted)

		Index	Average price (£)	% change over the preceding 1 year	6 months	3 months
1977	December	100.0	14,757			
1978	December	121.1	17,868	21.2	10.7	2.4
1979	December	151.0	22,291	24.8	9.6	3.8
1980	December	166.2	24,523	10.0	1.3	0.2
1981	January	167.7	24,752	8.8	2.4	0.8
	February	172.6	25,472	10.5	5.2	4.0
	March	172.9	25,511	9.3	4.2	4.0
	April	170.5	25,164	7.5	2.5	1.7
	May	171.5	25,304	6.0	3.3	0.7
	June	169.5	25,003	3.3	2.0	2.0
1981	July	167.9	24,779	2.5	0.1	−1.5
1981	August	165.5	24,424	0.9	−4.1	−3.5
1981	September	163.1	24,064	−1.7	−5.7	−3.8

House prices in The Times/Halifax Index for September have fallen for the fourth consecutive month and for the first time are below the level of September last year. Despite the shift in the Halifax's lending pattern because of competition from the banks, the index clearly shows a depressed housing market. Higher mortgage rates are likely to depress prices even further, with demand not expected to improve until spring.

Average regional prices of second-hand houses (adjusted)

	September	% change over preceding Year	3 months
North	18,761	−0.8	−1.7
York/Humberside	18,873	7.9	−0.3
North-west	21,213	4.0	−0.1
East Midlands	20,500	4.9	−2.1
West Midlands	22,728	−0.8	−2.2
East Anglia	24,089	1.4	0.4
Wales	19,667	−0.7	−2.9
South-west	27,371	2.6	−0.4
South-east	33,061	1.2	−1.6
Greater London	33,073	−0.4	−2.2
Northern Ireland	20,618	−1.2	−2.9
Scotland	23,432	4.0	−3.4

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.67	1.60
Austria Sch	30.40	28.30
Belgium Fr	78.00	74.00
Canada $	2.29	2.20
Denmark Kr	13.77	13.07
Finland Mkk	8.45	8.00
France Fr	10.74	10.14
Germany DM	4.29	4.05
Greece Dr	106.00	100.00
Italy Lir	2250.00	2150.00
Japan Yn	449.00	423.00
South Africa Rd	1.85	1.68
Spain Pta	181.00	172.00
Sweden Kr	10.60	10.06
Switzerland Fr	3.60	3.38
USA $	1.90	1.83
Yugoslavia Dnr	83.00	78.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied on Friday by Barclays Bank International Ltd.

London: The *FT* Index fell on Friday 9.8 to 463.4.

Church music

Southwark Cathedral: Today, John Scott, organ, 1.10.
St Paul's Cathedral: Thursday, Christopher Dearnley, organ, 6.
St Michael's, Cornhill: Today, David Robinson, organ, 1.
St Andrew's, Uxbridge: Saturday, church choir concert, 7.30.
Chichester Cathedral: Tomorrow, Nina Vinogradova-Blek, piano, 1.10.
Bristol Cathedral: Tomorrow, Petronella Dittmer, violin, Richard Coulson, Chamber organ, 12.45.
Clifton Cathedral: Sunday, Palestrina's Missa Papae Marcelli, sung by cathedral choir, 11.
St Martin-within-Ludgate: Sunday, Pisa Opera Group, 4.30.
St George's, Bristol: Thursday, Jack Brymer, clarinet, David Lloyd, piano, 1.
Coventry Cathedral: Sunday, Dresden Requiem, multi-media work, 8.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for £100,000 and £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Savings Bond prizes announced on Saturday are:
£100,000: Number 18RB 506809 (winner lives in Harrow, London); £50,000: 13AB 605178 (Westminster, London); £25,000: 15VS 325752 (Essex).

The papers

The Observer said yesterday it was the sad achievement of Mrs Thatcher's Government that, midway through her term, the Conservatives were once again the party of unemployment. The Government had aggravated the baleful effects of world recession by domestic policies rooted in a dogma that had long outlived its usefulness. By her apparent unconcern for the social effects of her policies, Mrs Thatcher had embittered class and racial divisions, thereby failing in one of the prime tasks of national leadership.

The Sunday Telegraph suggested that one way out of the BL impasse was a deal that would give increased pay for increased productivity: "Actual output on the factory floor—where we still lag woefully behind our competitors—is what it is all about."

The same point was taken up by the Sunday Express, which said Mrs Thatcher would not be helped by colleagues who persisted in patronizing British working people by affecting to find them completely blameless for the steady destruction of jobs in British industry.

Roads

London and South-east: Outside lane of southbound bore of Blackwall Tunnel closed, delays likely. M2: All London-bound traffic takes hard shoulder from junction 3 (Maidstone) to start of motorway; use diversions. A3/A31 Guildford by-pass: Hog's Back flyover link closed for maintenance. A25, Guildford Road: Single lane through Westcott village; long delays likely.

Midlands: M6: Lane closures north and southbound between junction 2 (A46 Coventry/M69 Leicester) and junction 4 (M42). A38: Worcester Road, Bromsgrove, closed; diversion in operation and serious delays likely.

Parliament today

Commons, 2.30: Companies (No 2) Bill, progress on remaining stages. Lords, 2.30: Education Bill, third reading; Wildlife and Countryside Bill, further consideration of Lords amendments.

Weather

Pressure will be low to the N of Scotland whilt a frontal trough will move S into England and Wales.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE and Central S England, East Anglia, Channel Islands: Mostly cloudy, light rain or drizzle at times, heavier later, hill fog; wind SW, fresh or strong locally, gale in exposed parts; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

Midlands, E and SW England, S Wales: Cloudy, periods of rain, occasionally heavy, hill fog; wind SW, fresh or strong locally, gale in exposed parts; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

N Wales, NW and Central N England: Cloudy, rain, occasionally heavy, hill fog, clearer and drier later; wind SW, strong or gale, becoming W or NW, moderate; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, NE England, Borders, SW Scotland, N Ireland: Rain clearing, sunny intervals and scattered showers; wind W, moderate or fresh; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

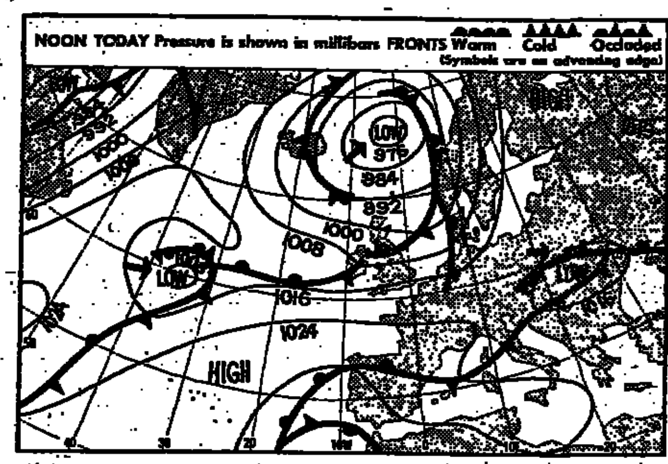
Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow: Isolated showers, sunny periods; wind W, fresh or strong; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

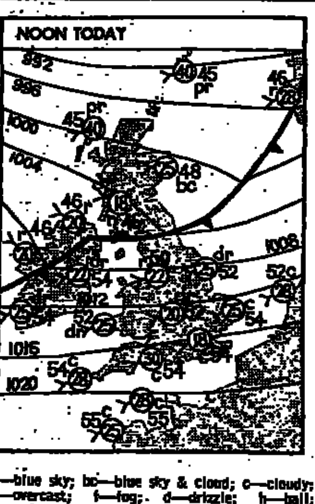
Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE and NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Bright intervals and squally showers, wintry over high ground; wind W, fresh or stronglocally, gale in exposed parts; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: After rain at first in the S it will become colder with sunny intervals and scattered showers.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, strong, perhaps local gale; sea rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW, strong, with local gale, becoming W, fresh; sea rough.

Sun rises: 7.31 am — Sun sets: 5.59 pm
Moon sets: 2.26 pm — Moon rises: 10.53 pm
Last quarter: Tomorrow.





b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

Lighting up time

London 6.29 pm to 7.3 am
Bristol 6.39 pm to 7.12 am
Edinburgh 6.33 pm to 7.24 am
Manchester 6.34 pm to 7.15 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud, s, sunny; r, rain; f, fair.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	8	46	Guernsey	c	10	50
Birmingham	s	11	52	Inverness	c	10	50
Blackpool	s	9	48	Jersey	c	11	52
Bristol	r	12	54	London	s	11	52
Cardiff	f	12	54	Manchester	s	9	48
Edinburgh	r	9	48	Newcastle	f	10	50
Glasgow	c	9	48	Ronaldsway	r	11	52

London

SATURDAY
Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 9C (48F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 4C (39F). Humidity: 7 pm, 82 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, 0.06in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,012.7 millibars, falling.

YESTERDAY
Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 13C (55F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 8C (46F). Humidity: 7 pm, 73 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, 0.17in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 3.9hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,021.4 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Mumbles, Penzance, Weymouth, 14C (57F); lowest day max: Aberdeen, Lerwick, Fair Isle, Fraserburgh, 8C (46F); highest rainfall: Exmouth, 0.70in; highest sunshine: Cromer 8.2hr.

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High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.33	6.6	6.57	6.7
Aberdeen	6.16	4.0	6.43	3.8
Avonmouth			12.01	11.4
Belfast	3.50	9.4	4.17	3.5
Cardiff	11.44	10.7		
Devonport	10.39	5.1	11.13	4.7
Dover	3.56	6.2	4.00	6.1
Falmouth	10.09	4.9	10.43	4.5
Glasgow	5.32	5.0	5.41	5.0
Harwich	4.24	3.8	4.48	3.9
Holyhead	3.01	5.3	3.29	5.1
Hull	11.07	6.9	11.32	6.6
Ilfracombe	10.43	8.2	11.20	7.8
Leith	7.32	5.3	8.13	5.0
Liverpool	3.55	8.7	4.20	8.4
Lowestoft	2.06	2.4	2.40	2.5
Margate	4.41	4.5	5.03	4.6
Milford Haven	11.02	6.3	11.34	6.0
Newquay	9.57	6.4	10.30	6.0
Oban	10.10	3.4	11.13	3.1
Penzance	9.51	5.2	10.28	4.7
Portland	11.35	1.9		
Portsmouth	4.35	4.5	4.36	4.4
Shoreham	3.45	5.9	4.10	5.7
Southampton	3.35	4.3	4.00	4.2
Swansea	11.04	8.6	11.41	8.2
Tees	8.40	5.0	9.06	4.8
Wltn-on-the-Naze	4.18	3.9	4.42	4.1

Tide measurement in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft.

At the resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	7.3	—	11	52	Sun pds
Bridlington	8.1	—	13	55	Sunny
Cromer	8.2	—	13	55	Sunny
Lowestoft	6.2	—	13	55	Sun pds
Clacton	4.1	.18	13	55	Sun ints
Margate	1.7	.16	12	54	Cloudy
S COAST					
Folkestone	1.0	.14	12	54	Cloudy
Hastings	0.5	.14	11	52	Cloudy
Eastbourne	0.4	.25	12	54	Rain am
Worthing	1.1	.05	13	55	Cloudy
Littlehampton	1.4	.09	13	55	Cloudy
Bognor Regis	0.4	.11	12	54	Cloudy
Shanklin	1.3	.12	13	55	Cloudy
Bournemouth	3.9	.15	12	54	Sun ints
Swanage	3.2	.14	12	54	Sun ints
Weymouth	2.8	.10	14	57	Sun ints
Exmouth	4.1	.70	12	54	Sun ints
Teignmouth	3.7	.52	12	54	Sun ints
Falmouth	3.2	.33	13	55	Sun ints
Penzance	5.2	.25	14	57	Sun pds
Jersey	—	.02	13	55	Rain
Guernsey	—	.08	12	54	Cloudy
W COAST					
Scilly Isles	5.9	.04	13	55	Sun pds
Ilfracombe	4.0	—	13	55	Sun ints
Tenby	7.3	—	13	55	Sun pds
Colwyn Bay	7.2	—	11	52	Sun pds
Southport	6.0	—	10	50	Sun pds
Blackpool	5.1	—	11	52	Sun pds
Morecambe	5.2	—	10	50	Sun pds
Douglas	4.2	—	11	52	Sun ints
SCOTLAND					
Tiree	—	.20	11	52	Rain
Stornoway	—	.39	11	52	Rain
Lerwick	—	.40	8	46	Rain
Wick	—	.24	9	48	Rain
Leuchars	0.2	—	9	48	Cloudy

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	s	29	84	Casablanca	f	26	79	Las Palmas	f	24	75	Reykjavik	c	3	37
Alexandria	c	28	82	Cologne	c	15	59	Lisbon	f	21	70	Rhodes	s	25	77
Algiers	f	27	81	Copenhagen	c	9	48	Locarno	f	18	64	Riyadh	s	32	90
Amsterdam	c	8	46	Corfu	s	27	81	Luxembourg	c	13	55	Rome	s	24	75
Athens	s	27	81	Dallas	s	19	66	Madrid	f	21	70	Salzburg	f	21	70
Bahrain	s	29	84	Dublin	f	10	50	Majorca	s	27	81	S Francisco	f	14	57
Barbados	c	25	77	Dubrovnik	s	24	75	Malta	c	24	75	Seoul	c	19	66
Barcelona	f	24	75	Florence	s	22	72	Milan	f	16	61	Stockholm	s	6	43
Beirut	s	27	81	Frankfurt	c	11	52	Montreal	c	9	48	Tangier	f	28	82
Belgrade	s	23	73	Funchal	c	22	72	Moscow	c	5	41	Tel Aviv	s	28	82
Berlin	c	6	43	Geneva	c	19	66	Munich	s	21	70	Tenerife	c	24	75
Biarritz	c	15	59	Gibraltar	f	21	70	Nairobi	c	27	81	Tunis	s	28	82
Bordeaux	c	17	63	Helsinki	c	3	37	Naples	s	26	79	Valencia	s	25	77
Brussels	r	12	54	Hongkong	s	30	86	New York	r	18	64	Venice	fg	14	57
Budapest	s	15	59	Innsbruck	s	18	64	Nice	s	23	73	Vienna	c	11	52
Buenos Aires	c	17	63	Istanbul	s	21	70	Oslo	s	5	41	Warsaw	r	6	43
Cairo	f	21	70	Jeddah	s	33	91	Paris	c	14	57	Washington	c	18	64
Cape Town	s	26	79	Johannesburg	c	18	64	Prague	f	13	55	Zurich	f	18	64